

2022 北京朝阳高二（下）期末

英 语

第一部分 知识运用（共三节，30分）

第一节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10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。

Nathalia, from Liberty High School, was so nervous for her final scholarship interview Friday morning that she couldn't sleep.

The 17-year-old ____1____ at 4 am and began preparing for whatever questions her principal, Harrison Bailey, might throw at her during the ____2____ for East Stroudsburg University. Nathalia left home confidently and ____3____ herself of the coming success. When arriving at school, she was ____4____ to find her family, teachers and representatives from East Stroudsburg all waiting for her. Actually, it was a surprising trick for: Nathalia. She'd already won the scholarship. "I was not expecting this at all," Nathalia said, fighting back tears.

The scholarship — valued at about \$34,000 over four years—is to pay for university and remove students' financial ____5____ to higher education. Nathalia plans to major in nursing at East Stroudsburg, and she agrees that the scholarship is ____6____ for the first-generation college students like her. "I feel like that an unbelievable dream comes true," her mother Diana said with tears of joy.

The epidemic has made gaining scholarship extra challenging. Nathalia ____7____ found a way to earn college credits by taking three online courses and in this way she has ____8____ herself a lot. "Nathalia is always self-motivated and I don't have to ____9____ her," Diana said.

"I want to help patients with better hospital experience. It is my ____10____ that pushes me on toward success."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. got up | B. sped up | C. looked up | D. cleaned up |
| 2. A. discussion | B. interview | C. break | D. visit |
| 3. A. required | B. informed | C. convinced | D. accused |
| 4. A. shocked | B. alarmed | C. embarrassed | D. ashamed |
| 5. A. risks | B. losses | C. foundations | D. barriers |
| 6. A. normal | B. identical | C. crucial | D. accurate |
| 7. A. hardly | B. almost | C. rather | D. still |
| 8. A. protected | B. improved | C. understood | D. expressed |
| 9. A. urge | B. blame | C. comfort | D. assess |
| 10. A. reputation | B. passion | C. potential | D. profession |

第二节 选词填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

阅读下面句子，根据句意，从方框中选择恰当的词或词组并用其正确形式填空。

boost	in terms of	consist of	deserve	strike
consequence	figure out	appeal to	participate in	come up with

11. I don't know the answer but I might be able to _____ a good guess.

12. Overfishing in the seas has had several serious _____, like the fish population decline and extinction.
13. The new team need a big win to _____ their confidence.
14. I have a life insurance policy that will take care of my family if disaster _____.
15. As a senior student, you need top grades to _____ a place at the best universities.
16. By the end of the survey, over 300 local firms _____ the survey, which contributed a lot to the final report.
17. The water company _____ everyone to reduce the amount of water we use.
18. Lina's parents moved to live with her, so she bought a bigger house _____ three bedrooms.
19. If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to _____ how to prevent it happening again.
20. The modern world-system has features which can be described _____ space and time.

第三节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面句子，根据句子内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

21. He is an expert in the field of psychology so he made many helpful _____ (suggest). (所给词 适当形式填空)
22. On the last day of our stay, we _____ (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, listening to musicians and meeting interesting locals. (所给词的适当形式填空)
23. _____ (give) more time and attention, you can do much better next time. (所给词的适当形式填空)
24. She asked me _____ I had returned the books to the library, and I admitted that I hadn't. (用单词适当形式填空)
25. _____ the weather improves, we will have to cancel the game. (用适当的词填空)
26. Over the past five years, researchers in artificial intelligence (AI) _____ (become) the stars of the technology world. (所给词的适当形式填空)
27. The first time I saw Jenny, she _____ (talk) to some students at the English corner. (所给词 适当形式填空)
28. The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that small village. (用适当的词填空)
29. Before the lecture began, the professor came in, _____ (follow) by a group of young people. (用适当的词填空)
30. The boy had a great childhood, _____ (travel) with his mother to all corners of the world. (所给词的适当形式填空)

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 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



Swapping (交换) books is an easy and fun way to share your literature and keep your book collection updated.

You can exchange books you have read with nearby friends and relatives. Perhaps there is a book that you know a local friend has read and that you want to get your hands on. Arrange to leave a book with a wanted-book note on the friend's doorstep or put the book in his letterbox if it fits. If you have lots of books that you are happy to swap, or even give away, these could be left in a clear plastic container, with a lid (盖子), outside your door or by your garden or driveway. Leave a note in the box telling passers-by that they can look through them and choose some.

You can also join Bookswap, thebookswap.co.uk website. It helps people get rid of books and pick up others. With the help of an adult, visit the site and see if there are any titles you fancy reading. You can list books for swapping. If there are books you want to read, just add them to your Wishlist and make orders. The lists are always revisable.

Read the instructions carefully, before making your swaps.

- International swaps and delivery are not yet available through the Bookswap website.
- Additional delivery zones may be added and the active restriction on the webpage will be updated.
- If a swap is cancelled, all costs are automatically returned to your account.
- You can drop off your books at Evri ParcelShop. Once collected, they are delivered to their destination in about 2-3 working days.
- You can track your order on the Bookswap webpage under My Orders. Click to see further information.
- Cancelling your order is available if the order has not been posted.

If you still need help, please write to info@bookswap.co.uk.

31. According to the passage, what is the best way to swap a book with Jenny in your neighbourhood?

- A. Mail it to Jenny.
- B. Leave it on Jenny's doorstep.
- C. Place it by your garden.
- D. Drop it off at Evri ParcelShop.

32. At Bookswap, visitors can _____.

- A. swap books internationally
- B. swap books free of charge
- C. cancel a swap anytime they like
- D. monitor the swapping process

33. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To describe the benefit of book swaps.
- B. To share the experience of book swaps.
- C. To introduce the practice of book swaps.
- D. To express the attitude towards book swaps.

B

Life Cycles

About 15 years ago, Andrew McLindon, whose favorite hobby is riding, was on his bike in Austin, Texas,

when he thought about a friend's son. The boy had never known the joy of biking because he suffered from the balance disturbances. When McLindon got home, he bought a three-wheel recumbent (可斜躺的) bike with a seat belt, perfect for a child with balance issues. Then the boy got the chance to seize the freedom coming with simply riding a bike and began interacting with friends. But there was more, as McLindon learned from his friend's reaction after performing this small act of kindness. "I'll never forget the smile on his face," McLindon said.

The smile launched the McLindon Family Foundation. Funded by donations, the foundation finds disabled children who can benefit from owning adaptive bikes, and helps adapt each bike to the particular needs of the children.

When the foundation was just started, people thought a bike was not a pressing need for children with medical conditions. The feedback from the families, however, told the foundation that it was so much more. It strengthens muscles. It builds confidence. It is the joy and pride of owning a bike. And, most importantly, it's inclusion. To the families and the children, the bike has changed their lives. Once children are fitted for their bikes and are able to ride around with families and friends, the real results come to light. The ability to move allows these children to truly become part of the group — that is priceless at any age.

Since the start of the foundation, they have helped to provide 450 bikes for happy children. These children and their families are not just one-time clients. They are involved. "I am part of the project because every day my family is blessed with the wonderful gift that is the fruit of this project. It is really incredible," a mother said. "I could go on forever about all the things that this project has given back to me," said McLindon. "It absolutely brings me the greatest happiness."

34. What mainly motivated McLindon to set up his foundation?

- A. His pursuit of freedom.
- B. His favor to bike riding.
- C. The suffering of his friend's son.
- D. The feedback from his friend.

35. With the help of the McLindon Family Foundation, the disabled children _____.

- A. are funded to get medical care
- B. are allowed to pay less for their bikes
- C. can move around like normal children
- D. can make changes to their special bikes

36. What can we learn from McLindon's story?

- A. Giving is receiving.
- B. Nothing is impossible.
- C. Practice makes perfect.
- D. Well begun is half done.

C

The moment the ground stops shaking after an earthquake, some people may wonder whether their pets — or wild animals for that matter — knew the disaster was coming. Heiko Woith, a seismologist (地震学家) at the German Research Centre for Geosciences (GMZ), noted that the public often contacts the GMZ after strong earthquakes, and that people commonly ask "whether we can predict earthquakes or not, because there are so many reports on the Internet that an animal could do it."

According to a new analysis of several other published studies (called a meta-analysis), it's hard to say. Woith and his colleagues evaluated more than 700 published reports of unusual behavior among 130 species, including insects, birds, fish and mammals (mostly cats, dogs and cattle) from 160 earthquakes. The records included all kinds of behaviors, including a tiger that reportedly got depressed before an earthquake.

The researchers found that 90 percent of all reported cases happened within 62 miles (100 kilometers) of the epicenter (震中) and within 60 days of an earthquake. Then, they examined when and where foreshocks (前震) had

happened in the region. “The space-time pattern of animal precursors (前兆) and foreshocks is strikingly similar,” Woith said. “From this, we concluded that the abnormal animal behavior might simply be related to foreshocks.” Very likely, not every abnormal animal behavior is related to an upcoming earthquake. Instead, it’s likely that these animals are reacting to foreshocks rather than predicting the earthquake itself.

“Despite the vast number of empirical research, good information was little and scientific evidence is lacking. A major surprise for us was that the large majority of the published claims were built on poor observational data meaning most people did not properly observe the animals before, during and after the earthquake, which did not stand as statistical scientific proof,” Woith said. “So, given that there’s no evidence yet showing that animals can predict quakes, people should call these claims into question.”

To better study whether animals can predict earthquakes, Woith and his colleagues suggested that researchers ask a number of yes-or-no questions in any upcoming experiments, including “Is the experimental setup and monitoring procedure clearly described and reproducible?” and “Is it proven that the animal behavior is really unusual?”

Meanwhile, humans are working on technologies that can detect earthquakes seconds before they hit. For instance, a smartphone application called Quake Alert helped warn people in Los Angeles that an earthquake was coming about half a minute before it struck on April 5, 2018. Hopefully, we will have reliable devices to tell people that the earthquake is coming.

37. How did Woith conduct the study?

- A. By analyzing previous studies.
- B. By collecting data in earthquakes.
- C. By observing animal behavior.
- D. By examining scientific evidence.

38. What is the finding of Woith’s study?

- A. Animals are likely to predict the earthquakes.
- B. Animals tend to give responses to foreshocks.
- C. Animals in one region act similarly in quakes.
- D. Animals close to the epicenter make predictions.

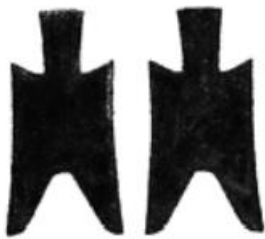
39. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. The public questions the credibility of the reports from GMZ.
- B. The former researchers used a variety of data collection methods.
- C. Research data should be collected through questions rather than observation.
- D. Future relevant studies require proof of the reliability before being conducted.

40. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. How animals behave in earthquakes.
- B. Whether animals can predict earthquakes.
- C. What is the link between animals and earthquakes.
- D. Why people study animal behavior in earthquakes.

D



spade coins

What may well be the oldest metal coins in the world have been identified at an ancient abandoned city known as Guanzhuang in China. Like many Bronze Age (青铜时代) coins from the region they were cast in the shape of spades with finely carved handles. These ancient coins existed during an in-between period between barter (以物易物) and money, when coins were a novel concept, but everybody knew that agricultural tools were valuable.

Reading about this incredible discovery, I kept thinking about the way modern people represent computer networks by describing machines as having “addresses”, like a house. We also talk about one computer using a “port” to send information to another computer, as if the data were a floating boat with destination. It’s as if we are in the Bronze Age of information technology, grasping desperately for real-world reference to transform our civilization.

Now consider what happened to spade coins. Over centuries, metalworkers made these coins into more abstract shapes. Some became almost human figures. Others’ handles were reduced to small half-circles. As spade coins grew more abstract, people carved them with number values and the locations where they were made. They became more like modern coins, flat and covered in writing. Looking at one of these later pieces, you would have no idea that they were once intended to look like a spade.

This makes me wonder if we will develop an entirely new set of symbols that allow us to interact with our digital information more smoothly.

Taking spade coins as our guide, we can guess that far-future computer networks will no longer contain any recognizable references to houses. But they still might bring some of the ideas we associate with home to our mind. In fact, computer networks — if they still exist at all — are likely to be almost the indispensable part of our houses and cities, their sensors inset with walls and roads. Our network addresses might actually be the same as our street addresses. If climate change leads to floods, our mobile devices might look more like boats than phones, assisting us to land.

My point is that the metaphors of the information age aren’t random. Mobile devices do offer us comfort after a long day at work. In some sense, our desire to settle on the shores of data lakes could change the way we understand home, as well as how we build computers. So as we cast our minds forward, we have to think about what new abstractions will go along with our information technology. Perhaps the one thing we count on is that humans will still appreciate the comforts of home.

41. Many Bronze Age coins were made into the shape of a spade because _____.

- A. a lot of emphasis was put on agriculture
- B. this stylish design made the coins valuable
- C. these coins also served as agricultural tools
- D. the handles made the coins easily exchanged

42. Why does the author relate computers to spade coins?
- A. To show they both used to be new concepts when first invented.
B. To explain abstract digital worlds are different from concrete coins.
C. To suggest computers will experience dramatic changes as coins did.
D. To highlight their same importance in our civilizational transformation.

43. What does the underlined word “indispensable” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Flexible. B. Essential. C. Wasteful. D. Alternative.

44. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. What Coins and Computers Bring Us
B. How Agriculture Loses to Digital Industry
C. How Bronze Age Develops to Information Age
D. What Ancient Money Tells Us About the Future

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Food delivery applications have seen a sudden increase in growth over the past decade. In most instances, digital food ordering can be done directly with a restaurant app or third party food service. 45

A combination of comfort eating and much less exercise meant within a few months — it could have even been weeks — I was struggling to fit into my regular clothes. 46 Because the speedy delivery drivers, with desserts, milkshakes and burgers, can just arrive directly at our door. And even better, it was great not having to prepare meals and dealing with the washing-up after. The meal delivery apps are of great benefit to our lives, and it seems I’m not the only one who prefers the ease and convenience of them.

47 The food we are ordering contains more sugar, fat and salt than food made at home. And being able to eat from the comfort of the sofa, or even sometimes from under the blanket, means we aren’t even burning calories when we go to pick the food up. The food sizes are often bigger too. 48 This week, the World Health Organisation warned that Britain risks becoming the fattest country in Europe within a decade — because of the rise of the food-delivery lifestyle.

The obesity (肥胖) epidemic is causing an estimated annual 1.2 million deaths in Europe, and costs the National Health Service £ 6 billion a year to tackle in the UK. As a result, we need to be reminded of the importance of cooking for ourselves. 49 For meal delivery companies, they should be much more straightforward about labelling food and encouraging people to make healthier choices. Otherwise we will pay for our own behavior someday.

- A. Then people can get access to local restaurants and menus more easily.
B. Obesity is a continuous epidemic in both immature and adult populations.
C. That means people are consuming much more than they normally would.
D. At first it was fun to be able to order not just fast food, but even faster food.
E. Some companies became the first successful third-party food delivery systems.
F. These apps, on the other hand, are encouraging overeating and physical inactivity.
G. And with the cost-of-living crisis many families are facing, it’s certainly a cheaper option.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第50、51题各2分，第52题3分，第53题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

Avoiding Procrastination——A Lesson You Shouldn't Put Off

You sit down to write a report for school, but decide to scroll your phone first. Soon, it's evening and you still haven't started that report. You've been having procrastination. It is not simple laziness. It's the habit of avoiding urgent tasks despite negative consequences.

When you're facing a task, one part of your mind is rational (理性的) and says, "Let's do it." Another part is irrational. It says, "Wouldn't a quick video game be fun?" That part seeks instant satisfaction, while the rational part knows you should do your work. Being procrastinating may relieve pressure in the moment, but it is a force that constantly works against us, in our studies and our personal lives. It often stops us from reaching our potential and students who routinely procrastinate tend to get lower grades. In general, habitual procrastinators have to face high physical costs and the increase of stress and worry. It is something we all need to think about—and think about today, not tomorrow. So how do we beat it?

First, we must understand the emotions behind procrastination. Studies have shown that people are more likely to procrastinate when they feel negative emotions, such as fear of failure or fright about doing boring tasks, toward things that need to be completed. It's therefore important to ignore your mood, and just dive in and take the first step. For example, if you are writing a report, start by simply putting your name at the top of page one. Then, focus on taking one step at a time until you reach the finish line. When you're done, reward yourself—maybe by doing something fun that was distracting (使分神) you before.

If you do put things off, make sure to forgive yourself, since guilt makes the urge to procrastinate stronger. Beating procrastination, though, will help you in all aspects of your life, from finishing tasks at school to achieving personal goals. The time to start is now!

50. According to this passage, what's procrastination?

51. What are the negative effects of procrastination?

52. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ *Procrastination is more likely to appear when we have negative emotions, so we should reward ourselves first to delight us.*

53. In addition to the tips mentioned in the passage, what other beneficial strategies can you offer to procrastinators? (In about 40 words)

第二节（20分）

54. 假设你是红星中学高二学生李华，你们社区居委会打算开设英文宣传栏，现招募英语编辑。你非常感兴趣，请你给居委会负责人写一封英文申请信，内容如下：

1. 表达对英文宣传栏的看法；

2. 陈述申请担任编辑的理由。

注意：1. 词数100左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：社区居委会 the community committee；宣传栏 bulletin board

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours,
Li Hua



参考答案

第一部分 知识运用（共三节，30分）

第一节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。讲述的是来自利伯蒂高中的纳塔利亚获得奖学金艰难过程以及获奖后的深切感触。

【1题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：17岁的她从凌晨4点开始准备东斯特劳兹堡大学面试时校长哈里森·贝利可能会问她的任何问题。A. got up 起床；B. sped up 加速；C. looked up 查阅；D. cleaned up 清理。根据前文的“so nervous for her final scholarship interview Friday morning that she couldn't sleep”可知，她紧张的睡不着觉，所以凌晨4点早早的起床。故选A。

【2题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. discussion 讨论；B. interview 面试；C. break 休息；D. visit 参观。根据前文的“so nervous for her final scholarship interview Friday morning that she couldn't sleep.”可知，是准备奖学金的面试。故选B。

【3题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：纳塔利亚满怀信心地离开了家，相信自己即将获得成功。A. required 需要；B. informed 通知；C. convinced 相信；D. accused 指控。根据前文的“confidently”，可知她是相信自己会成功的。故选C。

【4题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当她到达学校时，她震惊地发现她的家人、老师和来自东斯特劳兹堡的代表都在等着她。A. shocked 惊讶的；B. alarmed 警惕的；C. embarrassed 尴尬的；D. ashamed 羞愧的。根据后文的“to find her family, teachers and representatives from East Stroudsburg all waiting for her.”可知，当她看到自己的父母老师还有其他代表已经在现场的时候，她是吃惊的。故选A。

【5题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：该奖学金为期四年，价值约3.4万美元，用于支付大学学费，并消除学生接受高等教育的经济障碍。A. risks 危险；B. losses 损失；C. foundations 基础；D. barriers 障碍。根据前文的“remove students' financial”可知，该奖学金是扫除了接受高等教育的经济障碍。故选D。

【6题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她也认为奖学金对她这样的第一代大学生至关重要。A. normal 正常的；B. identical 相同的；C. crucial 关键的；D. accurate 精确的。根据前文“remove students' financial ___5___ to higher education.”和下文“I feel like that an unbelievable dream comes true”可知，该奖学金扫除了接受高等教育的经济障碍，对她来说是至关重要的。故选C。

【7题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：纳塔利亚仍然找到了通过三门在线课程获得大学学分的方法，用这种方式她提

高了自己很多。A. hardly 几乎不；B. almost 几乎；C. rather 相当；D. still 仍然。根据前文的“The epidemic has made gaining scholarship extra challenging.”以及后文的“found a way to earn college credits by taking three online courses”可知，虽然疫情增加了获得奖学金的困难，但是她仍然在不断的提升自己。故选 D。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. protected 保护；B. improved 提升；C. understood 理解；D. expressed 表达。根据前文“found a way to earn college credits by taking three online courses”可知，在获得学分的同时不断的提升她自己。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Nathalia 总是自我激励，我不需要敦促她。A. urge 敦促；B. blame 责备；C. comfort 安慰；D. assess 评估。根据前文的“self-motivated”可知，Nathalia 是不需要敦促的。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：是我的热情推动我走向成功。A. reputation 名誉；B. passion 热情；C. potential 潜能；D. profession 职业。根据前文的“I want to help patients with better hospital experience.”可知，想要帮助病人获得更好的医院体验，这是她推动她成功的热情和动力来源。故选 B。

第二节 选词填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

【答案】11. come up with

12. consequences

13. boost 14. strikes

15. deserve

16. have participated in

17. appeals to

18. consisting of

19. figure out

20. in terms of

【11 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：我不知道答案，但我也许能猜出个好答案。根据空后的 a good guess 可知，选择动词短语 come up with，意为“提出、想出”。在不定式之后，用动词原形。故填 come up with。

【12 题详解】

考查名词。句意：海洋中的过度捕捞已经造成了一些严重的后果，比如鱼类数量下降和灭绝。根据空前的 several 可知，空处为可数名词复数，故选单词 consequence，意为“后果、结果”。故填 consequences。

【13 题详解】

考查动词。句意：这个新球队需要一场大胜来增强信心。分析句子结构可知，空处为动词原形，根据空后的 their confidence 可知，选择动词 boost，意为“增强”。故填 boost。

【14 题详解】

考查动词。句意：我有人寿保险，如果发生灾难，我的家人就能得到照顾。分析句子结构可知，空处为条件状语从句的谓语动词，根据主语 disaster，以及主句“I have a life insurance policy that will take care of my

family”可知，选择动词 strike，意为“发生、袭击”。根据主将从现原则，从句时态为一般现在时；主语为 disaster，单数，和动词 strike 之间存在主动关系。故填 strikes。

【15 题详解】

考查动词。句意：作为一名高三毕业生，你需要有最好的成绩才能进入最好的大学。分析句子结构可知，空处为动词原形，根据空后的“a place at the best universities.”选择动词 deserve，意为“应得到、值得”。故填 deserve。

【16 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：截至调查结束，已有超过 300 家本地公司参与调查，对最终报告的撰写贡献良多。分析句子结构可知，本句缺少谓语动词。根据空后的 the survey 可知，选择短语 participate in，意为“参加、参与”。根据时间状语：by the end of the survey 可知，时态为现在完成时；主语为 firms，复数，和动词之间存在主动关系。故填 have participated in。

【17 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：自来水公司呼吁大家减少用水量。分析句子结构可知，本句缺少谓语动词，空后“everyone to reduce the amount of water we use”是自来水公司希望大家做的事。动词短语 appeal to，意为“呼吁、吸引”。符合句意。主语为 the water company，单数，和动词之间存在主动关系；根据定语从句中 we use 可知，讲述现在的情况，用一般现在时态，单数形式。故填 appeals to。

【18 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：莉娜的父母搬来和她一起住，所以她买了一套有三间卧室的大房子。分析句子结构可知，空前和空后有所有关系，本句谓语动词为 bought，所以空处用动词的非谓语形式。短语 consist of，意为“由……组成”。担当 house 的后置定语，和 house 之间存在主动关系，用现在分词形式。故填 consisting of。

【19 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：如果他们知道问题的原因，他们可能能够弄清楚如何防止它再次发生。分析句子结构可知，空处需要动词或动词短语原形，意义上和“弄清楚、解决”相关。动词短语 figure out，意为“解决、算出”。故填 figure out。

【20 题详解】

考查介词短语。句意：现代世界体系具有可以用空间和时间来描述的特征。分析句子结构可知，本句缺少介词或介词短语。介词短语 in terms of，意为“在……方面；用……的方式”。故填 in terms of。

第三节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面句子，根据句子内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

21. 【答案】suggestions

【详解】考查名词。句意：他是心理学领域的专家，所以他提出了许多有益的建议。分析句子结构，设空处应该填写名词作宾语。suggest 为动词，意为“建议”，其名词形式为 suggestion。根据句中 many 可知，此处表示的复数概念。故填 suggestions。

22. 【答案】were invited

【详解】考查时态和语态。句意：在我们逗留的最后一天，我们被邀请去北岸一个美丽的农场听一场私人音乐会，在星空下聆听音乐家的演奏，遇见有趣的当地人。根据时间状语 On the last day of our stay 可知，用一般过去时。主语 we 与 invite 之间为被动关系，所以用被动语态。故填 were invited。

23. 【答案】 Given

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：如果给你更多的时间和注意力，下次你就能做得更好。逻辑主语 you 与 give 之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作状语。故填 Given。

24. 【答案】 whether

【详解】考查宾语从句。句意：他问我是否已经把书还给图书馆了，我承认，我还没有还。分析句子结构，设空处引导宾语从句，从句不缺成分，根据 asked 可知，此处表示不确定，引导词有“是否”的含义，whether 意为“是否”。故填 whether。

25. 【答案】 Unless

【详解】考查从属连词。句意：除非天气好转，否则我们将不得不取消比赛。根据 “we will have to cancel the game.” 可知，不取消比赛表示的条件是天气变好，用 unless（除非）引导条件状语从句。故填 Unless。

26. 【答案】 have become

【详解】考查时态。句意：在过去的五年里，人工智能（AI）的研究人员已经成为科技世界的明星。根据时间状语 Over the past five years 可知，句子应用现在完成时，主语 researchers 是复数形式，所以谓语应用 have become。故填 have become。

27. 【答案】 was talking

【详解】考查时态。句意：我第一次见到珍妮时，她正在英语角和一些学生交谈。根据 “The first time I saw Jenny,” 可知，表示过去一个时间点或时间段正在进行的动作或状态应用过去进行时。故填 was talking。

28. 【答案】 when

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：这部电影使我回想起我在那个村庄受到良好照顾的时光。根据句子结构可知，设空处引导的是定语从句，修饰先行词 the hours，引导词在从句中作时间状语，故填 when。

29. 【答案】 followed

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：讲座开始前，教授走了进来，后面跟着一群年轻人。逻辑主语 the professor 与 follow 之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作状语。故填 followed。

30. 【答案】 travelling

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：这个男孩有一个美好的童年，与母亲一起到世界各地旅行。分析句子结构，had 是句子谓语，空处作非谓语动词，travel 与主语 the boy 之间是主动关系，应用现在分词形式作状语。故填 travelling。

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

【答案】 31. B 32. D 33. C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了交换图书的不同方式以及 Bookswap 这一网站的具体要求。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “You can exchange books you have read with nearby friends and relatives. Perhaps there is a book that you know a local friend has read and that you want to get your hands on. Arrange to leave a book with a wanted-book note on the friend’s doorstep or put the book in his letterbox if it fits.(你可以和附近的朋友和亲戚交换你读过的书。也许有一本书，你知道当地的朋友读过，并且你想弄到它。安排把一本书和一张想要的书的纸条放在朋友家门口，或者如果合适的话，把书放在他的信箱里)” 可知，如果想和临近的人交换书，可以放到对方家门口或者信箱里，所以与珍妮交换书的最好方式是把它放在珍妮家门口。故选 B 项。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三行 “You can track your order on the Bookswap webpage under My Orders. Click to see further information.(你可在 Bookswap 网页的 “我的订单” 下跟踪您的订单。单击查看更多信息)” 可知，在 Bookswap，访客可以在网页中随时监控书的交换进程。故选 D 项。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “Arrange to leave a book with a wanted-book note on the friend’s doorstep or put the book in his letterbox if it fits. If you have lots of books that you are happy to swap, or even give away, these could be left in a clear plastic container, with a lid (盖子), outside your door or by your garden or driveway. Leave a note in the box telling passers-by that they can look through them and choose some.(安排把一本书和一张想要的书的纸条放在朋友家门口，或者如果合适的话，把书放在他的信箱里。如果你有很多书，你乐意交换甚至赠送，这些书可以放在一个透明的有盖子的塑料容器里，放在你的门外或者在你的花园或车道旁。在盒子里留下一张纸条，告诉过路人，他们可以看一下并选择一些)” 以及第三段 “You can also join Bookswap, the bookswap.co.uk website. It helps people get rid of books and pick up others.(你也可以加入 Bookswap, bookswap.co.uk 网站。它帮助人们摆脱书籍，并挑选其他书籍)” 可知，文章的主要目的是介绍交换图书的惯常方式。故选 C 项。

【答案】34. D 35. C 36. A

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了自行车爱好者 Andrew McLindon 创立麦克林登家族基金会，为平衡感有问题的孩子制造适合他们骑行的特殊自行车。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “But there was more, as McLindon learned from his friend’s reaction after performing this small act of kindness. “I’ll never forget the smile on his face,” McLindon said. (但麦克林登从他的朋友在做了这个小小的善举后的反应中了解到，还有更多的事情。 “我永远不会忘记他脸上的笑容，” 麦克林登说。)” 以及第三段 “The smile launched the McLindon Family Foundation.(这个微笑成立了麦克林登家庭基金会。)” 可知，是他朋友的积极反馈激励他成立了基金会。故选 D。

【35 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Once children are fitted for their bikes and are able to ride around with families and friends, the real results come to light. The ability to move allows these children to truly become part of the group—that is priceless at any age.(一旦孩子们安装好自行车，并能够与家人和朋友一起骑自行车，真正的结果就——that is priceless at any age.)” 可知，一旦孩子们安装好自行车，并能够与家人和朋友一起骑自行车，真正的结果就

会显现出来。到处走动的能力让这些孩子真正成为群体的一部分——这在任何年龄都是无价的。)”可知，在这个基金会的帮助下，有残疾的孩子可以像正常的孩子一样四处走动。故选 C。

【36 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 ““I could go on forever about all the things that this project has given back to me,” said McLindon. “It absolutely brings me the greatest happiness.”(麦克林登说：“我可以永远继续下去，这个项目给了我所有的东西。这绝对给我带来了最大的幸福。”)”可知，他认为在付出的同时他也得到了回报。选项 A “Giving is receiving. (给予就是回报)”；选项 B “Nothing is impossible. (没有什么是是不可能的)”；选项 C “Practice makes perfect. (熟能生巧)”；选项 D “Well begun is half done. (良好的开端是成功的一半)”。故选 A。

【答案】37. A 38. B 39. D 40. B

【导语】本文是为一篇说明文。文章主要介绍尽管每次地震过后，都会有动物异常行为的报道，但是动物能够预测地震这个结论还是缺乏科学依据的。

【37 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “Woith and his colleagues evaluated more than 700 published reports of unusual behavior among 130 species, including insects, birds, fish and mammals (mostly cats, dogs and cattle) from 160 earthquakes. The records included all kinds of behaviors, including a tiger that reportedly got depressed before an earthquake.(Woith 和他的同事们评估了 130 个物种中超过 700 个已发表的异常行为报告，包括 160 次地震中的昆虫、鸟类、鱼类和哺乳动物（主要是猫、狗和牛）。这些记录包括各种各样的行为，包括一只老虎，据说它在地震前变得抑郁。)”可推断，他是通过分析之前的报告来进行自己的研究的。故选 A。

【38 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “The researchers found that 90 percent of all reported cases happened within 62 miles (100 kilometers) of the epicenter(震中)and within 60 days of an earthquake. Then, they examined when and where foreshocks(前震) had happened in the region. “The space-time pattern of animal precursors(前兆) and foreshocks is strikingly similar,” Woith said. “From this, we concluded that the abnormal animal behavior might simply be related to foreshocks.”(研究人员发现，90%的报告病例发生在震中 62 英里（100 公里）以内以及地震发生后 60 天内。然后，他们检查了该地区发生前震的时间和地点。“动物的前兆和前震的时空模式惊人地相似，”沃斯说。“由此，我们得出结论，动物的异常行为可能只是与前震有关。”)”可知，研究发现，动物对前震有反应。故选 B。

【39 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段 “A major surprise for us was that the large majority of the published claims were built on poor observational data meaning most people did not properly observe the animals before, during and after the earthquake, which did not stand as statistical scientific proof(令我们感到惊讶的是，大部分发表的说法都是建立在糟糕的观察数据基础上的，这意味着大多数人在地震前、地震中和地震后都没有正确地观察这些动物，这无法作为统计科学证据)”以及倒数第二段 “To better study whether animals can predict earthquakes, Woith and his colleagues suggested that researchers ask a number of yes-or-no questions in any upcoming experiments, including “Is the experimental setup and monitoring procedure clearly described and reproducible?”

and “Is it proven that the animal behavior is really unusual?”(为了更好地研究动物是否能预测地震, Woith 和他的同事建议研究人员在即将进行的任何实验中问一些是或否的问题, 包括“实验设置和监测程序是否被清楚地描述和可重现?”以及“是否能证明这种动物的行为真的不寻常?”)可知, 未来关于动物是否能够预测地震的研究需要确凿的证据。故选 D。

【40 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “The moment the ground stops shaking after an earthquake, some people may wonder whether their pets—or wild animals for that matter—knew the disaster was coming. Heiko Woith, a seismologist(地震学家) at the German Research Centre for Geosciences(GMZ), noted that the public often contacts the GMZ after strong earthquakes, and that people commonly ask “whether we can predict earthquakes or not, because there are so many reports on the Internet that an animal could do it.”(地震发生后, 当地面停止晃动的那一刻, 一些人可能会想, 他们的宠物——或者野生动物——是否知道灾难即将来临。德国地球科学研究中心的地震学家 Heiko Woith 指出, 在强烈的地震发生后, 公众经常联系 GMZ, 人们通常会问“我们是否能预测地震, 因为互联网上有很多关于动物可以预测地震的报告。”)以及最后一段 “Hopefully, we will have reliable devices to tell people that the earthquake is coming. (希望我们能可靠的设备告诉人们地震就要来了。)”及全文可知, 文章主要讨论的就是动物是否有预测地震的能力。故选 B。

【答案】41. A 42. D 43. B 44. C

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章讲述的是作者以青铜时代的古钱币为视角, 探讨未来电脑科技的发展。

41 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 “These ancient coins existed during an in-between period between barter(以物易物) and money, when coins were a novel concept, but everybody knew that agricultural tools were valuable. (这些古币存在于物物交换和货币交换之间的一个时期, 当时硬币还是一个新奇的概念, 但每个人都知道农业工具是有价值的。)”可知, 许多青铜时代的硬币被做成铁锹的形状, 是因为货币是一种新奇的概念, 但每个人都知道农业工具是有价值的, 所以将其铸造成农业工具的形状原因是当时人们把重点都放在农业上了, 这种新奇的事物依托了人们熟悉的农业。故选 A。

【42 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中 “It's as if we are in the Bronze Age of information technology, grasping desperately for real-world reference to transform our civilization. (我们仿佛处于信息技术的青铜时代, 拼命地寻找现实世界的参考来改变我们的文明。)”可知, 作者通过提及青铜时代的货币提到了如今的电脑科技世界, 是因为二者具有共同的特点即铁锹货币在青铜时代改变的文明中起着重要作用, 电脑科技在我们当今时代改变文明中也发挥着重要作用。即强调它们在我们的文明变革中同样重要。故选 D。

【43 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据倒数第二段中 “part of our houses and cities, their sensors inset with walls and roads. Our network addresses might actually be the same as our street addresses.” (计算机网络是我们房屋和城市的一部分, 它们的传感器嵌入了墙壁和道路。我们的网络地址实际上可能与我们的街道地址相同。)可知, 电脑网络与我们的街道地址相同, 嵌入了我们的墙壁和道路, 成为了我们房屋和城市的一部分, 故这是必不可少的, 与 B 选项意思相近。essential 为形容词, 意为“必不可少的”。故选 B。

【44 题详解】

主旨大意题。第一段讲述的是青铜时代的铁锹货币；第二段讲述的是通过青铜时期的货币让作者联想到当今的电脑世界；第三段讲述的是数十年来货币符号的不断变化。第四、五和六段阐述的是受到货币演化过程的启发，让作者想到的是我们是否会开发出一套全新的符号，让我们能够更顺畅地与数字信息进行交互，展开了对未来数字世界的畅想。因此推断本文通过硬币的发展介绍了从青铜时代到信息时代的发展变化，因此 C 项“青铜时代如何发展到信息时代”最恰当。故选 C。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【答案】45. A 46. D 47. F 48. C 49. G

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述的是随着外卖服务的兴起和发展，给人们生活带来便利的同时也给人类带来了健康问题——肥胖。为此作者建议选择回归自己做饭，既能降低生活成本，又能保证身体健康。

【45 题详解】

根据前文的 “In most instances, digital food ordering can be done directly with a restaurant app or third party food service.”（在大多数情况下，数字订餐可以直接通过餐厅应用程序或第三方订餐服务完成。）可知，此处讲述的是数字订餐的给生活带来的便利和好处。A 选项 “Then people can get access to local restaurants and menus more easily.”（这样人们就可以更容易地获得当地的餐馆和菜单。）强调的就是通过应用程序或第三方订餐产生的方便化的结果，即人们可以更容易的获得当地的餐馆的菜单，直接点餐。故选 A。

【46 题详解】

根据后文的 “Because the speedy delivery drivers, with desserts, milkshakes and burgers, can just arrive directly at our door.”（因为快速送货的司机，带着甜点、奶昔和汉堡，可以直接送到我们家门口。）可知，快速的送货司机，不仅速度快，而且还能配送甜点、奶昔和汉堡等快餐食品。D 选项 “At first it was fun to be able to order not just fast food, but even faster food.”（一开始，不仅可以点快餐，还可以点更快的快餐食物，这很有趣。）中的 faster food 对应下文的 desserts, milkshakes and burgers。D 选项呼应前文。“At first” 与下文的 “even better” 呼应。故选 D。

【47 题详解】

根据下文的 “The food we are ordering contains more sugar, fat and salt than food made at home. And being able to eat from the comfort of the sofa, or even sometimes from under the blanket, means we aren't even burning calories when we go to pick the food up.”（我们点的食物比家里做的食物含有更多的糖、脂肪和盐。而且能够在舒适的沙发上吃东西，有时甚至在毯子下吃东西，意味着我们去拿食物的时候甚至不会燃烧卡路里。）可知，通过电子点餐即小程序点餐给我们带来便利的同时，却也让我们吃到了更多的含糖、脂肪和盐的食物，同时窝在沙发上吃东西，减少了我们的运动。F 选项 “These apps, on the other hand, are encouraging overeating and physical inactivity.”（另一方面，这些应用程序正在鼓励暴饮暴食和缺乏运动。）说明了电子点餐的不利之处。下文对此句进行进一步地解释说明。故选 F。

【48 题详解】

根据前文的 “The food sizes are often bigger too.”（食物的尺寸通常也更大。）可知，食物的尺寸更大言外之意，就是人们要比正常情况下买的食物要更多。C 选项 “That means people are consuming much more than

they normally would.”（这意味着人们的消费比正常情况下要多得多。）与此对应，符合语境。故选 C。

【49 题详解】

根据前文的 “As a result, we need to be reminded of the importance of cooking for ourselves.”（因此，我们需要提醒自己做饭的重要性。）可知，此处强调的是自己做饭的重要性，因此后文应该承接的是自己做饭的好处是什么。G 选项 “And with the cost-of-living crisis many families are facing, it’s certainly a cheaper option.”（随着许多家庭面临的生活成本危机，这当然是一个更便宜的选择。）强调的是随着生活成本不断升高，自己做饭还是一个更便宜的选择，节省开支。句中的 it 指代的就是前文的 cooking for ourselves。故选 G。

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32 分）

【答案】50. Procrastination is a habit of avoiding urgent tasks despite negative consequences.

51. Procrastination prevents us from reaching our potential and getting high grades, which has negative effects on our physical and psychological health if practiced habitually.

52. ***Procrastination is more likely to appear when we have negative emotions, so we should reward ourselves first to delight us.***

Because we should ignore our negative mood, just dive in and take the first step.

53. 言之有理即可

【导语】本文为一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了拖延症，分析了其产生的原因以及介绍了两个克服拖延症的小方法。

【50 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段 “It is not simple laziness. It’s the habit of avoiding urgent tasks despite negative consequences.(这不是简单的懒惰。这是一种不顾负面后果而逃避紧急任务的习惯。)”可知，拖延症是一种不顾负面后果而逃避紧急任务的习惯。故答案为 Procrastination is a habit of avoiding urgent tasks despite negative consequences.

【51 题详解】

考查推理判断。根据第二段 “It often stops us from reaching our potential and students who routinely procrastinate tend to get lower grades. In general, habitual procrastinators have to face high physical costs and the increase of stress and worry.(它经常阻碍我们发挥自己的潜能，经常拖延的学生往往会得到较低分数。一般来说，习惯性拖延者不得不面对高昂的身体成本，以及压力和担忧的增加。)”可知，拖延症会使得我们不能发挥潜能，得不到高分，对我们的身心都有不好的影响。故答案为 Procrastination prevents us from reaching our potential and getting high grades, which has negative effects on our physical and psychological health if practiced habitually.

【52 题详解】

考查推理判断。根据第三段 “First, we must understand the emotions behind procrastination. Studies have shown that people are more likely to procrastinate when they feel negative emotions, such as fear of failure or fright about doing boring tasks, toward things that need to be completed. It’s therefore important to ignore your mood, and just dive in and take the first step.(首先，我们必须了解拖延症背后的情绪。研究表明，当人们对需要完成的事情产生负面情绪时，比如害怕失败或害怕做无聊的任务，他们更有可能拖延。因此，忽略自己的情绪是很重

要的，投入进去，迈出第一步。) ”可知，当人们产生负面情绪时，就会容易拖延，此时，我们应该忽略自己的负面情绪，投入工作中。因此原句中的 “reward ourselves first to delight us.” 是错误的，故答案为 ***Procrastination is more likely to appear when we have negative emotions, so we should reward ourselves first to delight us.*** Because we should ignore our negative mood, just dive in and take the first step.

【53 题详解】

开放题。考生言之有理即可。参考答案为：People often procrastinate because they think they can put off the work for a while, so it's important for us to set goals and make a daily schedule in order to reach them. Besides, we need to turn off the Internet to avoid being distracted.

第二节 (20 分)

54. 【答案】Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a student in Grade 2. Knowing that the community committee will set up an English bulletin board, I am writing to apply to become an English editor.

The English bulletin boards can provide a platform for more people to learn about English. This is beneficial to us. I think I'm qualified for the position. First of all, I have a good command of English. In addition, I often participate in the production of class English wall newspaper.

I am sure I am qualified for this position. I would appreciate it if you could take my application into consideration.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给社区居委会负责人写信，申请成为英文宣传栏的英语编辑。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

提供：provide→offer

胜任：be qualified for→be equal to

参加：participate in→take part in

感激：appreciate→be grateful

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：The English bulletin boards can provide a platform for more people to learn about English. This is beneficial to us.

拓展句：The English bulletin boards can provide a platform for more people to learn about English, which is beneficial to us.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Knowing that the community committee will set up an English bulletin board, I am writing to apply to become an English editor. (运用了 that 引导宾语从句)

【高分句型 2】I would appreciate it if you could take my application into consideration. (运用了 if 引导条件状语从句)

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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。

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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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