

2024 北京顺义高二（上）期末

英 语

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| 考生 须知 | <p>1.本试卷共 10 页，总分 100 分，考试用时 90 分钟，共五道大题。</p> <p>2.在答题卡上准确填写学校、姓名、班级和教育 ID 号。</p> <p>3.试卷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。</p> <p>4.考试结束后，请将答题卡交回，试卷自己保留。</p> |
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一、语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 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。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

阅读短文，在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

The train left Beijing Railway Station, ___1___ (make) its way to Hainan Island. I was 20 years old, but it was the first time that I had traveled so far. I ___2___ (long) for the adventure before I set out on it. Like many other college students, I wanted to make use of a summer vacation to see life away ___3___ my home and parents. It was a good beginning, and no matter what happened, I was determined to prove my ability to survive.

B

阅读短文，在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

Paper money, much more convenient than metal coins, ___4___ (be) a Chinese invention. It first appeared in China more than 1,000 years ago. The wooden printing blocks still exist for a type called jiao zi, believed to be the earliest kind, but not the paper money itself. The world's oldest paper notes ___5___ (print) between 1260 and 1269 and used so ___6___ (wide) that even today such notes are still found in many parts of China.

C

阅读短文，在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

There is a place ___7___ (name) Dahailin (Huge Sea Forest) in northeastern China's Heilongjiang Province. Deep in Dahailin is a magic al place, ___8___ it snows from October until March. There lies a small snowy village. In the snow, the old wooden ___9___ (house) look like white mushrooms (蘑菇). Bright red lanterns stand out upon the village's white-washed background. The villagers there enjoy ___10___ (live) a free and pleasant life.

二、完形填空（共 14 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 21 分）

阅读短文，掌握其大意，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，

并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

I was having breakfast at home, checking out social media on my phone. Suddenly, a picture _____ 11 _____ my eye. It was a 9-year-old dog, Charlie, who was regarded as the loneliest one in Britain. He had been in a rescue center for more than 500 days.

I _____ 12 _____ on the link of this story, and straight away, I saw Charlie's cute but sad eyes looking at me. I was _____ 13 _____ and my husband Sam felt exactly the same way. The idea of taking him home appeared in our minds. It took us some time to _____ 14 _____ it. A few days later, we _____ 15 _____ an email asking us to _____ 16 _____ him.

On our way to the center, we had no idea of what was going to happen. We hadn't got much information about Charlie's _____ 17 _____. Since he hadn't got along with a new _____ 18 _____ for a long time, we thought there might be some _____ 19 _____. We had been told Charlie was _____ 20 _____ of humans, but when he saw us, he was full of joy, wagging (摇) his tail happily and coming straight over to us. He even jumped on Sam's lap as if they'd been best friends for many years. Later, being told that we could take him home, we were so _____ 21 _____.

As soon as he got to our house, he soon made himself at home. He sniffed (嗅) around and then _____ 22 _____ onto a chair. Charlie knows exactly what he wants, which is to be with us all the time. He's so warm-hearted and has none of the _____ 23 _____ you might think of after spending a long time in a rescue center.

We get out every day on walks and we're much closer now. He's always so happy to see us when my husband and I come through the door. If you give dogs _____ 24 _____, they'll give you a number of wonderful things in return.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. hit | B. caught | C. found | D. gave |
| 12. A. clicked | B. depended | C. tried | D. passed |
| 13. A. excited | B. encouraged | C. satisfied | D. moved |
| 14. A. drop in | B. rely on | C. apply for | D. suffer from |
| 15. A. sent | B. selected | C. received | D. presented |
| 16. A. visit | B. buy | C. replace | D. rescue |
| 17. A. decoration | B. occasion | C. tradition | D. situation |
| 18. A. teenager | B. owner | C. foreigner | D. reader |
| 19. A. expectations | B. fights | C. difficulties | D. descriptions |
| 20. A. glad | B. aware | C. proud | D. afraid |
| 21. A. bored | B. interested | C. happy | D. worried |
| 22. A. hid | B. put | C. turned | D. jumped |

23. A. problems B. advantages C. manners D. complaints
24. A. advice B. home C. fairness D. support

三、阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

第一节 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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

A national activity, which aims to make people more strictly follow laws on the illegal (非法的) wildlife trade, will try to find out a large number of cases, in which millions of animals and plants are killed. If you would like to do some volunteer work for wildlife protection, then the activity will be suitable for you.

What should the activity do?

The activity will be really important, which aims to take away illegal gains from the lawbreakers and force them to receive punishments. This activity will also take away their wildlife products and illegal hunting tools. What's more, all the lawbreakers will be taken to the police station.

What's the purpose of the activity?

The activity is to stop the complete connection with the illegal wildlife trade across the country, including illegal hunting, killing, transportation and the action of buying and using the wildlife products. The government says that China will have its strong official action to punish those who work on illegal wildlife trade.

What's your duty?

During the activity, the government hopes you can help check carefully part of tools, main stations and natural environment of the wildlife. You and other volunteers will be working together to help the experts build a law system (系统) that will cover all areas and leave no stone unturned.

What's the future plan?

The next step is to increase the ways of working for wildlife resource information and management. We need lots of efforts so that the situation of national protection for wildlife will become satisfying one day.

25. Why will the national activity be carried out?

- A. To ask people to raise some kinds of wildlife.
B. To ask people to keep watching wildlife from now on.
C. To make people get to know some animals and plants.
D. To make people follow laws on the illegal wildlife trade.

26. What is this activity supposed to do?

- A. To give lawbreakers punishment in order to protect wildlife.

- B. To give some illegal products away to the people in poor areas.
- C. To prevent lawbreakers from making more tools to hunt wildlife.
- D. To stop the public from entering natural environment of wildlife.

27. What will Chinese government do to punish those lawbreakers?

- A. Fine all of the lawbreakers.
- B. Have a strong official action.
- C. Build new useful management.
- D. Start a new transportation system.

28. What are volunteers expected to do during the activity?

- A. To check all the dangerous stones in all areas.
- B. To help build a law system together with others.
- C. To take away part of the tools from lawbreakers.
- D. To help build more stations with the help of experts.

29. From this passage, we know the activity may _____.

- A. punish all the lawbreakers in the area
- B. protect all the national animals in China
- C. stop illegal wildlife trade all over the world
- D. reduce illegal wildlife trade to a certain degree

B

“The living environment in China is perfect for me, and I feel right at home even though my Chinese isn’t fluent. It’s not a difficult task to come to China without fluent Chinese. You can enjoy yourself here.” Since I left Japan, I started my journey in China. These have been my first thoughts on my time here in China.

In February 2022, I began learning Chinese. Almost a year later, I found myself in Beijing, the capital of China. Before coming here, I had attended Chinese classes, and I could sense my progress in the language. As you might expect, studying for just one year wasn’t enough to say I was fluent in Chinese, and to be honest, I’m not there yet. But full skills in the language are not necessary to enjoy many attractions of life in China.

The one thing that truly makes me feel comfortable and less lonely is making friends and joining in conversations. At Tsinghua University, where I studied in China, I made friends with many Chinese young people and enjoyed spending time with them for meals and other activities. They would often ask me to hang out together and go to KTV, which was a popular form among Chinese youth.

During breaks from study, I often started travelling across China. I’ve visited cities like Shanghai, Chongqing and Changsha. Although I have experienced travelling on overnight trains for over 12 hours several times and visited unfamiliar cities, I never feel fearful or unwelcome as a foreigner. Chinese people are warm and welcoming to foreigners, and eager to join in conversations.

I once joined in community activities in Northwest China’s Gansu province to gain a deeper understanding of

China's countryside areas and help the development of local communities and education. As a volunteer teacher at a local school, I shared traditional Japanese culture such as pop music and languages with the students. Since Japanese language came from Chinese, they are similar somehow. I told the students we could see the connections between our cultures through our daily language use.

If you want to understand and experience the life in China, you'll find a way to do so. I hope that many foreigners who may not speak Chinese fluently can still enjoy themselves here, just as I have.

30. How did the writer feel about living in China without fluent Chinese?

- A. Challenged. B. Bored. C. Nervous. D. Easy.

31. What mainly helped the writer get used to the life in China?

- A. Speaking fluent Chinese. B. Studying in a Chinese university.
C. Having talks with Chinese friends. D. Getting to know many Chinese places.

32. The author joined in community activities in Gansu to _____.

- A. gain a deeper understanding of China's city areas
B. share traditional Japanese culture to the local people
C. find out the differences between Japanese and Chinese
D. help the development of local communities and education

33. According to the passage, which word can best describe the writer?

- A. Active. B. Funny. C. Humorous. D. Honest.

34. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. Japanese language didn't come from Chinese.
B. We may all feel fearful when visiting new cities.
C. Language may not be a big problem when living in China.
D. Hanging out to a KTV is necessary when visiting a new place.

C

For many of us, the desire to speak a foreign language is overshadowed by the idea that it's a long journey or that there's no practical reason to learn. However, research has shown that speaking two languages has many advantages in this connected world today. Businesses with people around the world need someone who is not only capable of communicating in another language but also culturally aware and open-minded. Many companies prefer the people who are able to speak more than one language since they have faced more difficult situations in their language learning than the people who only speak one language, thus they desire to deal with more challenges in the work.

While creativity can be a difficult thing to measure, researchers have attempted to measure creative ability in a number of ways. One of the tools that are most widely used to understand creativity is a test known as the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT). The TTCT was first introduced in 1962 by Ellis Paul Torrance and measures one's divergent (发散的) thinking in some key areas.

Divergent thinking is how well and how quickly your mind can solve problems. A study conducted by the University of Mashhad collected the TTCT results of the people who speak only one language and the people who have learned two languages and clearly showed that the second of the two groups performed better.

Some reasons for this could be that people who speak two languages are often faced with situations where they must consider various things, which can have an effect on problem-solving ability.

Language allows you to express your thoughts to other people, but what if there are no words to express what you're thinking and feeling? Understanding a second language can allow you to express something you may not be able to with only one language.

Because language is linked to culture, you will find that by speaking more than one language you have a better understanding and appreciation of other cultures. This allows you to establish stronger connections with people from other cultural backgrounds. Nelson Mandela once said: "If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart." Communicating in someone's native language is not only a great way to show respect, but also helps you develop a deeper personal connection that goes beyond just being understood.

35. What does the underlined word "overshadowed" in Paragraph 1 most probably mean?

- A. Reduced. B. Encouraged. C. Controlled. D. Strengthened.

36. People who speak more than one language often _____.

- A. show no interest in new ideas B. communicate more with others
C. receive more money for their work D. want to perform more difficult tasks

37. What do we know about TTCT?

- A. Its results can tell us how creative we are.
B. It can be used to develop divergent thinking.
C. It trains our minds to solve problems quickly.
D. It offers us measures to handle different situations.

38. What can help us build deeper personal connections with foreigners?

- A. Understanding what they said. B. Speaking their native languages.
C. Teaching them our native languages. D. Expressing thoughts in our native languages.

39. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Benefits of Learning a Second Language
- B. Importance of Understanding Other Cultures
- C. TTCT: A Useful Tool for Language Learning
- D. Second Language: An Advantage in Your Work

第二节 阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

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How can we gain benefits from feedback practices while reducing their disadvantages? There are some ways to help you.

Feedback works best for the people whose main goal is self-improvement. It should be given in a developmental approach and future-focused, highlighting areas in which the recipient (接收者) can improve, and offering clear, actionable strategies.

First, we should consider using terms besides “feedback”. Some studies have suggested replacing “feedback” with terms such as “advice”, which often contain more practical information. Offering feedback as advice encourages recipients to focus on improving their future performance.

Next, focus on the advantages. Excellence in teaching is often influenced by our own feelings, with lots of effective approaches for any given topic. Research suggests we improve ourselves when others focus on our advantages. A key to effective feedback is highlighting existing patterns of excellence.

Then, we must learn how to give feedback. Delivering feedback can be challenging, especially if the person receiving the feedback is the person who has the same social position as you or the information could be sensed as critical (批评的). To avoid such situations, reducing unpleasant messages may help.

Receiving feedback, as well as giving it, is a skill. Therefore, helping teachers build skills around receiving practice-based information, feedback, or advice, such as listening with an open mind, thinking critically about the information, asking for specific advice and “making a thoughtful choice” about the quality and effectiveness of the feedback, can improve the whole process.

Finally, focus on the “what” of feedback. While much attention is given to the “how” of feedback delivery, the real value lies in the “what” of feedback, that is the richness of its information. “High information” feedback should include two important points: checking the correctness of the teacher’s approach when there is only one correct method and offering information to fill gaps in understanding and guide the recipient towards a desired approach.

We know that feedback is quite important for teachers' professional development. After reading the information above, with established effective feedback methods, we can make the feedback process more effective and useful for more teachers in ways that finally improve students' learning.

40. Whom does the feedback work best for? (不多于 10 个单词)

41. How can we encourage recipients to focus on improving their future performance? (不多于 7 个单词)

42. What is a key to effective feedback? (不多于 7 个单词)

43. How can we avoid challenging situations when giving feedback? (不多于 6 个单词)

44. What does this passage mainly talk about? (不多于 8 个单词)

四、选词填空（共 9 小题；每题 1 分，共 9 分）

根据句意，用所给单词或者词组的适当形式填空，请将正确形式完整地写在答题卡相应题号后的横线上。

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------|------------|----------|
| rewarding | preparation | gain | solution | overcome |
| passionate | associate with | promote | impression | |

45. The best way to learn is to put what we _____ from books into practice.

46. Being _____ about what you do is one of the secrets to success.

47. The Olympic Games aim to _____ sportsmanship and fair play.

48. To get an advantage in the competition, careful _____ in advance is very important.

49. As everyone knows, the power of devotion can help us _____ difficulties at work.

50. Being honest about your problems is an important step towards finding the _____ to them.

51. In China, it's commonly believed that if we could have good handwriting, others would have a good _____ of us.

52. Since our friends have a big influence on us, we should _____ people who can inspire us to be better.

53. Volunteering at the animal shelter was a valuable and _____ experience for me because I learned a lot about caring for animals.

五、书面表达（满分 20 分）

54. 假设你是红星中学学生会主席李华，为激发学生阅读兴趣，鼓励学生进行阅读分享，你校将举办“英

语读书会”活动，请你给学校外教 Tom 写一封邮件，邀请他参加。邮件内容包括：

1.介绍活动相关信息（时间、地点、活动内容等）；

2.邀请他分享自己近期阅读收获并介绍阅读方法。

提示词：英语读书会 Reading Circle

注意：1.词数不少于 60 词；

2.邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Tom,

Yours Sincerely,

Li Hua

President, Student Union

参考答案

一、语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 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。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

【答案】1. making

2. had longed

3. from

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了作者独自乘火车出游，想要看看家之外的生活，并证明自己有独自生存的能力。

【1 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：火车离开北京火车站，驶向海南岛。分析句子结构，left 是本句的谓语，所以空处应用非谓语动词。逻辑主语 The train 和 make 之间是主谓关系，且这里表示伴随，所以应用现在分词，作状语。故填 making。

【2 题详解】

考查时态。句意：在我踏上冒险行程之前，我就已经渴望过这次冒险了。根据句中的时间状语从句“before I set out on it”可知，long 表示的动作发生在 set 之前，表示过去的过去，应用过去完成时。故填 had longed。

【3 题详解】

考查介词。句意：和许多其他大学生一样，我想利用暑假去看看远离家乡和父母的生活。固定搭配：away from...意为“远离……”。故填 from。

【答案】4. is 5. were printed

6. widely

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了纸币发明和使用的历史。

【4 题详解】

考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：纸币是中国人的发明，比金属硬币方便得多。此处陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语为 paper money，谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填 is。

【5 题详解】

考查动词时态语态和主谓一致。句意：世界上最古老的纸币印刷于 1260 年至 1269 年之间，使用非常广

泛，直到今天，在中国的许多地方仍然可以找到这种纸币。根据时间状语“between 1260 and 1269”可知，此处使用一般过去时，paper notes 和 print 为被动关系，需用被动语态，主语为复数名词，be 动词用 were。故填 were printed。

【6 题详解】

考查副词。句意同上。修饰动词 used 需用副词 widely，作状语。故填 widely。

【答案】 7. named

8. where 9. houses

10. living

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国黑龙江省大海林地区的一个神奇而美丽的小村庄，以及村民们在这里过着自由愉快的生活。

【7 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在中国东北的黑龙江省有一个叫大海林的地方。分析句子结构可知，name 在句子中不作为谓语动词使用，句子主语 place 承受 name 的动作，因此使用 name 的过去分词作定语。故填 named。

【8 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：大海林深处是一个神奇的地方，从十月到三月都会下雪。分析句子结构可知，空格处引导非限制性定语从句，place 是先行词，从句中缺少地点状语，因此使用 where 引导定语从句。故填 where。

【9 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：在雪地里，古老的木屋看起来像白色的蘑菇。house 在句子中是可数名词，作主语，由谓语动词 look 可知，主语是复数，应该使用复数形式。故填 houses。

【10 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：那里的村民过着自由愉快的生活。enjoy 后接动名词，作宾语。故填 living。

二、完形填空（共 14 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 21 分）

【答案】 11. B 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. D 21. C 22. D 23. A 24. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是记叙文。本文讲述了作者在家中看到一则关于英国最寂寞狗 Charlie 的故事后，决定收养它，并描述了 Charlie 给作者生活带来的改变和快乐。

【11 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：突然，一幅画引起了我的注意。A. hit 打；B. caught 逮住，捕捉；C. found 发现；D. gave 给。根据前文“checking out social media on my phone. Suddenly, a picture”和后文“my eye”可

知，“我”在手机上浏览社交媒体，所以应是一个故事引起了“我”的注意，catch one's eye 为固定搭配，意为“引起某人的注意”符合语境。故选 B 项。

【12 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我打开了这个故事的链接，马上就看到了查理看着我的可爱而悲伤的眼睛。A. clicked 点击；B. depended 依赖；C. tried 尝试；D. passed 通过。根据后文“on the link of this story, and straight away, I saw Charlie's cute but sad eyes looking at me”可知，“我”看到了查理，所以应是打开了链接，所以此处是点击。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我被感动了，我的丈夫山姆也有同样的感觉。A. excited 被使得兴奋；B. encouraged 被鼓励；C. satisfied 被使得满足；D. moved 被感动。根据前文的“I saw Charlie's cute but sad eyes looking at me”和后文“The idea of taking him home appeared in our minds.”可知，看到了查理看着“我”的可爱而悲伤的眼睛，“我”被感动，把他带回家的想法出现在脑海里。故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我们花了一些时间来申请。A. drop in 顺道拜访；B. rely on 依赖；C. apply for 申请；D. suffer from 受折磨。根据前文的“The idea of taking him home appeared in our minds. It took us some time”可知，根据后文“our time with the application”可知，“我”想收养他，所以花了一些时间来申请。故选 C 项。

【15 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：几天后，我们收到一封电子邮件，要求我们去看望他。A. sent 发送；B. selected 选择；C. received 收到；D. presented 提出。根据后文的“an email asking us to 6 him.”可知，邮件中要求“我们”去看望他，所以这是我们“收到”的邮件。故选 C 项。

【16 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：几天后，我们收到一封电子邮件，要求我们去看望他。A. visit 看望；B. buy 购买；C. replace 替换；D. rescue 营救。根据前文的“The idea of taking him home appeared in our minds. It took us some time to 4 it.”可知，“我”想收养他，并且申请了，所以收到一封电子邮件，要求“我们”去看望他。故选 A 项。

【17 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们对查理的情况了解不多。A. decoration 装饰；B. occasion 场合；C. tradition 传统；D. situation 情况。根据前文的“On our way to the center, we had no idea of what was going to happen. We hadn't got much information about Charlie's”可知，“我们”不知道会发生什么，可推测出“我们”对查理的情况了解不多。故选 D 项。

【18 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：因为他已经很久没有和新主人相处了，我们想可能会有一些困难。A. teenager 青少年；B. owner 主人；C. foreigner 外国人；D. reader 读者。根据前文的 “It was a 9-year-old dog, Charlie, who was regarded as the loneliest one in Britain. He had been in a rescue center for more than 500 days.” 可知，查理被认为是英国最孤独的狗，他在救援中心待了 500 多天，可推测出他已经很久没有和新主人相处了。故选 B 项。

【19 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：因为他已经很久没有和新主人相处了，我们想可能会有一些困难。A. expectations 期望；B. fights 战斗；C. difficulties 困难；D. descriptions 描述。根据前文的 “Since he hadn't got along with a new 8 for a long time” 可知，他已经很久没有和新主人相处了，所以 “我们” 想他可能与新主人相处会有一些困难。故选 C 项。

【20 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们被告知查理害怕人类，但当他看到我们时，他非常高兴，高兴地摇着尾巴，径直向我们走来。A. glad 高兴的；B. aware 意识到的；C. proud 骄傲的；D. afraid 害怕的。根据后文的 “but when he saw us, he was full of joy, wagging (摇) his tail happily and coming straight over to us” 通过 “but” 可知，后文查理看到 “我们” 时，非常高兴地向 “我们” 走来，与本空为转折关系，所以此处指的是查理害怕人类。故选 D 项。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：后来，我们被告知可以带他回家了，我们非常高兴。A. bored 无聊的；B. interested 感兴趣的；C. happy 高兴的；D. worried 担心的。根据前文的 “being told that we could take him home” 可知，“我们” 被告知可以带他回家了，所以 “我们” 非常高兴。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他四处嗅了嗅，然后跳到椅子上。A. hid 隐藏；B. put 放；C. turned 转向；D. jumped 跳。根据后文的 “onto a chair” 可知，他跳到椅子上。故选 D 项。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他很热心，没有任何你想到的在救援中心待了很长时间后可能会有的问题。A. problems 问题；B. advantages 优点；C. manners 举止；D. complaints 投诉。根据后文的 “you might think of after spending a long time in a rescue center” 可知，此处指人们认为在救援中心待了很长时间后，狗狗会出现的问题。故选 A 项。

【24 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：如果你给狗狗家，它们会给你很多美好的东西作为回报。A. advice 建议；B.

home 家; C. fairness 公平; D. support 支持。根据前文的“being told that we could take him home”、“He’s always so happy to see us when my husband and I come through the door”可知,“我们”给了查理一个家,“我们”很快乐,所以如果你给狗狗家,它们会给你很多美好的东西作为回报。故选 B 项。

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

第一节 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,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

【答案】25. D 26. A 27. B 28. B 29. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了野生动物保护活动,以及这个活动的目的、参与者应该做什么、活动的意义以及未来的计划。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“A national activity, which aims to make people more strictly follow laws on the illegal (非法的) wildlife trade, will try to find out a large number of cases, in which millions of animals and plants are killed.(一项旨在使人们更严格地遵守非法野生动物贸易法律的全国性活动,将试图找出大量的案件,在这些案件中,数百万动植物被杀害)”可知,为了让人们遵守有关非法野生动物贸易的法律,所以开展全国性的活动。故选 D 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 What should the activity do?下的“The activity will be really important, which aims to take away illegal gains from the lawbreakers and force them to receive punishments.(这项活动将是非常重要的,它旨在从违法者那里拿走非法所得,并迫使他们接受惩罚)”可知,这个活动应该给违法者以惩罚,以保护野生动物。故选 A 项。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 What’s the purpose of the activity?下的“The government says that China will have its strong official action to punish those who work on illegal wildlife trade.(中国政府表示,中国将采取强有力的官方行动来惩罚那些从事非法野生动物贸易的人)”可知,将采取强有力的官方行动来惩罚那些从事非法野生动物贸易的人。故选 B 项。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 What’s your duty?下的“You and other volunteers will be working together to help the experts build a law system (系统) that will cover all areas and leave no stone unturned.(你和其他志愿者将共同努力,帮助专家们建立一个覆盖所有领域、不遗余力的法律体系)”可知,志愿者在活动中需要与他人一起帮助建立法律体系。故选 B 项。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “We need lots of efforts so that the situation of national protection for wildlife will become satisfying one day.(我们需要大量的努力, 使国家保护野生动物的情况有一天会变得令人满意)” 可知, 还需要大量的努力才能变得令人满意, 所以本次活动可能在一定程度上减少非法野生动物贸易。故选 D 项。

【答案】30. D 31. C 32. D 33. A 34. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文, 作者通过亲身经历告诉读者, 即使汉语不流利, 外国人依然能在中国享受精彩的生活。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的 “The living environment in China is perfect for me, and I feel right at home even though my Chinese isn't fluent.(中国的生活环境非常适合我, 即使我的中文不流利, 我也有宾至如归的感觉。)” 可知, 作者的中文不流利, 但他感觉在中国的生活很容易。故选 D。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的 “The one thing that truly makes me feel comfortable and less lonely is making friends and joining in conversations.(真正让我感到舒适和不那么孤独的一件事是交朋友和参加对话。)” 可知, 和中国朋友交流让作者习惯了中国的生活。故选 C。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中的 “I once joined in community activities in Northwest China's Gansu province to gain a deeper understanding of China's countryside areas and help the development of local communities and education.(我曾经参加过中国西北部甘肃省的社区活动, 以更深入了解中国的农村地区, 并帮助当地社区和教育的发展。)” 可知, 作者参加甘肃的社区活动是为了帮助当地社区和教育的发展。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中的 “At Tsinghua University, where I studied in China, I made friends with many Chinese young people and enjoyed spending time with them for meals and other activities. They would often ask me to hang out together and go to KTV, which was a popular form among Chinese youth.(我在中国学习的地方, 清华大学, 我结交了许多中国年轻人, 喜欢和他们花时间一起吃饭和做其他活动。他们经常让我一起出去玩, 去 KTV, 这是中国年轻人的一种流行形式。)”、第四段中的 “During breaks from study, I often started travelling across China.(放短假时, 我经常开始在中国各地旅行。)”、第五段中的 “I once joined in community activities in Northwest China's Gansu province to gain a deeper understanding of China's countryside areas and help the development of local communities and education.(我曾经参加过中国西北部甘肃省的社区活

动，以更深入地了解中国的农村地区，并帮助当地社区和教育的发展。)”可知，作者结交许多中国朋友，和他们一起做各种事情，放假时会走遍中国旅行，还参加社区活动，由此可推测出，作者是一个非常积极的人。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中的 “It’s not a difficult task to come to China without fluent Chinese. You can enjoy yourself here.(来中国时不会流利的中文不是一件困难的事情。你可以在这里玩得很开心。)” 和第二段中的 “But full skills in the language are not necessary to enjoy many attractions of life in China.(但是，要在中国享受生活的许多乐趣，完全掌握语言技能并不是必要的。)” 可推测出，在中国生活时，语言并不是一个大问题。故选 C。

【答案】35. A 36. D 37. A 38. B 39. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了学习一门第二外语的益处。

【35 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线词的下一句 “it’s a long journey or that there’s no practical reason to learn.(这是一个漫长的过程，或者没有实际的理由去学习)” 可知，这种想法会影响说一门外语的欲望，此处是指说一门外语的欲望受这种想法影响而 “降低了”，所以划线词是 “降低” 的意思。故选 A 项。

【36 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “Many companies prefer the people who are able to speak more than one language since they have faced more difficult situations in their language learning than the people who only speak one language, thus they desire to deal with more challenges in the work.(许多公司更喜欢会说一种以上语言的人，因为他们在语言学习中比只会说一种语言的人面临更多困难的情况，因此他们希望在工作中应对更多的挑战)” 可知，会说一门以上语言的人希望应对更多挑战。由此推知，会说多种语言的人通常想要完成更困难的任务。故选 D 项。

【37 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段 “While creativity can be a difficult thing to measure, researchers have attempted to measure creative ability in a number of ways. One of the tools that are most widely used to understand creativity is a test known as the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT).(虽然创造力是一件很难衡量的事情，但研究人员试图用多种方法来衡量创造力。最广泛用于理解创造力的工具之一是被称为托伦斯创造性思维测试 (TTCT) 的测试)” 可知，TTCT 可以用来衡量创造力，即 TTCT 的结果可以告诉我们我们有多有创造力。故选 A 项。

【38 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“Communicating in someone’s native language is not only a great way to show respect, but also helps you develop a deeper personal connection that goes beyond just being understood.(用别人的母语交流不仅是表达尊重的好方法，而且还能帮助你建立更深层次的个人联系，而不仅仅是被理解)”可知，用别人的母语交流能帮助我们与外国人建立更深层次的个人联系。故选 B 项。

【39 题详解】

主旨大意题。分析全文内容可知，文章主要介绍了学习一门第二外语的好处，再根据文章第一段“However, research has shown that speaking two languages has many advantages in this connected world today.(然而，研究表明，在当今这个相互联系的世界里，说两种语言有很多优势)”可知，A 选项“学习第二语言的好处”能概括全文内容，适合用作文章标题。故选 A 项。

第二节 阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

【答案】 40. People whose main goal is self-improvement.

41. By offering feedback as advice.

42. Highlighting existing patterns of excellence.

43. By reducing unpleasant messages.

44. Effective feedback practices and their benefits.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了做到有效反馈的方法及其带来的好处。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段中的“Feedback works best for the people whose main goal is self-improvement.(反馈最适合那些以自我完善为主要目标的人。)”可知，反馈最适合那些以自我完善为主要目标的人。故答案为“People whose main goal is self-improvement。”。

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段中的“Offering feedback as advice encourages recipients to focus on improving their future performance.(以建议的形式提供反馈可以鼓励接受者专注于改善他们未来的表现。)”可知，可以通过提供反馈作为建议来鼓励受助人专注于提高他们未来的表现，故答案为“By offering feedback as advice。”。

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第四段中的“A key to effective feedback is highlighting existing patterns of excellence.(有效反馈的关键是突出现有的优秀模式。)”可知，有效反馈的关键在于突出现有的优秀模式。故答案为“Highlighting existing patterns of excellence。”。

【43 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第五段中的 “Then, we must learn how to give feedback. Delivering feedback can be challenging, especially if the person receiving the feedback is the person who has the same social position as you or the information could be sensed as critical. To avoid such situations, reducing unpleasant messages may help.(然后, 我们必须学会如何给予反馈。传递反馈是很有挑战性的, 特别是如果接受反馈的人与你的社会地位相同, 或者这些信息可能被认为是批评人的。为了避免这种情况, 减少不愉快的信息可能会有所帮助。)” 可知, 在给予反馈时, 我们可以通过减少不愉快的信息来避免挑战。故答案为 “By reducing unpleasant messages.”。

【44 题详解】

考查主旨大意。通读全文, 根据第一段中的 “How can we gain benefits from feedback practices while reducing their disadvantages? There are some ways to help you.(我们如何从反馈实践中获益, 同时减少其缺点? 有一些方法可以帮助你。)” 可知, 文章主要讲述了做到有效反馈的方法及其带来的好处。故答案为 “Effective feedback practices and their benefits.”。

四、选词填空 (共 9 小题; 每题 1 分, 共 9 分)

【答案】 45. gain

46. passionate

47. promote

48. preparation

49. overcome

50. solutions

51. impression

52. associate with

53. rewarding

【解析】

【45 题详解】

考查动词。句意: 最好的学习方法是把从书本上学到的东西付诸实践。该空需要一个动词短语作谓语, 使用一般现在时。在书本上可以获得知识, 把所学知识用于实践。动词 gain 意为 “获得, 得到” 符合题意。故填 gain。

【46 题详解】

考查形容词。句意: 对你所做的事情充满激情是成功的秘诀之一。该空需要一个形容词作表语, 做事情成功的秘诀应该是对事情充满热情。形容词 passionate 意为 “有热情的”, 符合题意。故填 passionate。

【47 题详解】

考查动词。句意：奥运会旨在促进体育精神和公平竞争。该空需要一个动词原形和前面 to 构成不定式形式。宾语是奥运精神和公平竞争。动词 promote 意为“弘扬，宣传，促进”符合题意。故填 promote。

【48 题详解】

考查名词。句意：为了在竞争中获得优势，提前认真准备是非常重要的。该空需要一个名词做主语，比赛前精心准备是很重要的。名词 preparation 意为“准备”符合题意。故填 preparation。

【49 题详解】

考查动词。句意：众所周知，奉献的力量可以帮助我们克服工作中的困难。该空需要一个动词原形，作 help 的宾语的补足语，宾语是工作中的困难。动词 overcome 意为“战胜，克服”符合题意。故填 overcome。

【50 题详解】

考查名词及单复数。句意：对你的问题诚实是找到解决办法的重要一步。该空需要一个名词作宾语，名词 solution 意为“解决办法”符合题意，应使用复数形式呼应主语部分的 problems。故填 solutions。

【51 题详解】

考查名词。句意：在中国，人们普遍认为，如果我们能有一个好的书写，别人会对我们有一个好印象。该空需要一个名词作宾语，“字如其人”，写一手好字可以给人留下好印象。名词 impression 意为“印象”符合题意。故填 impression。

【52 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：既然我们的朋友对我们有很大的影响，我们应该和那些能激励我们变得更好的人交往。该空需要一个动词原形和情态动词 should 作谓语，宾语是可以激励我们的人，应该是建议和什么样的人交往。动词短语 associate with 意为“和...交往”符合题意。故填 associate with。

【53 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：在动物收容所做志愿者对我来说是一次宝贵而有益的经历，因为我学到了很多关于照顾动物的知识。该空需要一个形容词和 valuable 并列作定语，修饰名词 experience，志愿者工作是有意义的经历，形容词 rewarding 意为“有回报的，有益的，值得的”符合题意。故填 rewarding。

五、书面表达（满分 20 分）

54. 【答案】Dear Tom,

I hope that everything goes on well with you. I'm writing to invite you to join us in the Reading Circle to be held in our school.

The activity is scheduled at 8:00 am this Friday in the auditorium. Aiming to improve students' understanding of the beauty of foreign literature, the Reading Circle will allow students to communicate with each other face to

face, sharing their own reading experience together.

As we consider that you can share with us some experience you've recently gained and some valuable suggestions on English reading, we sincerely hope that you can come to join us.

Would you be kind enough to spare some time for us? Thank you in advance. Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Hua

President, Student Union

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给外教 Tom 写一封邮件，邀请他参加“英语读书会”活动，给他介绍活动相关信息（时间、地点、活动内容等），邀请他分享自己近期阅读收获并介绍阅读方法。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

旨在：aim to do→be designed to do

允许：allow→permit

与……交流：communicate with→interact with

建议：suggestion→advice

2. 句式拓展

同义句转换

原句：I'm writing to invite you to join us in the Reading Circle to be held in our school.

拓展句：I'm writing to invite you to join us in the Reading Circle which will be held in our school.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Aiming to improve students' understanding of the beauty of foreign literature, the Reading Circle will allow students to communicate with each other face to face, sharing their own reading experience together.(使用了现在分词短语作状语、不定式作宾语和宾补)

【高分句型 2】As we consider that you can share with us some experience you've recently gained and some valuable suggestions on English reading, we sincerely hope that you can come to join us.(使用了 As 引导原因状语从句、that 引导宾语从句、省略关系词的定语从句、不定式作目的状语)

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