

2024 北京九中高一（下）开学考

英 语

2024.02

第一部分：词汇（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1. 请选出与单词 “competence” 匹配的释义。

- A. 紧张 B. 能力 C. 竞赛 D. 自信

2. 请选出与单词 “quality” 匹配的释义。

- A. 质量 B. 降低 C. 范围 D. 移走

3. 请选出与单词 “suffer” 匹配的释义。

- A. 冲浪 B. 遭受 C. 职位 D. 员工

4. 请选出与单词 “desire” 匹配的释义。

- A. 渴望 B. 决定 C. 力量 D. 赢得

5. 请选出与单词 “relief” 匹配的释义。

- A. 原则 B. 细节 C. 点击 D. 减轻

6. 请选出与单词 “occasion” 匹配的释义。

- A. 场合 B. 发生 C. 布置 D. 即刻

7. 请选出与单词 “obviously” 匹配的释义。

- A. 特殊地 B. 显而易见地 C. 及时地 D. 当然地

8. 请选出与单词 “cheat” 匹配的释义。

- A. 实验 B. 颂唱 C. 聊天 D. 欺骗

9. 请选出与释义“恢复健康”匹配的单词。

- A. recover B. reduce C. revise D. relieve

10. 请选出与释义“预防”匹配的单词。

- A. prohibit B. previous C. principle D. prevent

11. 请选出与释义“奖章”匹配的单词。

- A. medal B. media C. memory D. moment

12. 请选出与释义“力量”匹配的单词。

- A. position B. power C. plus D. particular

13. 请选出与释义“距离”匹配的单词。

- A. defeat B. defence C. distance D. disease

14. 请选出与释义“专注”匹配的单词。

- A. contribution B. contact C. company D. concentrate

15. 请选出与释义“即刻，马上”匹配的单词。

- A. immediately B. independently C. absolutely D. regularly

16. 请选出与释义“账号”匹配的单词。

A. account B. addict C. amount D. announcement

17. 请选出与释义“to agree that something is true”匹配的单词。

A. adapt B. admit C. ahead D. annual

18. 请选出与释义“to make sure that something happens”匹配的单词。

A. brief B. ensure C. creative D. attach

19. 请选出与释义“a thing that you do to help people”匹配的单词。

A. favour B. feature C. frank D. formal

20. 请选出与释义“to make something continue at the same level”匹配的单词。

A. moment B. maintain C. muddy D. merry

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，40分）

第一节 完形填空（共10小题；每小题2分，共20分）

A few weeks ago, I received a package containing seeds from my friend. When I asked her what they would 21 into, a smile crossed her face. “Just plant them and be patient. You’ll see for yourself 22 !” she said.

I sowed the seeds in a flowerpot. In the first few days, I was very excited to search for the slightest signs, but 23 happened. With heavy loads of homework, I began to feel sad and 24 . How much I longed for the color in my fast-paced life.

I watered the plants in dry periods. On the eighth day, to my great 25 , a few light green sprouts（新芽）appeared. Bending down and studying the plants, I could almost hear them growing. More days passed, and the flowerpot soon became 26 with coriander（香菜）plants. Now they are taller than the edge of the pot, constantly shaking their leaves in the gentle wind, as if they were merrily singing a song of 27 .

I am certain that after a few more days, my plants will be ready for 28 . These plants have played an important part in 29 up my everyday life. They may not be a main dish on our table, but using some will surely make our dishes delicious.

Let us all slow our pace down and be patient. So long as we take steps to set our hearts free, time and patience will 30 us with the pure pleasure of being alive in this lovely world.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 21. A. grow | B. run | C. look | D. break |
| 22. A. immediately | B. finally | C. quickly | D. regularly |
| 23. A. anything | B. everything | C. something | D. nothing |
| 24. A. shocked | B. disappointed | C. embarrassed | D. scared |
| 25. A. surprise | B. pity | C. shame | D. anxiety |
| 26. A. packed | B. lined | C. crowded | D. piled |
| 27. A. courage | B. freedom | C. interest | D. relief |
| 28. A. harvest | B. loss | C. sights | D. rest |
| 29. A. picking | B. ending | C. brightening | D. taking |
| 30. A. impress | B. assist | C. surround | D. reward |

第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题2分，共20分）

A

Known as the “Eastern Moscow”, Harbin has always been regarded as 31 unique and exotic city, which is

hosting its 30th International Ice and Snow Festival. The city 32 (offer) special winter experiences like nowhere else in China: an ice and snow world, snow sculpture park, ice lantern fair, 33 dog sledding. Dozens of snow sculptures are attracting hundreds of thousands of 34 (visit) to Harbin.

B

Wong Kar-wai's *Blossoms Shanghai* TV show has been airing since December 27, 2023. The 30-episode period drama, 35 has been six years in the making, is adapted from a 2012 novel of the same name by Jin Yucheng, which won the 36 (nine) Mao Dun Literature Prize in 2015 and 37 (write) in Shanghainese.

C

The "Subject Three" dance 38 (originate) from lively wedding celebrations in southern China's Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. The tradition evolved into a 39 (culture) phenomenon, suggesting that in a Guangxi native's life, there are three essential 40 (experience), or 'subjects': singing folk songs, slurping rice noodles, and dancing.

第三部分：阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

If you don't know what to watch in the coming holiday, here are the top movie search engines on the web. Some require little or no input before they give you titles, while others want to find out exactly what your interests are.

Rotten Tomatoes

Instead of telling Rotten Tomatoes which films you like, you can tell it what kind of films you enjoy, which actors you want to see, and other aspects to help it find the best movie for you. The quality of Rotten Tomatoes recommendations is changeable but it's also a nice way to find the right film for any mood.

IMDb

IMDb automatically recommends similar films to the movie you search for instead of asking you to input ratings (评分) or to tell it what movies you like. At the bottom of the page, a "Recommendations" section will show you a variety of other films being displayed, based on information gathered from its database, which examines films to find similarities and differences.

Jinni

Whether you want to search for films based on your mood, time available, or reviews, the site has it all. But Jinni's most amazing feature is its semantic search. You can enter words like "films that show Chris Farley yelling" and the site will return films that match your question. Go to use Jinni. You won't regret it!

Criticker

Instead of just allowing you to rate films, Criticker compares your ratings to those of other users and see how closely your tastes match those of other users. Once the service finds matches, you can view these users' lists and see which movies they like. Combining community and functionality, Criticker is a unique, yet worthwhile service to check out.

41. You can search for a movie based on your mood on _____.

- A. Rotten Tomatoes and Jinni B. IMDb and Criticker
C. Rotten Tomatoes and IMDb D. Jinni and Criticker

42. IMDb is especially suitable for people who _____.

- A. are too busy to watch films B. clearly know their favorite films
C. don't want to spend time rating films D. like sharing their comments on films

43. What makes Criticker special?

- A. Commenting on others' film lists. B. Rating your favourite films.
C. Offering different standards. D. Comparing users' ratings.

44. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To recommend the best online films.
B. To show how to use movie search engines.
C. To introduce several movie search engines.
D. To explain how to find the best online films.

B

A Houseplant Is Helping Me Survive

My wife Hannah and I usually don't keep houseplants. Anything in pots gets either overwatered or underwatered. After my diagnosis(诊断) with brain cancer, I loved the idea of having something new and green and alive around us.

When my friend Mitch gave me what he said was a lucky bamboo plant, we placed it in the living room window where I spent much of each day. I told Hannah I wanted to look after the plant myself. When it didn't immediately turn yellow or brown or lose all of its leaves, I was pleasantly surprised.

As a doctor, I was used to being the one who provided care, not the one who received it. Since my diagnosis, it seemed, I had to rely on help from other people. Taking care of the plant gave me the feeling of being happy and satisfied when I felt useless. Watering the plant, as small an act as it was, connected me to a central part of my old identity and taught me I could still be a caregiver.

Over the next few months, I recovered from surgery(手术). Even after I returned to work, I continued to care for the plant. Soon, it had nearly doubled in height and its leaves were shiny. Both the tree and I became healthier.

Then, without any reason, it began to show signs of stress. Its leaves kept browning and dropping to the floor. "I can't even care for a simple plant!" I yelled. "If my lucky bamboo dies, I might die too!" I couldn't shake the feeling that the plant had become a symbol(象征) of my health. Now that the plant was struggling, I grew increasingly depressed and fearful.

However, recalling what I'd experienced, I learnt that I had wrongly connected my care for the plant—something over which I had at least some control—with my own survival—something over which I had no control. As I realized the fact, my anxiety was actually eased. I searched online to figure out how to take care of my plant. When it was back in the sunny window, we both became healthier again.

Now, whenever I look at the plant, I would think of Mitch and the other people who have cared for and supported me.

45. The author decided to keep the bamboo because_____.

- A. he loved to keep houseplants
B. he believed it helped to clean the air
C. he thought it was a good way to get relaxed

D. he wanted to be surrounded by something cheerful

46. How did the author feel about looking after the bamboo at first?

A. It made him feel hopeless.

B. It put an end to his suffering.

C. It gave him a sense of achievement.

D. It reminded him of his poor health condition.

47. Why did the author become fearful when the bamboo showed signs of stress?

A. Because he couldn't bear failures.

B. Because he didn't know why it was dying

C. Because he didn't want to disappoint Mitch.

D. Because he related his own health to the plant's.

48. How did the author finally relieve his tension?

A. By believing in his recovery in the end

B. By accepting things beyond his control.

C. By thinking of those who supported him.

D. By searching for plant knowledge online.

C

Hibernation (冬眠) is not just sleep. While we sleep, our brains fire up and become highly active; in hibernation, on the contrary, brain activity completely slows down. The body temperature of hibernating animals also drops, in some cases close to the freezing point. Cells (细胞) stop dividing and heart rate decreases to two beats per minute. Yet, once it's time to wake up, hibernating animals come back to life without any significant side effects like freezing, muscle loss, or loss of bone density during the long winter months. The same, however, can't be said about people who wake up from long-term medical comas (昏迷), or even those who have to stay in bed for long periods of time. Such people, just like astronauts in microgravity, would suffer from a wide range of side effects that come from not actively using their bodies.

Scientists are therefore looking into hibernation research with the aim of developing ways to cause hibernation in future space astronauts. Recently, Kelly Drew, a professor of chemistry and biochemistry, has been rewarded for his research.

The idea is that rather than having astronauts sit for months in a tiny Mars-bound capsule, consuming food, water and air, and gradually wasting away from not doing much in microgravity, a part of the crew members could be placed into hibernation. The hibernating astronauts wouldn't need any food or water and could manage with much less air — yet they would wake up with their bones and muscles in a much better condition than those of their awake counterparts.

“This research could be used to help future missions, from the extreme of medically caused hibernation for long term space missions, protecting astronauts from cabin fever, radiation, and much more,” he said. “It could also prove effective in preventing muscle and bone loss in zero gravity.”

The state of hibernation could also help in the medical setting to help protect patients suffering from life-

threatening conditions such as heart attacks and strokes.

“This could mean that patients who have suffered from a stroke or heart attack could be placed in medically caused hibernation until they can be transported to a hospital to receive care, which could significantly improve medical outcomes,” the scientist said.

49. What is mainly talked about in Paragraph 1?

- A. The working principles of hibernation. B. The unique features of hibernation.
C. The major reasons for hibernation. D. The side effects of hibernation.

50. What does the underlined word “counterparts” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Bones and muscles. B. Brains. C. Astronauts. D. Patients.

51. What will scientists probably do in the future research?

- A. Study hibernating animals in space missions.
B. Find ways to put people into hibernation.
C. Improve medical treatments for patients.
D. Seek cures for life-threatening diseases.

D

Will chatbots that can generate fascinating articles destroy education as we know it?

New York City’s Department of Education recently banned (禁止) the use of ChatGPT. “While the tool may be able to provide quick and easy answers to questions,” says the official statement, “it does not build critical-thinking skills, which are necessary for academic and lifelong success.”

Banning such use of technology from the classroom is a nearsighted response. Instead, we must find a way forward in which such technologies combine well with, rather than replace, student thinking.

Banning ChatGPT is impossible in practice. Students will find ways around the ban, which will cause a further defensive response from teachers and administrators, and so on. It’s hard to believe that a close race between those digital natives and their educators will end in a decisive victory for the latter. In fact, chatbots may well speed up a trend (趋向) toward valuing critical thinking. In a world where computers can fluently answer any question, students need to get much better at deciding what questions to ask and how to fact-check the answers the program generates.

So how do we encourage young people to use their minds when real thinking is so hard to tell apart from its simulacrum (假象)? Teachers, of course, will still want to watch students taking old-fashioned, in-person, no-chatbot-allowed exams to check that they do not cheat.

But we must also figure out how to do something new: how to use tools like GPT to inspire deeper thinking. GPT often generates text that is fluent and “reasonable” — but wrong. So using it requires the same mental heavy lifting that writing does: forming an opinion, creating an outline, picking which points to explain and which to drop, and looking for supporting facts. GPT can help with those tasks, but it can’t put them all together. Writing a good essay still requires lots of human thought and work. Indeed, writing is thinking, and good writing is good thinking.

One approach is to focus on the process as much as the result. For instance, teachers might require four drafts of an essay. After all, as John McPhee, the famous writer, said, “the central nature of the process is revision.” Each draft gets feedback from the teacher, from peers or even from a chatbot. Then the students produce the next draft, and so on.

Will AI one day outperform human beings in thinking? Maybe, but for now, we must think for ourselves. Like any tool, GPT is an enemy of thinking only if we fail to find ways to make it our partner.

52. How does the author feel about the ban?

- A. Understandable. B. Irresponsible. C. Unwise. D. Necessary.

53. Why is it impossible to ban ChatGPT in practice?

- A. Because students are digitally fluent.
B. Because schools will defend the ban.
C. Because ChatGPT will keep developing.
D. Because people treasure critical thinking.

54. How does the author explain his idea in Paragraph 6?

- A. By quoting others. B. By presenting facts.
C. By giving examples. D. By showing similarities.

55. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Is GPT a process or a result? B. Will GPT outperform students?
C. Why Chatbots become a new trend? D. How can Chatbots serve education?

参考答案

一、词汇

1-5. BABAD 6-10. ABDAD
11-15. ABCDA 16-20. ABBAB

二、完形填空

21-25. ABDBA 26-30. CBACD

三、语法填空

31. a
32. offers
33. and
34. visitors
35. which
36. ninth/9th
37. was written
38. originated
39. cultural
40. experiences

四、阅读理解

A: 41-44 ACDC
B: 45-48 DCDB
C: 49-51 BCB
D: 52-55 CABB

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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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