

2022 北京西城高二（下）期末

英 语

2022.7

本试卷共 15 页，共 140 分。考试时长 120 分钟。考生务必将答案写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

第I卷(共 75 分)

I. 听力理解（共三节，22.5 分）

第一节: (共 4 小题; 每小题 1.5 分，共 6 分)

听下面四段对话，每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What will the speakers do for Mr. Jenkins?

- A. Buy a notebook. B. Give a speech. C. Hold a party.

2. What time will the man leave for the airport?

- A. At 2:00 pm. B. At 4:30 pm. C. At 7:30 pm.

3. Why can't the man take a vacation this summer?

- A. He has a lot of work to do.
B. He wants to see some plays.
C. He will visit some local museums.

4. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient. B. Driver and passenger. C. Manager and secretary.

第二节: (共 6 小题; 每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分)

听下面三段对话，每段对话后有两道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. Why does the woman look tired?

- A. She studied the whole night.
B. She is busy learning psychology.
C. She has been working on a paper.

6. What will the speakers possibly do this weekend?

- A. Have lunch together.
B. Prepare for an exam.
C. Discuss a report.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. What will the woman most probably major in?

- A. Business. B. Biology. C. Computer science.

8. What does the man often do in his spare time?

- A. Watch movies. B. Listen to music. C. Read novels.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. How much is the woman willing to pay per month for the rent?

A. \$800.

B. \$900.

C. \$1000.

10. What aspect of the apartment is the woman unsatisfied with?

A. The location.

B. The transportation.

C. The environment.

第三节：（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段独白，根据题目要求在相应的横线上写下第 11 题至第 15 题的关键信息。每小题仅填写一个词。这段独白你将听两遍。

How to Apply for Scholarships	
Where to look for scholarships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Scholarships are often <u>11</u> in the financial aid section.Find information on the school <u>12</u>.
When to apply for scholarships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">During the summer just before your <u>13</u> year of high School.After you are already in college.Check the <u>14</u> information to be sure. ☆
What scholarships to apply for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Focus on finding scholarships you are a good fit for.<u>15</u> your search to scholarships that you qualify for.

II. 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 22.5 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，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I love my father. He's the parent who I thought understood me. But when I was growing up, he was 16 home. He worked overtime as an accountant, late into the evening during the week, all day Saturday and most Sundays. Even if he was home, and wasn't working at his desk, I had to 17 him, because I was one of three daughters. All those years in my childhood I longed for my father's 18.

One day my father was working at his desk. I 19 him there and stood beside the desk. 20 in his writing, he didn't notice me. To let him know I was there, I lifted my plastic water gun and shot him in the face. This frightened him and he roared like a tiger. I dashed out of the room and down the stairs. I was so 21 because I'd never seen him angry before.

Moments later, he appeared at the top of the stairs, 22 his arms and laughed; his arms and laugh invited me to run back up the stairs and into his huge hug. Comforting me softly, he 23 for scaring me. I kept replaying the 24 in my mind for a thousand times.

My sense that I couldn't reach my father stayed with me even when I was grown. Well into adulthood, I felt that I could never 25 the father time I'd missed as a child. But it turned out that I could. And I did.

The 26 started when my father retired. One day, I called when my mother was out. My father answered the phone, and he couldn't hand me over to my mother, 27 we started to talk. He told me he'd been thinking about his grandfather, and I asked about him. He began telling me. I 28 that when I asked him about his past, he stayed on the phone. And the older he got, the more 29 my father was to talk about his past, especially his childhood. In his detailed descriptions, I felt he was recreating the world of his childhood, and 30 me in. The stories he told became a world we inhabited together. He introduced me to the people he knew there, and to the child he was.

I really cherish my father's stories and will pass them on to the next generation.

16. A. rarely

B. merely

C. frequently

D. gradually

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 17. A. watch | B. follow | C. share | D. support |
| 18. A. impression | B. attention | C. explanation | D. presentation |
| 19. A. approached | B. ignored | C. monitored | D. comforted |
| 20. A. Concerned | B. Experienced | C. Disappointed | D. Absorbed |
| 21. A. annoyed | B. depressed | C. scared | D. bored |
| 22. A. crossed | B. spread | C. swung | D. moved |
| 23. A. apologized | B. complained | C. hesitated | D. joked |
| 24. A. view | B. message | C. voice | D. scene |
| 25. A. cut back on | B. make up for | C. keep up with | D. look forward to |
| 26. A. change | B. success | C. tradition | D. silence |
| 27. A. but | B. or | C. for | D. so |
| 28. A. proposed | B. discovered | C. recalled | D. predicted |
| 29. A. serious | B. confident | C. eager | D. reasonable |
| 30. A. reminding | B. pushing | C. requiring | D. inviting |

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Sports like figure skating, ice hockey, speed skating, and ski jumping have been part of Olympic history since the first Winter Olympics were hosted in France, in 1924. But the origins of many Olympic sports stretch back even further.

◆ *The ancient origins of skiing*

Skiing has been around since early civilization, evidenced by a 5,000-year-old rock carving showing men on skis in Norway, and the discovery of a ski dating back to 6000 B.C. found in Russia. Modern skiing can be traced back to the Scandinavians, who primarily used skis as a means of travel or for other practical purposes. Some of the first official competitions began around 1850 in Norway, with the first recorded race in Sweden held outside Stockholm in 1879.

The British are the ones who transformed skiing from its Scandinavian roots into the highly competitive sport it is now. Alpine skiing or downhill skiing is the most popular form of skiing, and it first appeared in the Winter Olympics in 1936.

◆ *The development of snowboarding*

Snowboarding originated as a backyard activity known as snurfing—invented by a father to entertain children.

In 1965, Sherman Poppen of Muskegon, Michigan, was looking for something his children could use as a sled. He tied together two skis—creating a toy he named “Snurfer”. Less than a year, the toy exploded into a national craze.

Although an annual championship in Muskegon was sponsored by the makers of the Snurfer, competitors began to create their own boards. Because Poppen had trademarked the term Snurfer, they began to call the sport snowboarding instead. By 1985, snurfing fell out of fashion, but snowboarding had caught on worldwide. It finally became an official Olympic sport for the 1998 Games.

◆ *The earliest evidence of curling*

The predecessor (前身) of curling is a Scottish game in the 16th century played on frozen lakes and ponds, using smooth stones from riverbeds.

Centuries later, the first curling club was founded in Scotland and received the approval of Queen Victoria in 1843. In the sport, players slide the stones toward a target—



earning more points the closer the stone lands to the center. By the 20th century, curling was so widespread that it was one of the few sports played in the first Olympic Games in 1924.

31. The first recorded skiing race was held in _____.
A. Sweden B. Russia C. Britain D. Norway
32. What can be learned about snowboarding from this passage?
A. It became well known before 1965.
B. It originated from the toy “Snurfer”.
C. It was invented as a means of travel.
D. It was named by the inventor Poppen.
33. Which sports appeared in the first Olympic Games in 1924?
A. Snurfing and ice hockey. B. Skating and Alpine skiing.
C. Figure skating and curling. D. Snowboarding and ski jumping.

B

Joel Boyers and his friend, Melody Among, were heading home from the Nashville airport when he received a call from a stranger in Pennsylvania. The caller told Boyers that her brother and his two daughters were trapped on their roof in Waverly, 60 miles from Nashville. They were surrounded by rising floodwaters caused by record-breaking rains and didn't think they would survive.

Desperate, the caller had typed “Nashville helicopters” into the Web search engine, and Boyers's company, Helistar Aviation, was the first to pop up. She begged Boyers to rescue her loved ones. Boyers looked west toward Waverly and saw the storm clouds. “Ma'am,” he said, “No one will fly in this weather, and for good reason.”

But even before he finished the sentence, Boyers knew that he would go back up. “I've got a daughter myself,” he said. He put the brother's address into his phone, then he and Among, drove back to the airport. Soon, they were in the air, unprepared for what they were about to see in Waverly. It was nothing but raging water below them. People were holding tightly onto anything that didn't move—roofs, trees, poles.

The flooding took out cell phone service, meaning Boyers couldn't use his phone to accurately point out the house he was looking for. He flew on anyway. As Boyers piloted his helicopter, Among began searching for people left atop roofs and bridges—anywhere Boyers could land and get them on board. One man they had rescued pointed to a teenager holding on to a tree, who was barely out of the water. Since there was no place for Boyers to land, he lowered the helicopter until it hovered (盘旋) just above the water line. The rescued man helped the teen get into the helicopter. Then Boyers carefully lifted off. After dropping off the teen on a patch of land, he and Among were back in the air.

Ninety minutes after Boyers and Among began their mission, professional rescue helicopters showed up. It was good timing—Boyers and Among were almost out of fuel after rescuing 17 people. As for the woman who originally contacted Boyers, she called back to say that her brother and his daughters had also been saved.

34. What happened when Boyers was heading home from the airport?
A. His company got a lot of attention online.
B. His daughters were trapped in a flood.
C. He was asked to help flood victims.
D. He received a call from his brother.
35. What was Boyers's main challenge in his attempt to rescue the teen?
A. There was no cell phone service.
B. His helicopter was running out of fuel.

- C. There was no place for him to land safely.
D. The record-breaking rain blocked his view.
36. Which of the following words can best describe Boyers?
A. Courageous and sympathetic. B. Cooperative and optimistic.
C. Cautious and outgoing. D. Calm and ambitious.
37. Which of the following is the right order of the events?
a. Boyers failed to locate the house he was looking for.
b. A flood hit Waverly because of record-breaking rains.
c. Professional rescuers arrived at Waverly to offer help.
d. Boyers managed to drop off a teen on a patch of land.
- A. c→a→d→b B. c→b→a→d
C. b→a→c→d D. b→a→d→c

C

A new study published in the *National Academy of Sciences* provides a measure of how far “deepfake” technology has progressed. The results suggest that real humans can easily fall for machine-generated faces. “We found that AI-generated faces are highly realistic,” says study co-author Hany Farid, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley. The result raises concerns that “these faces could be highly effective when used for criminal purposes.”

The synthetic (合成的) faces for this study were developed in back-and-forth interactions between two neural networks. One of the networks, called a generator, produced an evolving series of synthetic faces like a student working progressively through rough drafts. The other network, known as a discriminator, trained on real images and then graded the generated output by comparing it with data on actual faces. The generator began the exercise with random pixels (像素). With feedback from the discriminator, it gradually produced realistic humanlike faces. Ultimately, the discriminator was unable to tell a real face from a fake one.

After collecting 400 real faces matched to 400 synthetic versions, the researchers asked 315 people to separate real from fake among a selection of 128 of the images. Another group of 219 participants got some training and feedback about how to spot fakes as they tried to separate the faces.

The first group did not do better than a coin toss at telling real faces from fake ones, with an average accuracy of 48.2 percent. The second group failed to show dramatic improvement, receiving only about 59 percent, even with feedback about those participants’ choices.

The researchers were not expecting these results. The finding adds to concerns about the accessibility of technology that makes it possible for just about anyone to create misleading still images. Another concern is that such findings will create the impression that deepfakes will become completely undetectable and as a result, scientists might give up on trying to develop countermeasures (对策) to deepfakes.

The researchers end with a straightforward conclusion after emphasizing that misleading uses of deepfakes will continue to pose a threat: “We, therefore, encourage those developing these technologies to consider whether the associated risks are greater than their benefits. If so, then we discourage the development of technology simply because it is possible.”

38. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
A. The examples of deepfake technology.
B. The differences between the two networks.
C. The way to tell a real face from a fake one.
D. The process of producing the synthetic faces.

39. Taking advantage of deepfake technology, humans may _____.

- A. create real faces B. spot fake images
C. commit various crimes D. make detective tools

40. According to the passage, the findings of the study _____.

- A. might inspire scientists to develop countermeasures to deepfakes
B. proved training could help participants to tell real from fake greatly
C. matched the researchers' expectations of people's ability to spot fakes
D. showed humans could easily be misguided by machine-generated faces

41. How do the researchers feel about deepfake technology?

- A. Excited. B. Concerned. C. Disappointed. D. Confused.

D

We all have weaknesses, and all know hardship. But it's difficult, even on a good day, to admit we are struggling, to ask for help or to apologize when we are out of line. However, keeping problems to ourselves can create even more long-term complications. After all, unacknowledged feelings and frustrations rarely stay under the rug. That is why it is important to figure out how to openly express one's feelings or thoughts even when that form of expression leaves us feeling exposed or uncomfortable.

Researchers Anna Bruk and Sabine Scholl at the University of Mannheim refer to this form of genuine, intentional emotional exposure, done in spite of one's fears, as "showing vulnerability (弱点)." Unlike other forms of self-expression, this act always carries risk, such as the possibility that others may see someone as weak or even incompetent in consequence. The good news is that our worries about the negative evaluations of others may not be entirely reflected in the way people actually see us in difficult moments. The researchers conducted six experiments and revealed the results: Across a variety of situations, such as asking for help or admitting a mistake, people saw their own displays of vulnerability more negatively than others did. They refer to this pattern of conflicting perceptions (看法) as the "beautiful mess effect."

It's important to be aware of this mismatch, as it can prevent people from sharing their true feelings and needs. Then how can people overcome the beautiful mess effect? Actually, the concept of self-compassion (自我同情) can be of great help when it comes to finding beauty in the mess of one's own shortcomings.

Self-compassion could influence how people see their own display of vulnerability. After all, vulnerable situations can cause a lot of shame and fear, and these moments are precisely when self-compassion is most helpful. For instance, consider admitting a mistake. People who treat themselves as they would treat a good friend wouldn't shame themselves for being imperfect. Instead, they would remind themselves that imperfection is normal. In addition, a mindful approach to the mistake would lessen the need to either over exaggerate or deny its significance.

Such a compassionate reaction to one's own vulnerability, in turn, could make it easier to be vulnerable with others. As a result, self-compassionate people see their own show of vulnerability in a more positive light—closer to the way they see the same behavior in others.

Luckily, our level of self-compassion can be intentionally cultivated. For example, journaling exercises can help people change the way they think about their own strengths and weaknesses by writing about one's feelings with awareness and acceptance, offering oneself words of support, and reflecting on how others share difficult experiences. By developing a kind, mindful attitude towards ourselves we can become more comfortable with showing our vulnerabilities. This practice, in turn, can strengthen our close relationships.

42. The underlined phrase “stay under the rug” in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. remain hidden B. become exposed
C. offer comfort D. gain acceptance

43. According to the passage, the beautiful mess effect probably occurs when we _____.

- A. cultivate self-compassion
B. have negative perceptions
C. express our feelings openly
D. display vulnerability in hardships

44. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

- A. self-expression decreases the risks of negative evaluations of others
B. self-compassionate people are more likely to display their true feelings
C. the way people view their strengths and weaknesses can hardly be changed
D. developing a mindful attitude towards ourselves helps reduce our shortcomings

45. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. stress the importance of exposing our vulnerability
B. present a way to overcome the beautiful mess effect
C. discuss how to reflect on our strengths and weaknesses
D. analyze why we should find beauty in our shortcomings

第II卷（共 65 分）

I. 选词填空（共 7 小题；每小题 2 分，共 14 分）

用方框中单词的适当形式完成下列句子，每个单词只能用一次。

official	annoy	treat	legal
impression	violent	motivated	

46. It is _____ to drive a car that is not registered.

47. How _____ it is to retype the same information each time!

48. The president _____ announced the good news to the reporters.

49. Past history clearly shows that _____ can never solve problems.

50. We all know the story of Albert Einstein and his many _____ achievements.

51. Recording how much you have improved every day can _____ you to achieve your goals.

52. The medical team believed that Traditional Chinese Medicine was an effective _____ for the rare disease.

II. 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

在未给提示词的空白处填写 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。

53. The doctor pushed his way _____ the crowd to get to the old man.

54. _____ inspires us is that pioneers have been dedicated to improving our life.

55. E-mail _____ (play) an important role in our communication in the past decades.

56. By the 11th century, compasses _____ (use) by Chinese to navigate their ships at sea.

57. I am sorry you _____ (wait) for so long, but it will still be some time before Jim gets back.

58. _____ (attract) by the beauty of nature, the girl decided to spend another two days on the farm.

59. The students worked hard on their lessons and finally their efforts _____ (reward) with success.

60. The hutongs link Beijing's past and its present, _____ (show) it is truly an ancient yet modern city.
61. The news came as no surprise to me. I _____ (know) for a while that the project was a great success.
62. There are a wide variety of activities at the festival, most of _____ are popular among young people.

III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 63、64 题每题 2 分, 第 65、66、67 题每题 3 分, 共 13 分)

根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

63. 沟通可以帮助我们消除误会。 (get rid of)
- _____
64. 他的作品从小说到戏剧应有尽有。 (range from...to...)
- _____

65. 我们感谢所有帮助过我们的人。 (be grateful to)
- _____

66. 尽管困难重重, 她还是努力地去适应新环境。 (in spite of)
- _____

67. 毫无疑问, 成功源于不断的努力而非运气。 (rather than)
- _____

IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

While most spiders hunt alone, there are a few hundred species of social spiders that live in colonies. *A.studiosus* is one of them. Up to 50 individuals gather together to spin large collective webs, which catch larger prey than each spider could trap on its own.

All the colony members look the same, but they don't all behave in the same way. The females can be aggressive or docile (温驯的). It's surprisingly easy to realize their personalities—just put two of them in a small box overnight and check on them the next morning. If they're both docile, they will have built a joint web in one corner of the box. If one of them is aggressive, the pair will be at opposite corners.

Colin Wright from the University of Pittsburgh has now found that these personality types do different jobs within the web, creating a natural division of labor. They're a little like ants, where small workers clean and look for food, and big soldiers guard and defend. But unlike these insects, the social spiders don't have castes (社会阶层) with different builds. Instead, their roles are defined by their personalities.

When Wright's team first started studying *A.studiosus*, they couldn't work out what the docile spiders did. They didn't seem to repair webs, keep enemies away, or catch prey. But when the researchers checked the fates of colonies in the wild, they found that those with a mix of docile and aggressive members were more likely to survive than those with just a single type. The docile members were clearly doing something important.

It turns out that they act as the colony's babysitters. They spend most of their time standing watching over the eggs, or directly feeding the youngsters by regurgitating (反刍) food—just like a mother bird might. Meanwhile, the aggressive spiders generally avoid these tasks; instead, they spend most of their time building the web, catching prey, and defending their colonies. Compared to the docile spiders, the aggressive ones are better at those tasks, because the docile females rarely respond to enemies—and when they do respond, they do so slowly.

For now, it's not clear why the spiders naturally fall into their respective careers, or even what drives their different personalities in the first place. The team are now trying to answer these questions. In the meantime, Wright suggests that biologists should pay more attention to personality types, when trying to understand how animal societies work.

68. According to the passage, what are the two personality types of female *A.studiosus*?

69. What are the aggressive female spiders mainly responsible for?

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

➤ ***In an *A.studiosus* colony, the division of labor is based on the different builds of the spiders.***

71. Do you think personality traits influence human career choices? Why or why not? (*In about 40 words*)

V. 书面表达 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。最近你的英国好友 Jim 因与室友作息时间不同，学习和生活受到了影响，为此很苦恼，发来邮件向你求助。请你给他回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 表达理解；

2. 给出建议。

注意： 1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考答案

第 I 卷 (75 分)

I. 听力理解 (共三节, 22.5 分)

第一、二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A
6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B

第三节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

11. listed 12. website 13. senior 14. deadline 15. Expand

II. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)

16. A 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D
21. C 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. B
26. A 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. D

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

31. A 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. C
36. A 37. D 38. D 39. C 40. D
41. B 42. A 43. D 44. B 45. B

第 II 卷 (65 分)

I. 选词填空 (共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 14 分)

46. illegal 47. annoying 48. officially 49. violence
50. impressive 51. motivate 52. treatment

II. 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

53. through 54. What 55. has played/ has been playing
56. had been used 57. have been waiting/ have waited
58. Attracted/ Having been attracted 59. were rewarded 60. showing
61. had known 62. which

III. 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 第 63、64 题每题 2 分, 第 65、66、67 题每题 3 分, 共 13 分)

63. Communication can help us get rid of misunderstanding.
64. His works range from novels to dramas.
65. We are grateful to anyone who has helped us.
66. In spite of difficulties, she still tried to adapt to the new environment.
67. There is no doubt that success comes from the efforts we have been constantly making rather than luck.

IV. 阅读表达 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

68. Aggressive and docile.
69. Building the web, catching prey, and defending their colonies.
70. In an *A.studiosus* colony, the division of labor is based on the different builds of the spiders.
(According to the passage,) in an *A.studiosus* colony, the division of labor is based on the personalities of spiders.

71. 略。

V. 书面表达 (20 分)

One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I'm sorry to hear that you're annoyed by your roommate's schedule. I can understand your feelings and would like to offer my suggestions.

First of all, negotiation is very important. Clearly explain to him how you feel. Remember not to act as if you're 100% right and he is 100% wrong. Then, the two of you could talk about possible solutions. For example, your roommate could make fewer noises and you could use an eye mask and ear plugs. Also, remember to speak firmly but never shout. Screaming and yelling won't help you resolve anything.

Let me know if you need any further help.

Yours,

Li Hua

听力

第一节：听下面四段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听一遍。

Text 1

M: Mr. Jenkins is going to retire next month. We're planning a surprise for him. Do you have any ideas?

W: How about an appreciation speech? Or a notebook filled with our best wishes?

M: Good ideas, but I prefer something related to his hobbies.

W: He likes singing. Let's hold a karaoke party.

M: Sounds great.

Text 2

W: Steven, what time is your flight?

M: The flight leaves at 7:30 this evening. I'm leaving the office at 4:30 pm to avoid rush-hour traffic.

W: Then you'll have enough time to get to the airport. Well, don't forget your video conference with Mr. Brown at 2:00 pm.

M: Oh no! I totally forgot about it.

Text 3

M: Did you say you're going to New York this summer?

W: Yes. My family and I want to visit the museums and see some plays there.

M: That's great. I wish I could get away for a while.

W: You can also take a vacation this summer, can't you?

M: No. There's too much work to do. Maybe next year, though.

Text 4

M: Emily, I'd like to cancel the business meeting this afternoon. I need to get my car fixed.

W: Alright, Mr. Brown. But what happened to your car?

M: I got into an accident this morning.

W: Oh, really! Were you hurt?

M: No, but my neck is still a little sore.

W: You'd better have your neck examined at the hospital.

第二节：听下面三段对话。每段对话后有两道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

Text 5

M: Hey, Anna. You look tired. What's going on?

W: It's finals week and I've been up all night studying.

M: How many exams do you still have?

W: There's only one left. How about you?

M: I finished my last exam this morning.

W: So you're completely done.
M: Not really. I have one more report for psychology.
W: How many pages do you have to write?
M: It's a 10-page paper. It's due next Monday, but I haven't started yet.
W: If you have any problems with it, I can help you over the weekend.
M: That'd be great. Can we talk about it this Saturday?
W: OK. Let's get together at the library after lunch.
M: Great! You don't know how much this means to me. Thanks.
W: Don't mention it. I'll see you on Saturday.

听下面一段对话，回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

Text 6

W: Hello. My name is Jenny. Nice to meet you.
M: Hello, I'm Robert. Nice to meet you, too.
W: Do you know anything about this professor?
M: No. Actually, this is my first year here.
W: I'm a freshman, too.
M: Do you know what you're majoring in?
W: Not yet. I want to go to medical school, so I'll probably end up majoring in biology. How about you?
M: Maybe I'll study business, but that's only if I can't get into computer science.
W: That's cool. Well, what do you usually do in your spare time?
M: I like going to the movies.
W: Can you believe how much movies cost these days?
M: Yeah, it's crazy. But the perfect sound systems and high-quality screens in cinemas can create a great watching experience. What do you enjoy doing?
W: I often listen to music or read novels.
M: Oh, the professor is coming. Let's talk later.
W: Alright.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

Text 7

W: Hello. I'm calling about the apartment for rent. Is it still available?
M: Yes, it is. Do you know where we're located?
W: Yeah. I drove by this morning and I really like the location. What's the rent?
M: The basic rent is \$800 a month.
W: Does that include gas, water and electricity?
M: No, it doesn't. If it did, the rent would be \$900 a month.
W: A little expensive.
M: The average rent is almost over \$1000 a month here.
W: I only want to pay the basic rent then. How close is the apartment to the university campus?
M: It's about eight blocks. And there's a bus stop about 10 minutes' walk from the apartment.
W: Well, the transportation is a little bit inconvenient. Is the community environment pretty quiet?

M: Yes. There's a strict policy concerning noise level. So it stays very quiet, especially after 10:00 pm.

W: Sounds good. Can we schedule a time to meet?

M: What about at 6:00 pm tomorrow?

W: Alright. I'll see you then.

第三节: 听下面一段独白, 根据题目要求在相应的横线上写下第 11 题至第 15 题的关键信息。每小题仅填写一个词。这段独白你将听两遍。

Text 8

How to Apply for Scholarships

Scholarships can help you afford the education you need to reach your goals. I'm here to help answer some of your most important scholarship questions.

First, where do I look for scholarships?

Check with the colleges you're considering. Scholarships are often listed in the financial aid section. You may also be able to find information on the school website or by contacting their financial aid office.

Second, when should I start applying for scholarships?

Ideally, you should start researching scholarships during the summer just before your senior year of high school. However, it's never too late—you can even apply for some scholarships after you're already in college. Just check the deadline information to be sure.

Finally, what scholarships should I apply for?

Focus on finding scholarships you are a good fit for. Then, expand your search to scholarships that you qualify for, but maybe aren't as confident about. Remember—you don't have to be a perfect candidate as long as you meet the basic requirements.

第三节到此结束。听力理解部分到此结束。

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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