

## 英 语

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，20 分）第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分）听下面 5 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。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. (1 分) What will the man do this Spring Festival?

- A. Travel abroad.
- B. Go to his hometown.
- C. Go to Disneyland.

2. (1 分) What's the weather like in the evening?

- A. Sunny.
- B. Rainy.
- C. Windy.

3. (1 分) What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. A film.
- B. A country.
- C. A book.

4. (1 分) 系统找不到该试题

5. (1 分) Which subject does the man want to choose?

- A. History.
- B. Physics.
- C. Chemistry.

第二节（共 4 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话你将听两遍。

6. (2 分) (1) Whose birthday party are they preparing for?

- A. Mom's.
- B. Dad's.
- C. Kate's.

(2) What will they decorate the room with?

- A. Balloons.
- B. Flowers.

C. Photos.

7. (2分) (1) What did the man do yesterday evening?

- A. He played football.
- B. He watched a movie.
- C. He watched a volleyball game.

(2) When did the game start?

- A. At 7: 00.
- B. At 7: 30.
- C. At 8: 00.

8. (3分) (1) What does the man want to buy?

- A. A cell phone.
- B. A car.
- C. A computer.

(2) What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. Pick one and buy it.
- B. Compare prices carefully.
- C. Watch more advertisements.

(3) What will the man do next?

- A. Give up on it.
- B. Follow the woman's advice.
- C. Do more research.

9. (3分) (1) How does the man look?

- A. Fat.
- B. Energetic.
- C. Well.

(2) How does the man go to work every day now?

- A. By bike.
- B. By car.
- C. On foot.

(3) What is the woman's suggestion for the man?

- A. Having a good sleep at night.
- B. Dealing with more paperwork.

C. Joining a fitness center nearby.

第三节(共1小题;每小题5分,共5分)听下面一段独白,完成第16至20五道小题,每小题仅填写一个词。听独白前,你将有20秒钟的时间阅读试题,听完后你将有60秒钟的作答时间。这段独白你将听两遍。

10. (5分)

Erhu	
What it is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a musical instrument which comes from the (1) _____ of China.</li> <li>It is also (2) _____ the "Chinese violin".</li> </ul>
How to make it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First, glue the snakeskin around the (3) _____ box.</li> <li>Then, put all the pieces together.</li> </ul>
How to play it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sit down and put the erhu on your leg.</li> <li>There are many ways to play it, either slow and (4) _____, or fast and joyful.</li> <li>Playing the erhu needs a lot of (5) _____.</li> </ul>

第二部分:知识运用(共三节,33分)第一节 语法填空(共3小题;每小题1.5分,共15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。

11. (4.5分) At the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, a group of teenagers (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) the classic song, Me and My Motherland as they walked past the Golden Water Bridge in Tian'anmen Square. Then the singers (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (join) by thousands of people. It might have been the biggest crowd ever to form in such a short period and the scene was very (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (touch). Many viewers couldn't help shedding tears and waving flags to express their love to the nation.

12. (4.5分) One morning I went fishing in a river (1) \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly there came a cry: "Help!" I looked around and saw a boy struggling in the river. Throwing the fishing pole, I jumped into the river and swam (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) towards the boy. Then I took the boy to a nearby hospital. After the boy was saved, his mother gave me a thousand thanks. Back to my fishing place, I found my fishing pole floating on the water. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ my surprise, there was a big fish on the hook.

13. (6分) School uniforms should be required for all students for some important reasons. Firstly, wearing uniforms makes everyone feel equal. It makes students (1) \_\_\_\_\_ come from poor families feel the same. In addition, getting ready for school every morning can be much faster and easier. Many kids waste time choosing what (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) to school. Most importantly, some (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) show that school uniforms make students perform better in school. Some people might say that uniforms take away personal freedom, but students still have many other ways to express (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (they).

第二节 选词填空 (共1小题;每小题6分,共6分) 阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,从方框中选择恰当的词  
官方网站: [www.gaokzx.com](http://www.gaokzx.com) 3 / 19 咨询热线: 010-5751-5980 微信客服: gaokzx2018

填空，其中有两项为多余选项。

14. (6 分)

health, character, festival, cleaned, across, cover, early, believed

Spring Festival is highly valued by every Chinese family. Preparations begin a week before the festival. First, the house is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from top to bottom. People say it is to sweep away the dirt of the past year and get ready for the new year.

Next, the Chinese (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Fu is attached upside down to the front door. It is believed that when Fu is put upside down, happiness arrives.

The greatest excitement begins the night before Spring Festival. Fireworks are let off (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the city, suddenly lighting up the night sky. Children will (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their ears but with an expectant look on their faces. It is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to scare away the monster Nian. Then people sit together to enjoy Jiaozi. They are a sign of our wishes for (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and happiness in the coming year.

This is Spring Festival - the joy of a family gathering.

第三节 完形填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 12 分, 共 12 分) 阅读下面的短文, 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。

15. (12 分)

#### Table Talk

As we got out of the car, our son announced, "Phones stay in the car. "

"Why do you always have to tell us that? " complained our fifteen - year - old grandson.

Our son's wife winked at us and then explained, "We have a family (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that no one may bring anything electronic to the table. "

We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our phones in the car. Even though the restaurant was filled with families, there was little noise. All I heard were a few quiet conversations and the ding of forks on plates. The (3) \_\_\_\_\_ unnerved me. I looked around. Everyone, even the young kids, was (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at some kind of screen.

The silence was broken (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the six of us sat down, and started talking. The waitress stood patiently and waited for our orders. When our food came, we continued to chat.

An elderly couple at the next table were finishing their dinners and conversing quietly. I noticed that they shot us a few glances, and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ if our constant chatter was annoying them.

After the dessert, my son signaled the waitress for the check. She hesitated when she brought the black folder to our table. My son opened the black folder - it was (7) \_\_\_\_\_. "You forgot the check, " he told her.

"There isn't one. Someone else (8) \_\_\_\_\_ your bill - and the tip too. " she said with a giggle (咯咯笑).

"Why?" asked our son, his wife and myself at once.

"They loved it that no one was connected," she continued. "They loved watching you guys (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The old lady went on and on about how nice it was to see a family eating and talking instead of looking at 'electric games'."

For a moment, everyone at our table was at a loss for (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Then we all started talking at once. My son's voice rose above the others. "Where are they? We want to thank them."

"They left after you ordered dessert," the waitress replied.

We spent the next fifteen minutes discussing this goodness and camp up with a (11) \_\_\_\_\_. The next time we see a family eating at a restaurant (12) \_\_\_\_\_ looking at anything electronic, we'll pay it forward, just like what happened to us.

- |                    |                |               |               |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) A. rule        | B. appointment | C. discussion | D. goal       |
| (2) A. closed      | B. returned    | C. sent       | D. locked     |
| (3) A. sweetness   | B. quietness   | C. patience   | D. preference |
| (4) A. smiling     | B. knocking    | C. staring    | D. pointing   |
| (5) A. though      | B. before      | C. when       | D. until      |
| (6) A. realized    | B. wondered    | C. asked      | D. hesitated  |
| (7) A. special     | B. strange     | C. typical    | D. empty      |
| (8) A. paid        | B. served      | C. managed    | D. changed    |
| (9) A. eat         | B. talk        | C. argue      | D. work       |
| (10) A. directions | B. choices     | C. words      | D. ideas      |
| (11) A. schedule   | B. message     | C. task       | D. plan       |
| (12) A. without    | B. by          | C. through    | D. for        |

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，32分）第一节 阅读选择（共3小题；每题2分，共24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。

16. (8分) A vacation often means rest and relaxation, but more and more people are looking at traveling as an opportunity to help others and give back.

Don Germaise is a familiar face to many in Tampa Bay, but this former TV reporter's life has changed a bit. "In the TV business you see the best and the worst the world has to offer, and at some point, it just occurred to me: I just need to do something to make the world a better place," he explained.

He now travels the world, volunteering his time to help others. "Here's the best part about a volunteer vacation. You're not stuck at a hotel doing tours that everyone else does," Germaise said. "You're meeting

regular people, living with regular people and helping regular people all over the world.

Travel Writer Joe Miragliotta says that's exactly why more people are spending time volunteering on vacation. "Travelers, especially millennials (千禧一代) like myself, are becoming more socially conscious when it comes to choosing where they go," Miragliotta said. "They want to connect with the communities and causes they really care about."

He recently took some time out of a trip to San Francisco to help out at a local farm. "Here, volunteers are growing healthy foods for the community, and they give it right back for free; and you know you can tend the vegetable gardens, help clean the orchard - lots of fun activities," Miragliotta explained.

Volunteering doesn't take up your entire vacation. You can do it for a few hours or even a few days. It's all up to you. "With a kid...when you do something as simple as giving him or her a pencil when they never had a pencil for school, the look in their eyes is so unbelievable," Germaise said. "It's like they got an iPad for Christmas. It's the greatest feeling in the world."

(1) What do vacations mean to Don Germaise? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Having a rest and relaxing.
- B. Getting an opportunity to travel.
- C. Meeting and helping regular people.
- D. Reporting on what happens around the world.

(2) According to Joe Miragliotta, young people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are becoming more socially conscious
- B. find it fun to help in vegetable gardens
- C. enjoy taking care of the children around
- D. are trying to learn more about other people

(3) What can be inferred from the last paragraph? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It only takes travelers a few hours to do volunteering.
- B. Finding a way to help the people in need is not easy.
- C. It is impossible for the kids to get an iPad for Christmas.
- D. Making a small difference to people's life is rewarding.

(4) What's the passage mainly about? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Millennials pay more attention to society.
- B. Volunteer vacation is becoming a new trend.
- C. Two travelers shared their experiences abroad.
- D. Volunteers enjoy popularity among local people.





17. (8 分) Georiga O'Keeffe always thought of herself as an artist. By 1928, the rest of the world did, too. At the age of 41 she was living in New York City and becoming a well - known painter. Still, O'Keeffe wasn't happy. New York had been a good source of ideas for almost ten years. Now those ideas were drying up. O'Keeffe felt like she needed a change. She had visited New Mexico in 1917 with her sister. The wide open space had thrilled her. "Maybe I should go back, " she thought. In April of 1929, O'Keeffe packed her bags.

The wide open space of New Mexico drew O'Keeffe in. She spent hours just watching the sky change. Because the light was so clear, she felt like she could see for the first time. The beauty of the land renewed her. She couldn't wait to start painting. Cow and horse skulls and desert flowers filled her canvases (画布). The colors of the desert inspired O'Keeffe. As a result, she made new choices in her artwork. "The color up there is different, " she explained. She loved the dusty blues and greens.

That August, O'Keeffe went home to New York. It was the start of a pattern. Each spring, she traveled to New Mexico to paint. These trips restored her spirit. Then, in the fall, she would return to New York. There, she showed her work. Each time O'Keeffe visited New Mexico, she explored a little more.

The bleached animal bones and skulls that O'Keeffe found excited her because she could see their special beauty. The bones didn't mean death to O'Keeffe. To her, they showed the lasting beauty of the desert. The landscapes, clear light, and bright colors also spoke to her. She often painted close - ups of the rocks and mountains. Later, she began to travel more in search of new ideas. However, she always came back to New Mexico.

As O'Keeffe grew older, her eyesight began to fail. Still, O'Keeffe wasn't ready to give up. Her friend Juan Hamilton helped her work with watercolors. He also taught her to sculpt. As a result, she made art into her 90s. When she died at the age of 98, Hamilton sprinkled her ashes over the desert. Her body became part of the land that had touched her art and her life.

(1) O'Keeffe was unhappy in New York in 1928 because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she was lack of the creative ideas
- B. she felt disappointed about her job
- C. she was not successful as an artist

D. she felt bored about life in a big city

(2) After her trips to New Mexico, O'Keeffe \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. received great reputation there
- B. discovered the meaning in her life
- C. chose to settle down in that country
- D. got new thoughts from the scenery

(3) What can we know about O'Keeffe from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. She was never afraid of failure and death.
- B. She was devoted and passionate about art.
- C. She was patient with the coming chances.
- D. She was curious about the nature of people.

(4) Which of the following could be the best title for this article? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Lifestyle in the Desert
- B. Special Love for Art
- C. Inspiration from the Desert
- D. Modern Women Artists



18. (8 分) "You'll get square eyes!" my mother used to say as I sat for hour after hour glued to the TV. I ignored her, of course. Past - forward a few decades and now I'm the parent. My 5 - year - old lives in a world where screens aren't fixed pieces of furniture. You can't even avoid them by going outside. Screens are not only in our pockets; they're everywhere.

The concerns have grown with the screens. In the past decade, we have heard that they will damage our mental health. Many of us feel more distracted by them, feeling guiltier and more tired as a result.

The apps and websites we can access on our phones have also sparked widespread concern. Big tech companies are also good at making use of our need for social recognition, hooking us on likes, retweets and follower counts. Social media has created a culture of mass narcissism (自恋), which has led many to worry about the emotional stresses on teenagers. A quick online search brings up dozens of papers linking screen use or social media with harmful effects on mental health, including depression and suicide.



Twenge, which claims that digital technology has ruined a generation. Yet, Amy Orben at the University of Oxford, who studies the impact of digital technology and social media in particular on mental health, holds different views. She claims that the underlying data can be used to tell different stories. She also spotted shortcomings in several large studies that claimed to show correlations (相关性) between the use of devices with screens and depression in users.

Twenge stands by her own finding, pointing in turn to what she considers flaws in Orben's research methods. For David Max, at Royal College of Child Health in London, the effect of screen time and social media use on mental health remains speculative. "We cannot regard social media overall as good or bad," says Davie. "We don't know whether in individual cases social media is not responsible," he says.

The explosion of mobile phone use has revolutionized our lives. I can download movies, write articles, communicate with my family and broadcast to the world all at the push of a button. Rather than impose constraints (限制), we should take a look at our use of screens and ask how they fit with the activities and lifestyle.

Every new technology with widespread impact has given rise to new fears. So the best bet may simply be to ask yourself what level of screen use makes you and those around you happy and try to stick to it. If you find yourself over addictive, don't panic - and certainly don't feel guilty. Nobody knows anything worth getting scared about.

(1) According to the passage, people give likes, retweet or count followers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. share one's lifestyles
- B. show respect for others
- C. seek social recognition
- D. relieve emotional stresses

(2) The underlined word "speculative" probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. doubtful
- B. specific
- C. important
- D. abstract

(3) What can be learned from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Teenagers are more affected by screen use both physically and mentally.
- B. Orben claims it is far too early to blame screen use for ruining a generation.
- C. Big tech companies help to produce many research papers on mental health.
- D. Twenge mainly introduces the overall benefits of digital technology in her books.

(4) The passage is written to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage readers to reduce the time of screen use
- B. share different opinions on the effects of screen use
- C. explain why screen use may have negative effects on people
- D. relieve people's concerns and worries about the use of screens

第二节 阅读回答问题（共 1 小题；每小题 8 分，共 8 分）阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

19. (8 分) Go, commonly known in China as weiqi, is a board game for two players that needs logical (逻辑的) strategies. To win, the player must use black and white playing pieces to surround more field than the other player. The game was invented in China more than 2,500 years ago. It enjoys a wide fan base, mostly in East Asia - but it is becoming more popular in other areas of the world.

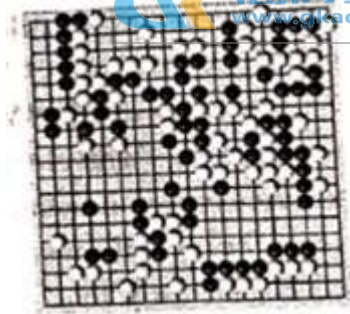
Schreiber, vice chair of Berlin Go Association, was introduced to the game 16 years ago, but thought the game rather boring at first. Similarly, Urban, chair of Berlin Go Association, accidentally discovered a book on Go on his mother's bookshelf when he was 37 years old. "I tried to understand the rules because I love board games and I did not get it," added Urban. But they both found the game more and more interesting after practice. "It's like speaking to another but with your hands. You make a very direct message," explained Schreiber.

Schreiber recommended children learn Go because he believed it could be beneficial for them. "They learn that there is always someone stronger and they learn that it's okay to lose. They learn how to improve from their mistakes and say tomorrow will be better than today," he explained.

To the experienced players, Go can be very addictive, as it carries meanings not just in leisure, but also in culture. Many are too quick to judge other people's cultures. Confucius said, "Tell me, I'll forget; Show me, I may remember; Involve me, and I will understand." With Go, people only get stronger if they play against different players. With culture, one need to go and talk to people, even better if in their language. If you can't, maybe it's enough to use the Go board as the language.

As cooperation between China and Germany deepens in many aspects of life, efforts have been made to further popularize Go in Europe. The European Go Congress has been hosting annual competitions since 1983. Training courses are also offered, and professional players from China are invited to deliver lectures for game lovers in Europe.

- (1) When was Go invented in China? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) How did Schreiber and Urban feel about Go after practice? \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Why did Schreiber recommend children learn Go? \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) What has happened as a cooperation between China and Germany deepens? \_\_\_\_\_



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## 参考答案

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1. 【分析】略

【解答】B

【点评】略

2. 【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

3. 【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

4.

5. 【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

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6. 【分析】略

【解答】BC

【点评】略

7. 【分析】略

【解答】CA

【点评】略

8. 【分析】略

【解答】BAC

【点评】略

9. 【分析】略

【解答】ABC

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10. 【分析】略

【解答】(1)north (2)called (3)sound (4)sad (5)

practice

【点评】略

第二部分:知识运用(共三节,33分)第一节 语法填空(共3小题;每小题1.5分,共15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。

11. 【分析】文章讲述了国庆70周年青少年唱起《我和我的祖国》,令人感动的一幕。

【解答】1. sang. 考查时态,句子缺少谓语动词,一群青少年唱着经典的歌曲,结合上下文使用一般过去时,故填 sang.

2. were joined. 考查被动,主语是 singers, 根据 by 可知使用被动,被成千上万的人群加入,过去的动作使用一般过去时,故填 were joined.

3. touching. 考查形容词, touching: 令人感动的,这个场景非常令人感动,故填 touching.

【点评】在一篇200词左右的语篇(短文或对话)中留出10处空白,部分空白的后面给出单词的基本形式,要求考生根据上下文填写空白处所需的内容或所提供单词的正确形式,所填写词语不得多于3个单词。要做好语法填空题,理解短文是解题的前提,扎实的词汇、句型和语法知识是基础,英语国家的背景知识是必要的补充。考生须灵活运用语法知识,如单词词性、单词时态、名词单复数、连接词、代词、冠词等判断各空白处应填写的内容。答完后,还要通读全文,核对所填单词形式是否正确,是否符合语境。

12. 【分析】文章讲述了作者钓鱼的时候救了一名溺水的男孩。

【解答】(1) when/and. 考查连词,句子缺少连词,可以看成是时间状语从句,当传来喊叫的时候我在钓鱼,或者看成并列句,一天我在钓鱼,忽然传来了叫喊声,故填 when 或者 and.

(2) quickly. 考查副词,修饰动词 swam, 故填 quickly.

(3) To. 考查介词, to one's surprise: 令某人惊讶的是, 故填 To.

【点评】在一篇200词左右的语篇(短文或对话)中留出10处空白,部分空白的后面给出单词的基本形式,要求考生根据上下文填写空白处所需的内容或所提供单词的正确形式,所填写词语不得多于3个单词。要做好语法填空题,理解短文是解题的前提,扎实的词汇、句型和语法知识是基础,英语国家的背景知识是必要的补充。考生须灵活运用语法知识,如单词词性、单词时态、名词单复数、连接词、代词、冠词等判断各空白处应填写的内容。答完后,还要通读全文,核对所填单词形式是否正确,是否符合语境。

13. 【分析】文章讲述了应该穿校服上学的几个原因。

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【解答】(1) who/that. 考查连词, 先行词是 students, 在定语从句中做主语, 故填 who 或者 that.

(2) to wear. 考查不定式, 去学校穿什么, what to do: 做什么, 故填 to wear.

(3) studies. 考查名词, 根据 some 可知使用名词复数, 名词做主语, 故填 studies.

(4) themselves. 考查代词, 表达自己, 指代 students, 故填 themselves.

【点评】在一篇 200 词左右的语篇(短文或对话)中留出 10 处空白, 部分空白的后面给出单词的基本形式, 要求考生根据上下文填写空白处所需的内容或所提供单词的正确形式, 所填写词语不得多于 3 个单词. 要做好语法填空题, 理解短文是解题的前提, 扎实的词汇、句型和语法知识是基础, 英语国家的背景知识是必要的补充. 考生须灵活运用语法知识, 如单词词性、单词时态、名词单复数、连接词、代词、冠词等判断各空白处应填写的内容. 答完后, 还要通读全文, 核对所填单词形式是否正确, 是否符合语境.

第二节 选词填空(共 1 小题; 每小题 6 分, 共 6 分) 阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 从方框中选择恰当的词填空, 其中有两项为多余选项.

14. 【分析】本文讲述了春节是中国人最重要的节日, 并且着重介绍了春节的习俗.

【解答】(1) cleaned. 考查动词. 句意: 首先, 房子要自上而下地打扫干净. 根据下句 People say it is to sweep away the dirt of the past year and get ready for the new year. (人们说这是为了扫除过去一年的污垢为新年做准备) 可知此处应用 cleaned"打扫", 故选 cleaned.

(2) character. 考查名词. 句意: 接着, 汉字"福"倒挂在前门. 结合句意可知此处意为"文字", Chinese character "汉字", 故选 character.

(3) across. 考查介词. 句意: 烟火在整个城市燃放, 突然照亮了夜空. 根据空后的名词 the city 并结合句意可知应用介词意为"横穿", 故选 across.

(4) cover. 考查动词. 句意: 孩子们捂着耳朵, 脸上带着期待的表情. 结合句意可知此处意为"遮盖", 故选 cover.

(5) believed. 考查动词. 句意: 人们\_\_\_\_这会吓跑怪兽年. 结合句意可知此处意为"相信", 故选 believed.

(6) health. 句意: 这是我们愿望的象征为了来年的\_\_\_\_和幸福. 结合句意可知此处意为"健康", 故选 health.

【点评】本大题是选词填空, 考查学生对上下文的理解及对语境的推理判断能力. 要求学生在忠实于文章的意思方面, 选出一个符合文章而又符合语法的词填入空格内. 因此 学生首先要了解文章的大意, 根据所填词的词性及语法来选词.

第三节 完形填空(共 1 小题; 每小题 12 分, 共 12 分) 阅读下面的短文, 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.

15. 【分析】本文是一篇记叙文, 讲述了在餐馆吃饭时, 一对老夫妇看到我们一家人吃饭聊天而不是看电子设备, 因而替我们结了账, 我们准备把这种做法延续下去, 下次看到一家人在餐馆吃饭而不看任何电子设备时, 我们也会替他们结账.

【解答】ADBCC; BDABC; DA

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1. A. 考查名词及语境理解. 句意: 儿媳妇向我们眨了眨眼, 然后解释说: "我们有一条家庭规定, 任何人不得带任何电子设备. 上桌". A. rule 规则; B. appointment 约定; C. discussion 讨论; D. goal 目标. 根据空后的 "that no one may bring anything electronic to the table. " 可知, 任何人不得带任何电子产品上桌是我们家的一条家规, 故 A 项正确.
2. D. 考查动词及语境理解. 句意: 我们把手机锁在车里了. A. closed 关闭; B. returned 返回; C. sent 发送; D. locked 锁上. 根据上文中的 "Phones stay in the car. " 可知, 我们把手机锁在车里了, 故 D 项正确.
3. B. 考查名词及语境理解. 句意: 这种安静使我不安. A. sweetness 甜蜜; B. quietness 安静、宁静; C. patience 耐性; D. preference 偏爱. 空前说尽管餐馆里有很多家庭在聚餐, 但几乎没有什么噪音, 我只听到一些安静的谈话和盘子上叉子的叮当声但是这种安静让我感到不安, 故 B 项正确.
4. C. 考查动词及语境理解. 句意: 每个人, 甚至是小孩子, 都盯着屏幕看. A. smiling 微笑; B. knocking 敲; C. staring 紧盯; D. pointing 指. 根据空后的 "at some kind of screen" 可知, 每个人都盯着屏幕看, 故 C 项正确.
5. C. 考查连词及语境理解. 句意: 当我们六个人坐下来开始谈话时, 沉默被打破了. A. though 尽管; B. before 前; C. when...的时候; D. until 直到. 根据空后的 "the six of us sat down, and started talking. " 可知, 当我们六个人坐下来开始谈话时, 沉默被打破了, 故 C 项正确.
6. B. 考查动词及语境理解. 句意: 我注意到他们朝我们瞥了几眼, 我在想是不是我们的谈话让他们不悦. A. realized 意识到; B. wondered 想知道; C. asked 问; D. hesitated 犹豫. 空前说邻桌的一对老夫妇吃完晚饭, 正在安静地交谈, 我注意到他们朝我们瞥了几眼, 因此我在想是不是我们的谈话让他们不悦, 故 B 项正确.
7. D. 考查形容词及语境理解. 句意: 我儿子打开黑色的结账夹, 里面是空的. A. special 特别的; B. strange 奇怪的; C. typical 典型的; D. empty 空的. 根据空后的 "You forgot the check" 可知, 结账夹里是空的, 没有结账单, 故 D 项正确.
8. A. 考查动词及语境理解. 句意: 有人付了你的账单和小费. A. paid 支付; B. served 服务; C. managed 管理; D. changed 改变. 上文说我们吃完饭准备结账, 但服务员没有拿结账单, 原因是有人替我们结账了, 故 A 项正确.
9. B. 考查动词及语境理解. 句意: 他们喜欢看你们聊天. A. eat 吃; B. talk 谈话; C. argue 争论; D. work 工作. 空后说那位老太太一直在说, 看到一家人吃饭聊天, 而不是看电子游戏是多么美好, 因此那对老夫妇喜欢看我们一家人吃饭时聊天, 故 B 项正确.
10. C. 考查名词及语境理解. 句意: - 时间, 我们每个人都不知道说什么好, 然后我们立刻开始谈论起来. A. directions 指示; B. choices 选择; C. words 话语; D. ideas 想法. 听到那位老太太那样的评价, - 时间, 我们每个人都不知道说什么好, 故 C 项正确.

11. D. 考查名词及语境理解。句意：接下来的十五分钟里，我们讨论了这件事，并制定了一个计划。 A. schedule 时间表； B. message 信息； C. task 任务； D. plan 计划。空后说下次我们看到一家人在餐馆吃饭而不看任何电子设备时，我们也会替他们结账，这是我们的计划，故 D 项正确。

12. A. 考查介词及语境理解。句意：下次我们看到一家人在餐馆吃饭而不看任何电子设备时，我们也会做发生在我们身上的事情——替他们结账。 A. without 没有； B. by 通过； C. through 穿过； D. for 为了。根据上文内容可知，我们一家人吃饭时不看任何电子设备，正是因为这个原因，一对老夫妇为我们结了账，所以下次我们看到一家人在餐馆吃饭而不看任何电子设备时，我们也会这样做，故 A 项正确。

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

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，32 分）第一节 阅读选择（共 3 小题；每题 2 分，共 24 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。

16. 【分析】本文是一篇说明文，以 Don Germaise 为例介绍了在假期做志愿工作正在成为一种新的趋势。

【解答】1. C. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 "You're meeting regular people, living with regular people and helping regular people all over the world." 可知，对 Don Germaise 来说，假期意味着结识并帮助普通人，故 C 项正确。

2. A. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 "Travelers, especially millennials (千禧一代) like myself, are becoming more socially conscious when it comes to choosing where they go," 可知，乔米拉格里奥塔认为年轻人越来越有社会意识，故 A 项正确。

3. D. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 "With a kid..when you do something as simple as giving him or her a pencil when they never had a pencil for school, the look in their eyes is so unbelievable," Germaise said. "It's like they got an iPad for Christmas. It's the greatest feeling in the world." 可知，对于一个孩子，当你做一些简单的事情，比如在他们上学从来没有铅笔的时候给他们一支铅笔，他们眼中的表情是如此难以置信，就像他们圣诞节有一台 iPad，这是世界上最伟大的感觉，由此判断出给人们的生活带来小小的改变是值得的，故 D 项正确。

4. B. 主旨大意题。通读全文，特别是根据第一段 "A vacation often means rest and relaxation, but more and more people are looking at traveling as an opportunity to help others and give back." 及最后一段中的 "Volunteering 可知，假期通常意味着休息和放松，但越来越多的人把假期看作是帮助他人和回报他人的机会——他们选择利用假期做志愿工作，因此本文主要介绍的是在假期做志愿工作正在成为一种新的趋势，故 B 项正确。

【点评】考察学生的推理判断能力和联系上下文的能力，在做推理判断题不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。此类的填空题一定要联系上下文，根据上下文的内容加上自己的理解，再作出正确的判断

17. 【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了画家乔治亚奥基夫每年春天都从纽约出发到新墨西哥州的沙漠里挖掘艺术灵感的故事。

【解答】1. A. 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 "New York had been a good source of ideas for almost ten years. Now those ideas were drying up." 可知，近十年来，纽约一直是一个很好的创意来源。现在，这些想法正在枯竭，由此可知，1928 年，乔治亚奥基夫在纽约生活得并不开心是因为她缺乏创造性的想法，故 A 项正确。

2. D. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 "The beauty of the land renewed her." 及第三段中的 "These trips restored her spirit." 可知，新墨西哥州的景色让她精神焕发，给了她新的想法，故 D 项正确。

3. B. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 "As O'Keeffe grew older, her eyesight began to fail. Still, O'Keeffe wasn't ready to give up. Her friend Juan Hamilton helped her work with watercolors. He also taught her to sculpt. As a result, she made art into her 90s." 可知，随着奥基夫年龄的增长，她的视力开始衰退。不过，奥基夫还不想放弃，她的朋友胡安·汉密尔顿帮助她画水彩，他还教她雕刻，结果，她 90 多岁时还在从事艺术创作，由此判断出，乔治亚奥基夫对艺术倾注了毕生的热情，故 B 项正确。

4. C. 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了乔治亚奥基夫每年春天都从纽约出发到新墨西哥州的沙漠里挖掘艺术灵感的故事，所以 "来自沙漠的灵感" 为短文最佳标题。故 C 项正确。

【点评】阅读理解题测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释。考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点。

18. 【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了牛津大学的艾米奥本通过研究发现屏幕时间和使用社交媒体对心理健康的影响仍然是不确定的，她认为现在就指责数字技术毁了一代人还为时过早，人们不必为此过分担忧。

【解答】1. C. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 "Big tech companies are also good at making use of our need for social recognition, hooking us on likes, retweets and follower counts." 可知，大型科技公司也善于利用我们对社会认同的需求，吸引我们点赞、转发和关注，由此可知，我们点赞、转发和关注是为了寻求社会认同，故 C 项正确。

2. A. 词义猜测题。根据画线词后的 "We cannot regard social media overall as good or bad," says Davie. "We don't know whether in individual cases social media is not responsible," he says. 可知，戴维斯说："我们不能把社交媒体的整体状况看作是好是坏，他还说："我们不知道在个别情况下，社交媒体是否负有责任"，这说明屏幕时间和使用社交媒体对心理健康的影响仍然是不确定的，由此可知画线词词义为 "不确定的"，故 A 项正确。



3. B. 推理判断题. 根据第四段中的 "They are also widely believed, thanks to popular books like iGen by Jean Twenge, which claims that digital technology has ruined a generation. Yet, Amy Orben at the University of Oxford, who studies the impact of digital technology and social media in particular on mental health, holds different views." 可知, Jean Twenge 声称数字技术已经毁掉了一代人, 然而, 牛津大学的艾米奥本持有不同的观点, 她研究数字技术和社交媒体尤其是对心理健康的影响, 由此可知奥本认为现在就指责屏幕的使用 (数字技术) 毁了一代人还为时过早, 故 B 项正确。

4. D. 推理判断题. 根据最后一段 Every new technology with widespread impact has given rise to new fears. So the best bet may simply be to ask yourself what level of screen use makes you and those around you happy and try to stick to it. If you find yourself over addictive, don't panic - - and certainly don't feel guilty. Nobody knows anything worth getting scared about. 可知, 每一项影响广泛的新技术都会引起新的担忧, 所以, 最好的办法是问问你自己, 什么程度的屏幕使用让你和你周围的人高兴, 并努力坚持下去. 如果你发现自己. 上瘾过度, 没有必要惊慌和内疚, 由此判断出, 这篇文章的目的是缓解人们对屏幕使用的担忧; 故选 D.

【点评】考察学生的推理判断能力和联系上下文的能力, 在做推理判断题不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实, 要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断. 此类的填空题一定要联系上下文, 根据上下文的内容加上自己的理解, 再作出正确的判断

第二节 阅读回答问题 (共 1 小题; 每小题 8 分, 共 8 分) 阅读下面的短文, 根据短文内容回答问题.

19. 【分析】本文是一篇说明文, 主要介绍了围棋的游戏规则、来源等: 是一款针对两个玩家的棋盘游戏, 其目标是围绕比对手更多的领域. 游戏是 2500 多年前在中国发明的, 被认为是最古老的棋盘游戏, 一直持续玩到现在.

【解答】(1) (Go/It was invented in China ) more than 2, 500 years ago. 细节理解题. 根据第一段 "The game was invented in China more than 2, 500 years ago. 围棋是 2500 多年前在中国发明的." 可知围棋是 2500 多年前在中国发明的. 故填 (Go/It was invented in China ) more than 2, 500 years ago.

(2) They both found the game more and more interesting (after practice). 细节理解题. 根据第二段 "But they both found the game more and more interesting after practice., 但他们在练习后都发现这个游戏越来越有趣, 施赖伯解释说: "可知他们练习之后都发现这个游戏越来越有趣. 故填 They both found the game more and more interesting (after practice).

(3) Because he believed it could be beneficial to them. 细节理解题. 根据第三段 "Schreiber recommended children learn Go because he believed it could be beneficial for them. "They learn that there is always someone stronger and they learn that it's okay to lose. They learn how to improve from their mistakes and say tomorrow will be better than today, " he explained. 施赖伯建议孩子们学习围棋, 因为他相信围棋对他们是有好处的. "他们知道总会有更强大的人, 他们知道输球是可以的. 他们从错误中学习如何改进, 并说明天会比今天更好, "他解释说. "可知因为他相信这对他们有好处. 故填 Because he believed it could be beneficial to them.

## 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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北京高考资讯

(4) Efforts have been made to further popularize Go in Europe. 细节理解题! 根据最后一段 As cooperation between China and Germany deepens in many aspects of life, efforts have been made to further popularize Go in Europe. The European Go Congress has been hosting annual competitions since 1983. Training courses are also offered, and professional players from China are invited to deliver lectures for game lovers in Europe. 随着中德两国在生活各个方面的合作不断深入, 进一步推动围棋在欧洲的普及, 自 1983 年起, 欧洲围棋大会每年举办一次围棋比赛, 并举办训练班, 邀请中国专业选手为欧洲的游戏爱好者授课. "可知随着中德两国在生活各个方面的合作不断深入, 进一步推动围棋在欧洲的普及. 故填 Efforts have been made to further popularize Go in Europe.

#### 【点评】技巧

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