

英语试卷

2023 年 1 月

本试卷共 8 页,共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后,请将答题卡交回。

第一部分:知识运用(共三节,40 分)**第一节 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)**

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Chinese opera

Chinese opera is one of the three oldest dramatic art forms in the world. During the Tang Dynasty, an emperor established a(n) 1 school named Pear Garden. From that time on, 2 of Chinese opera were referred to as “disciples (弟子) of the Pear Garden”. Since the Yuan Dynasty it has been 3 by court officials and emperors and has become a traditional art form. During the Qing Dynasty, it became fashionable among 4 people. Performances were watched in tearooms, restaurants, and stages.

Many of the features that characterize modern Chinese opera developed in Northern China, including the use of certain set 5 like Sheng (the man), Dan (the woman), Jing (the painted face) and Chou (the clown).

It developed from folk songs, dances, talking and especially distinctive (独特的) dialectal music. Gradually it combined music, art and literature into one performance on the stage. Accompanied by 6 musical instruments like erhu, gong (锣), and lute (琵琶), actors present unique melodies as well dialogues which are beautifully written and of high literary value. For Chinese especially senior people, to listen to this kind of opera is a real 7.

Beijing Opera is considered to be the essence of Chinese opera, but actually, the language of Beijing Opera is not the dialect of Beijing. In 1790, four famous opera performing teams traveled to Beijing. They created the Beijing Opera by 8 their local opera with the operas in Hubei, Shanxi and Zhejiang. It was 9 to create a new opera based on the operas from these parts of China. At the beginning, the Beijing Opera was only popular in royal families and before too long, it had 10 to every part of a China. Now, people from all walks of life like it.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. A. art | B. dance | C. opera | D. musical |
| 2. A. listeners | B. founders | C. fans | D. performers |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 3. A. programmed | B. encouraged | C. prepared | D. designed |
| 4. A. senior | B. rich | C. ordinary | D. wise |
| 5. A. characters | B. dialogues | C. actors | D. actresses |
| 6. A. modern | B. traditional | C. dramatic | D. different |
| 7. A. desire | B. attitude | C. pleasure | D. expectation |
| 8. A. combining | B. comparing | C. working | D. providing |
| 9. A. surprising | B. interesting | C. shocking | D. amazing |
| 10. A. sent | B. spread | C. brought | D. belonged |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 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。

A

Tangshan started to revive itself and get back up on its feet again. 11 strong support from the government and tireless efforts of the city's people, a new Tangshan was built upon the earthquake ruins. The new city 12 (become) a home to more than seven million people, with great improvements in transportation, industry, and environment. Tangshan city has proved to China and the rest of the world that in times of disaster, people must unify and show the wisdom to stay positive and rebuild for a 13 (bright) future.

B

The project brought together governments and environmentalists from around the world. Temples and other cultural sites 14 (take) down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in a place 15 they were safe from the water. In 1961, German engineers moved the first temple. Over the next 20 years, thousands of engineers and workers 16 (rescue) 22 temples and countless cultural relics. Fifty 17 (country) donated nearly \$ 80 million to the project.

C

The air is thin and we have to rest several times on the short hike from camp. To our left, snow-covered mountains disappear into clouds that seem almost close enough 18 (touch). On the plain in front of us, we can just make out a herd of graceful animals. This is why we're here—to observe Tibetan antelopes. Tibetan antelopes live on the plains of Tibet, Xinjiang, and Qinghai. 19 (watch) them move slowly across the green grass, I'm struck by their beauty. I'm also reminded of the danger they were in. they were hunted, 20 (illegal), for the their valuable fur.

第三节 从方框中选择合适的词语并用其适当的形式完成下列句子。(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

die out, make out, relate to, adapt to, lead to, as if, due to,
make progress, refer to, take part in,

21. At 3:42 a.m., everything began to shake. It seemed _____ the world were coming to an end!
22. You don't need to _____ a dictionary every time you meet with a new word while reading. You can guess its meaning from the context.
23. By the light of the moon I could just _____ shapes and outlines.
24. Does each sentence _____ the main idea?
25. The world will be different, and we will have to be prepared to _____ the change.
26. Big challenges, however, can sometimes _____ great solutions.
27. If something _____, it becomes less and less common and eventually disappears completely.
28. As long as you study hard, you will surely _____.
29. Most of the students in our class _____ the sports meet last week.
30. Tom came back late _____ a car accident on his way home.

第二部分: 阅读理解(共两节, 32 分)

第一节(共 11 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 22 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

If you'd like to go sightseeing, the following World Heritage sites may be your best choices.

Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area

Jiuzhaigou Valley, which lies in the northern part of Sichuan Province, China, reaches a height of more than 4,800 m, with a series of different forest ecosystems (生态系统). It's particularly famous for its narrow landforms and excellent waterfalls. Some 140 kinds of birds also live in the valley, as well as a number of endangered plants and animals, including the giant panda. Jiuzhaigou Valley was recognized as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1992.

Khami Ruins National Monument

The city of Khami, which developed after the capital of Great Zimbabwe had been given up in the mid-16th century, is of great archaeological (考古的) interest. The discovery of objects from Europe and China shows that Khami was a major centre for trade over a long period of

time. It joined the World Heritage List in 1986.

Henderson Island

Henderson Island, which lies in the eastern South Pacific, is one of the few atolls (环礁) in the world whose ecology (生态) has been untouched by humans. It is particularly famous for the 10 plants and 4 birds that can only be seen on the island. It was recorded in the World Heritage List in 1988.

Old City of Jerusalem

As a holy (神圣的) city for three different religions in the Middle East, Jerusalem has always been of great religious importance. It was given a World Heritage Status in 1981 and placed on the “World Heritage in Danger List” the following year.

31. What do we know about Jiuzhaigou Valley according to the passage?

- A. It lies in the northern part of China.
- B. It is famous for many ancient objects.
- C. Wonderful waterfalls can be seen there.
- D. It has been untouched by human beings.

32. From the passage, we can learn that Jerusalem _____.

- A. was once business center for trade
- B. was given up in the mid-16th century
- C. has more than 140 kinds of birds living there
- D. is a holy city for three major religions in the Middle East

33. According to the passage, which World Heritage site was most recently set?

- A. Henderson Island.
- B. Old City of Jerusalem.
- C. Khamsi Ruins National Monument.
- D. Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area.

B

I was excited to take my rescued beagle (比格犬), Georgie, to the river the other day, as it's within walking distance of our new home. Having spent her first six years in a cage, Georgie had never seen a body of water, and I wanted to get there before sunset to watch her experience it.

I was growing increasingly impatient with all the stops her little nose required. She inspected the grass, dirt, and trees, and licked (舔) whatever was stuck on the road. These were all new discoveries for her, and she took her time studying them.

When I accepted that it was fruitless to hurry her along, I whipped out my cellphone and began texting. I thought that I needed something to do while Georgie was slowing us down. Then, for some reason, I heard the cicadas (蝉), and I remembered that the sound of cicadas is

my favorite sound in the world. That awakened something buried within me that I longed for the simple pleasures that had been replaced by technology.

I made a conscious decision to enjoy the journey to the river just like Georgie. Now, I admired the flowers and the winding ivy on our path. I smelled the grass and flowers, and the dirt and the air. I treasured each one equally, as if discovering them for the first time.

As we neared our destination, I realized something even more important: It didn't matter whether we reached the river. Why must there always be a destination? Georgie had no idea that we had a destination. She was present for the journey, and she savored every bit of that sweet experience. There was no race and no finish line.

Now I'm not sure who rescued whom.

34. Why did the author take out the cellphone?

- A. To kill time.
- B. To hurry the dog along.
- C. To record the sound of cicadas.
- D. To awaken the simple pleasures.

35. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

- A. What the author saw on the way.
- B. How the author enjoyed the journey.
- C. Why the author traveled to the river.
- D. Whether the author reached his destination.

36. What does the underlined word "savored" in the fifth paragraph mean?

- A. Smelled.
- B. Expected.
- C. Enjoyed.
- D. Deserved.

37. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Think Like a Dog
- B. Say Goodbye to Cellphones
- C. Learn to Get Along With Pets
- D. Travel Toward Destinations

C

The world's animal populations have decreased by more than two-thirds since 1970, according to a recent research from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

The London group provided information on 32,000 wildlife populations which included more than 5,000 species. The researchers found that population sizes had reduced by 69 percent on average. They said the loss of forests, human exploitation (开发) of the environment, pollution, and climate change were great causes of the loss. Land-use change is still the biggest threat (威胁) to wildlife. However, the researchers added, "if we cannot limit warming to 1.5°C, climate change is likely to become the primary cause of biodiversity (生物多样性) loss in the coming years."

Wildlife populations in Latin American and the Caribbean Sea area were greatly affected. The research showed a 94 percent drop in those areas in over 50 years. Wildlife populations in river and lake habitats decreased the most. Freshwater populations have reduced by an average of 83 percent since 1970. For example, one population of pink river dolphins in the Amazon River

area of Brazil fell by 65 percent between 1994 and 2016.

These findings are a red flag that warns of a larger system failure on the horizon. Even one species' population reduction can affect other species, eventually impacting the ecosystem's (生态系统) ability to function. Humans depend on a stable climate, predictable weather patterns, and productive farmland and fisheries to thrive (蓬勃发展), but the current trends are severe enough to threaten many life-sustaining systems.

Our future depends on reversing (扭转) the loss of nature just as much as it depends on addressing climate change. And you can't solve one without solving the other. Everyone has a role in reversing these trends, from individuals to companies to governments. If nothing changes, animal populations will undoubtedly continue to fall, driving wildlife to extinction and threatening the wholeness of the ecosystems on which we all depend.

38. What is the greatest threat to wildlife populations recently?

- A. Illegal hunting.
- B. Global warming.
- C. Land-use change.
- D. Environmental pollution.

39. How does the author explain the reduction of freshwater wildlife in Paragraph 3?

- A. By listing figures.
- B. By analyzing the causes.
- C. By making a comparison.
- D. By referring to a concept.

40. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

- A. Climate change threatens many wild animals.
- B. Farmland is the basis of life-sustaining systems.
- C. Extreme weather events have become more frequent.
- D. Species variety is important to maintain a stable ecosystem.

41. What is the main purpose of the text?

- A. To explain the difficulty of restoring ecosystems.
- B. To call on people to take action to protect nature.
- C. To present the increasing trend of climate change.
- D. To show people's efforts in making up for the loss of nature.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you have been exposed to a natural disaster (for example, a tornado or hurricane), it is very important to learn ways of coping with natural disasters and their impact (巨大影响). Natural disasters can be considered dangerous events that have a high potential to place you at risk. 42. Unlike other traumatic (痛苦的) events, natural disasters can also result in the destruction of property and financial loss, further affecting your stress levels and disrupting (扰

乱) coping efforts. Despite the effects of natural disasters, there are steps you can take to cope.

43 Over and over again, it has been found that support from others can be a major factor in helping people overcome the negative effects of a traumatic event. Given that a natural disaster can impact an entire community, your support system may be weakened by a natural disaster.

Try to establish a schedule. 44 A natural disaster can greatly disrupt your regular schedule increasing the extent to which your life feels out of control. Coming up with a daily, structured schedule can help you establish a sense of predictability (可预测性) and control.

Talk about the effect of the natural disaster. 45 A natural disaster can result in strong feelings of anger, anxiety, and sadness. These emotions need to be expressed. If you hold them in, they may only grow stronger in intensity.

Practice healthy coping strategies. Following a natural disaster, you will experience a number of intense negative emotions. 46 Alcohol use, excessive sleep, or seeking comfort in food may be effective short-term strategies for managing emotional distress. However, in the long-term, these strategies won't address the real issue and will only cause your distress to increase.

A. Seek out and connect with social support.

B. Try to limit all the other sources of stress in your life.

C. For example, set regular times for meals, or waking up in the morning.

D. Natural disasters can bring about high levels of stress, anxiety, and anger.

E. Share your feelings with others, or find some ways to express your emotions.

F. Therefore, it is very important to identify healthy ways of managing these emotions.

G. Your most important task following a natural disaster is getting your life back in order.

第三部分: 书面表达 (共两节, 28 分)

第一节 (共 3 小题; 第 47、48 题各 2 分, 第 49 题 4 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文和问题, 根据短文内容, 在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。答语要结构正确, 书写工整, 字迹清楚。

Good morning... I hope you all are doing well in your studies and if there is a problem related to your studies, please feel free to come to my office. Today, I and all the teachers decided to gather all the children for the speech on World Heritage Day. Since the day is around the corner, I wanted to give knowledge to my children on this subject. As a Principal of this school, I try not only to make my children perform well in studies, but also to enlighten them on subjects which are very much concerned about mankind.

World Heritage has been described as the common wealth of mankind. This day is a great reminder of our rich cultural past and it is our responsibility that we protect our heritage not only

for ourselves but for future generations. Undoubtedly, heritage sites should be preserved and protected. They are invaluable wealth for mankind. The date of the holding of World Heritage Day is April 18 and it was first started in the year 1982.

I am speaking from my personal experience and I am sure every one of you must have noticed at some point. Regarding the fact that many people have developed irresponsible (negligent) attitude towards our national heritage. This is the reason that heritage buildings are often found damaged. However, it is due to the continuous repair work of such sites by the government that our nation is still able to keep its beauty, if not in its entirety, but at least to an extent it attracts millions of tourists a year.

World Heritage Day is actually a day for every concerned citizen of a country to feel proud of the great cultural property of its nation. At last, I want to say in many ways, we can contribute towards the maintenance (维持) of world heritage sites so that their beauty does not minimize and they remain the center of attraction for people all over the world.

Please consider what you can do to maintain the beauty of the world heritage. Let's do our best!

47. Why does the speaker make this speech?

48. What does the World Heritage Day remind us according to the speaker?

49. What can you do to contribute towards the maintenance of world heritage sites?

(请务必将答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

第二节(20分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。为了帮助学生更好地学习英语,下周你班要在线上开展一次关于英语学习的交流活动,请你用英语给你的英国好友 Jim 写一封邮件,邀请他参加并就“How to be polite in English”这一话题给出一些建议,内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动安排;
3. 注意事项。

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

(请务必将答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

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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