



2024—2025 学年北京市新高三入学定位考试

英 语

本试卷共 8 页,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,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 知识运用(共两节,30 分)

第一节(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。

It was in the cold midwinter, and the wayfaring couple walked through the cold night. The father-to-be 1 the roadside, seeking shelter, where his struggling companion might rest 2 for the night. She labored along, her way made heavier by the new life growing inside her.

Their names were Pepper and Cooper, a pair of beagles(米格鲁猎犬).

Gus Kiebel, a county wildlife officer, was driving home from work when he 3 the pair in the flash of his headlights. It was snowing so hard, but he could tell the dogs were wearing collars and tags. What were they doing out here when it was too cold for dogs to go outside? Gus parked his truck and 4 the animals. He stretched out his hands to the beagles, which made no 5 to escape. He read their tags by his truck's headlights: the female was named Pepper, and the male was Cooper. He then called the number listed, but it was snowing so hard that his 6 blurred.

He placed the dogs onto the passenger seat and they were snuggled together there. Gus dried his phone and dialed the number again. A man answered and immediately grew 7 when Gus told him why he was calling. "I gave those dogs away," the man said. "They're not mine anymore."

These beagles were 8. Gus noticed their large eyes pleading. He then brought them home. The Kiebels prepared a bed for the dogs on their warm enclosed porch, also 9 food and water. The exhausted animals lay together.

It's a simple story—people who practice kindness give shelter from a storm to a homeless couple—but it speaks to the best of our 10.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. blocked | B. guarded | C. scanned | D. identified |
| 2. A. safely | B. happily | C. quickly | D. willingly |
| 3. A. tracked | B. spotted | C. ignored | D. hunted |
| 4. A. patted | B. protected | C. tested | D. approached |
| 5. A. effort | B. meaning | C. consensus | D. contact |
| 6. A. truck | B. screen | C. mind | D. headlight |
| 7. A. interested | B. embarrassed | C. defensive | D. talkative |
| 8. A. avoided | B. adopted | C. appreciated | D. abandoned |
| 9. A. giving out | B. setting out | C. putting out | D. carrying out |
| 10. A. nature | B. talent | C. pursuit | D. advantage |

第二节(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 个恰当的单词,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

Natural disasters can make people depend on their neighbors in a way nothing else does. The six-year-old Jermaine 11 (save) money with his family for a dream trip to Disneyworld when suddenly their neighborhood was ordered to evacuate(疏散)because of Hurricane Dorian. Immediately the boy decided to use his hard-earned cash 12 (help)his neighbors. Jermaine stood alongside a nearby road 13 (hand)out chips,hot dogs,and bottles of water to evacuees. “I wanted them to have some food to eat,”he said. “I wanted to be kind and live to give.”

B

Teenage friendships are fun and can grow into lifelong relationships. A new study,published in the journal *Child Development*, 14 (show)these early friendships do something else,too: prepare teens 15 parenting. The researchers found that the teens who showed more empathy for their close friends were more 16 (support)parents in adulthood. Therefore, 17 your friend is struggling,you can practice showing up and trying to understand their perspective.

C

Food insecurity is defined by the United States Department of Agriculture as the lack of access to enough food for an active,healthy life. It is associated with negative social and health outcomes and 18 (consider)a critical public health issue. Key drivers of food insecurity include unemployment,poverty,and income shocks, 19 can prevent adequate access to food. Luckily,multiple interventions have been shown to reduce food insecurity,including participation in food assistance 20 (program)and broader societal-level improvements in economic stability.



第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,38 分)

第一节(共 14 小题;每小题 2 分,共 28 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

The Summer Science Program(SSP)is a nonprofit organization that provides an experimental science experience for high school seniors who'll soon go through college application.

As one of the oldest pre-college enrichment programs,SSP is uniquely run by former members of this wonderful community. Their previous experiences with SSP have led them to actively support the program through donations and volunteering.

The program structure involves twelve teams guided by a faculty of seven. Students work in teams of three to undertake a hands-on research project,fostering collaboration,challenge,and inclusivity. Over 39 days,these teams dig into their research,forming a close-knit learning community.

Admission to SSP is open to high school juniors globally, with a holistic (整体的) approach that values academic excellence and motivation. The program ensures diversity and provides financial aid to all admitted students, making sure talented young people won't get shut out.

The SSP community thrives on cooperative research, offering a refreshing replacement to competitive school environments. The absence of exams and grades focuses students on personal growth and the establishment of a supportive network with peers and alumni.

Research opportunities are available in fields such as Astrophysics, Biochemistry, or Genomics, with each program hosted by a university partner. The curriculum is advanced, paced for college-level understanding, and integrated with the research project.

The schedule is packed with learning, guest lectures from professionals, visits to scientific institutions, and social events, ensuring a well-rounded and enjoyable summer for participants. The SSP experience is not just about science; it's about personal and communal growth, making it an enriching and memorable program for high school seniors.

21. What is special about SSP?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. It's operated by former graduates. | B. It's built upon previous experiences. |
| C. It requires recommendations by faculty. | D. It provides guidance on college application. |

22. To get accepted by SSP, participants need to _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. pay a certain sum of fees | B. adopt a holistic approach |
| C. be able to design projects | D. be excellent in academics |

23. At SSP, participants will _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. have a few exams to sit | B. engage in competitive activities |
| C. get various research opportunities | D. attend lectures in scientific institutions |



B

Years ago, we were living in a big nice house and I was going to the best elementary school in the city with my siblings. We had everything we could have wished for and we were still asking for more.

Mr. Sanchez used to mow our lawns. He was very hardworking. Often, he would bring his son that was my age. He had modest toys and modest clothes and he had a hard time fitting in with us mainly because I was too proud to consider him my equal. His name was Gabriel and he was a smart boy, despite all his "shortcomings".

Days went by and we spent our time around each other but without any close connection. Fast forward to a couple of years and my father's business hit the rock bottom. His partner took away all the money and left the country. Soon we had to leave our big house and settle into a small one and we were having a hard time meeting other expenses.

Mr. Sanchez was very kind during that time. He and Gabriel came once a week and helped me and my siblings get things in order. That was when Gabriel and I became good friends. We started talking in the evenings when I learnt he was going to start college and he was much smarter than me.

Later we came up with a business plan and founded a start-up. I felt no shame in confessing that Gabriel was much more instrumental in the rise of our company.

Later, all of my father's debt was paid off and we were again a happy, prosperous family. I was a truly rich man because I had a great friend by my side for my whole life.

This experience was a valuable lesson for me. It does not take a life experience for people to go from rags to riches or the other way around. What is important is someone's person and behavior toward his other fellows in real life.

24. What happened to the author's family in his early years?
- A. Life expenses went up unexpectedly. B. A financial breakdown hit his family.
C. Their house was illegally taken away. D. They lost close connection with others.
25. What changed the author's attitude towards Gabriel?
- A. Their partnership in business. B. The proof of Gabriel's capability.
C. The change of his living condition. D. The consistent help from Gabriel.
26. Which of the following words best describe Gabriel?
- A. Intelligent and loyal. B. Persistent and ambitious.
C. Introverted but generous. D. Hardworking but modest.
27. What can we learn from this passage?
- A. Like father, like son. B. Birds of a feather flock together.
C. Where there is a will, there is a way. D. Never judge a book by its cover.



C

The vast majority of people have an ongoing conversation with themselves, an inner voice, that plays an important role in their daily lives. But between 5 to 10 percent of the population do not have the experience of an inner voice, and they find it more difficult to perform certain verbal memory tasks, new research shows.

Johanne Nedergård from the University of Copenhagen and her colleague Gary Lupyan are the first researchers to investigate whether the lack of an inner voice, or *anendophasia* as they have coined the condition, has any consequences for how these people solve problems, for example how they perform verbal memory tasks.

People who reported that they either experienced a high degree of inner voice or very little inner voice in everyday life were subjected to one experiment that aimed to determine whether there was a difference in their ability to remember language input and one about their ability to find rhyme words.

The first experiment involved the participants remembering words in order—words that were similar, either phonetically or in spelling, e. g. “bought” “caught”. The participants without an inner voice were significantly worse at remembering the words. The same applied to an assignment in which the participants had to determine whether a pair of pictures contained words that rhyme, e. g. pictures of a sock and a clock. Here, too, it is crucial to be able to repeat the words in order to compare their sounds and thus determine whether they rhyme.

According to Nedergård, the differences in verbal memory that they have identified in their experiments will not be noticed in ordinary everyday conversations. And the question is, does not having an inner voice hold any practical or behavioral significance?

So far, the researchers are not sure because they are only on the very beginning of a whole process of study. But there is one field where they suspect that having an inner voice plays a role, and that is therapy; in the widely used cognitive behavioral therapy, for example, you need to identify and change adverse thought patterns, and having an inner voice may be very important in such a process. However, it is still uncertain whether differences in the experience of an inner voice are related to how people respond to different types of therapy. Nedergård said she would like to continue her research to find out whether other language areas are affected if you do not have an inner voice.

28. What does the underlined word “coined” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Assessed. B. Revised. C. Created. D. Discovered.

29. The researchers use the pictures of a sock and a clock to _____.

- A. display how people pick up different words
B. see how people differ in degrees of inner voice
C. explain why some participants can repeat words
D. assess a group’s ability to remember words in order

30. Nedergård will probably agree that people without an inner voice _____.

- A. have poorer verbal memory B. show traits in daily conversations
C. can obtain it through training D. have serious problems in learning



D

Nature vs. Nurture

Curiosity has always been one of the most innate and prevailing qualities of humankind. Our endless pursuit of truth and reasons has resulted in a lot of crucial discoveries in the world. However, the more we uncover the world, the more we end up generating more questions to answer. Out of all the wonders of the world, human psychology is deemed to be one of the most controversial. The complexity of the mind and its reflection on human behavior has been a subject of many studies and debates. One of the oldest and, still, most talked about an argument in psychology is the nature against nurture debate.

Nature refers to the biological structure and processes that determine a person’s physical and behavioral attributes. Due to the advancement of genetics, scientists have uncovered that physical traits such as eye color, hair type, height, and life expectancy of a person can strongly be related to the genetic makeup. These discoveries have led to the speculation that most psychological characteristics like intellect, personality, and language acquisition ability are already pre-wired to our system through our genetic pattern.

In contrast, nurture theory suggests that behavior is honed from socio-cultural factors. This theory is guided by John Locke’s “blank slate” theory, which refers to the idea that the human mind, in its primal state, is a blank slate that is gradually filled in with information derived from direct and indirect experiences. This theory states people’s characteristics and behavioral diversity attend results of social and cultural influences encountered during their development.

The term Nature vs. Nurture debate was put forward by Sir Francis Galton, who believed that intellect is a quantifiable and hereditary(遗传的) human trait. He also believed that intellect can be passed from generation to generation. Thus, people with high intelligence have a major chance of having highly intellectual offspring, while people having lower than average intellect are more likely to have low intellectual offspring. However, the believers of nurture theory believed that intellectual ability attends the result of inequalities in access to resources and opportunities. Thus, intellect is not a product of heredity but more of a result of the social construct.

Countless research and experimentation have been conducted to put an end to the seemingly endless debate. Psychologists and researchers of the present already embrace the idea that a person's character is highly influenced by his genetic makeup and the environment. The years of labored research on nature and nurture theory finally have born fruits. Technology and research have expanded a better understanding of the human personality and mind, and will just continuously do as time passes by.

31. Why does the author mention "curiosity" in the first paragraph?

- A. To predict the research results.
- B. To emphasize the importance of exploring.
- C. To lead to the argument of nature against nurture.
- D. To raise the reader's interest in the theory of nature.

32. What does John Locke's "blank slate" theory suggest?

- A. Human mind is always blank.
- B. People's behaviors are learned.
- C. Behavior is determined genetically.
- D. Culture has little influence on human.

33. What is the attitude of Sir Francis Galton towards the theory of nurture?

- A. Disapproving.
- B. Supportive.
- C. Neutral.
- D. Cautious.

34. Which of the following might the author agree with?

- A. The theory of nature is not accepted by the public.
- B. The theory of nurture is based on the theory of nature.
- C. The supporters of the two theories agree with each other.
- D. The theory of nature and the theory of nurture both make sense.



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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Why Does Norm Matter?

Simply put, a norm is a rule that guides behavior among members of a society or group. Norms are social facts: things which exist in society independent of individuals, and that shape our thoughts and behavior. 35

While we can understand norms simply as rules that tell us what we should or shouldn't do, there's much more to them that sociologists find interesting and worthy of study. For example, sociological focus is often directed at how norms are disseminated—how we come to learn them. The process of socialization is guided by norms and taught to us by those around us, including our families, teachers, and authority figures from religion, politics, law, and popular culture. 36 We do this a lot as children, but we also do it as adults in unfamiliar spaces, among new groups of people, or in places we visit for this time. Learning the norms of any given space or group allows us to function in that setting, and to be accepted by those present.

As knowledge of how to operate in the world, norms are an important part of the cultural capital that each of us possesses and embodies. They are, in fact, cultural products and are culturally contextual, and they only exist if we realize them in our thought and behavior. For the most part, norms are things that we take for granted and spend little time thinking about, but they become highly visible and conscious when they are broken. 37 We abide them because we know that they exist and that we will face sanctions if we break them.

38 If a person cuts the line or drops something that makes a mess and does nothing in response, others present might sanction their behavior visually with eye contact and facial expressions, or verbally.

Because they guide our behavior, and when broken, they enlist a reaction that is meant to reaffirm them and their cultural importance. They allow us to live our lives with an understanding of what we can expect from those around us. 39 Without norms, our world would be in chaos, and we wouldn't know how to navigate it.

- A. This would be a form of social approval.
- B. As such, they have a forcing power over us.
- C. Some norms can lead to serious social problems.
- D. The everyday enforcement of them though is mostly unseen.
- E. In many cases they allow us to feel safe and secure, and to operate at ease.
- F. We learn them through spoken and written directive, but also through observing those around us.
- G. They operate in our subconscious, and we don't think consciously about them unless they are broken.



第三部分 书面表达(共两节,32分)

第一节(共4小题;第40、41题各2分,第42题3分,第43题5分,共12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。

In April 2021, my grandparents' lives were turned upside down instantly. A car drove into their home, literally. The vehicle went through the front wall of their home, through the living room, and then hit the border between the living room and kitchen.

My grandfather was standing in front of the refrigerator; the car hitting the wall threw him across the kitchen. He was in serious condition and unable to walk. We were all so worried about him. How would he deal with something so awful happening at his age?

But what surprised everyone was how positive my grandfather remained throughout the entire thing. He was grateful he was alive when the accident could have quickly taken his life. He taught us that even when life gets you down, you have to be grateful for the things you do have rather than dwelling on the things you don't have.

Even though he could not walk or function as he had previously, my grandpa found ways to become satisfied: such as reading his favorite newspaper or receiving a call from a friend or family member. He was grateful for the kind nurses, physical therapists, and other medical personnel who saved his life and helped him recover.

When something so life-changing happens to a close family member, it puts life into perspective and makes you thankful for the little things in life. Meanwhile, all the little things that used to stress us out suddenly don't matter in the large scheme of things. Anything can happen, and finding things that make you happy every day is essential.

40. What happened to the author's grandpa in April 2021?

41. Why was grandfather grateful for the accident?

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

The author has found inspiration from his grandpa and realized that we should be thankful for the little things because they matter in the large scheme of things.

43. Please describe something you have learnt from a special event. (***In about 40 words***)

第二节(20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。中秋节临近,你的学校将举行一系列庆祝活动。请你给正在中国旅游的英国好友 Jim 写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 庆祝活动安排;

2. 邀请他参加。

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

(考生务必将答案答在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效)

2024—2025 学年北京市新高三入学定位考试

英语参考答案



第一部分 知识运用 (共两节, 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

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

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

11. **was** saving/had saved/had been saving 12. to help 13. handing
14. shows/showed/has shown/has showed 15. for 16. supportive
17. when/while/as/if/once 18. is considered/considered 19. which 20. programs

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

21. A 22. D 23. C 24. B 25. D 26. A 27. D 28. C 29. B 30. A
31. C 32. B 33. A 34. D

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

35. B 36. F 37. D 38. G 39. E

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 40、41 题各 2 分, 第 42 题 3 分, 第 43 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

40. A car drove into his home and threw him across the kitchen.

41. He had a belief that you have to be grateful for things you do have rather than dwelling on the things you don't have.

42. ***The author has found inspiration from his grandpa and realized that we should be thankful for the little things because they matter in the large scheme of things.***

According to the passage, the author has found inspiration from his grandpa and realized we should be thankful for the little things because they don't matter in the large scheme of things.

43. By participating in a cultural exchange program, I've learned that embracing diversity enriches our understanding of the world and fosters empathy and global-mindedness. This experience has been profoundly meaningful, highlighting the value of open-mindedness and the beauty in our interconnectedness.

第二节 (20 分)

Dear Jim,

I hope you are enjoying your trip in China! As the Mid-Autumn Festival approaches, I am glad to tell you that our school is organizing a series of festive events.

These activities will take place at our school on September 17th. We have planned a lantern-making workshop, a traditional Chinese opera performance, and a mooncake tasting event, which is a wonderful chance to immerse yourself in Chinese traditions and culture.

I would be absolutely thrilled if you could join us for these celebrations. Please let me know if you can make it, and I'll send you more details.

Yours,

Li Hua