



# 2023 北京高中合格考英语

## (第一次)

### 一、听力理解 (共 25 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

#### 第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

听下面十段对话或独白, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 1 段材料, 回答第 1 题。

1. What sport does the man prefer?  
A. Swimming. B. Jogging. C. Mountain climbing.

听第 2 段材料, 回答第 2 题。

2. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Boss and secretary. B. Doctor and patient. C. Teacher and student.

听第 3 段材料, 回答第 3 题。

3. What gift will the speakers prepare for Lily?  
A. A schoolbag. B. A watch. C. A dictionary.

听第 4 段材料, 回答第 4 题。

4. What is the man doing?  
A. Doing a survey. B. Giving a suggestion. C. Asking the way.

听第 5 段材料, 回答第 5 题至第 6 题。

5. Which language is the woman better at?  
A. German. B. French. C. Chinese.  
6. What does the woman suggest the man do?  
A. Start from ABC. B. Watch interesting movies. C. Remember lots of words.

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 7 题至第 8 题。

7. What time is it now in Beijing?  
A. 4:00 pm. B. 6:00 am. C. 10:00 am.  
8. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In an office. B. In an airport. C. In a hotel.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 题至第 11 题。

9. How many hot dogs does the man order?  
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.  
10. What kind of ice cream does the man like?  
A. Strawberry. B. Chocolate. C. Green tea.  
11. What is on today's special?

- A. Pizza. B. Hamburger. C. Apple pie.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 题至第 14 题。

12. Why is the woman unhappy?  
A. She is busy. B. She is new here. C. She is out of work.  
13. How is the man's life on the west coast?  
A. Tiring. B. Relaxing. C. Boring.  
14. What does the woman like about New York?  
A. Museums. B. Restaurants. C. Beaches.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 题至第 17 题。

15. Which club is the most popular?  
A. The sports club. B. The art club. C. The music club.



16. When will the music club meet?

A. On Mondays. B. On Wednesdays. C. On Fridays.

17. What is the speaker doing?

A. Making a plan. B. Answering a call. C. Giving an introduction.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 题至第 20 题。

18. What is the special experience for the man?

A. Going to dances. B. Passing the driving test. C. Making new friends.

19. Why does the man stop playing baseball?

A. He can't play well. B. He's taken up new hobbies. C. He's busy with part-time jobs.

20. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. College life. B. Work experience. C. Dream job.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 21 题至第 25 题的关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

Flight Reservation (预订)	
<b>Passenger Information</b>	Name: Adam <u>21</u> Passport number: Y18694
<b>Flight Information</b>	Flight number: <u>22</u> Destination: <u>23</u> Departure time: 9:30 on Tuesday, <u>24</u> 21 <sup>st</sup> Price: \$210, <u>25</u> class

二、完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 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。

Lisa, Michael, and Emma were good friends. They were reading the script (剧本) and getting ready to try out for a part in the school 1. However, when their drama teacher, Mrs. Anderson, called out the 2 of the students with acting parts, they did not hear their names called.

They were asked to be the set (布景) designers, whose job was to 3 the decorations on the stage. Lisa was 4 because she performed well at the tryout. But she had a(n) 5 "If the girl who got the starring part (主演) gets sick or something, I'll have the chance. So, I'd better know the lines perfectly."

For the next month the set-design team 6 after school every day. Emma and Michael cut, fixed and painted, while Lisa sat in the corner, learning the 7 of the starring part. She could see that the sets were going 8, but she did not think it mattered.

That evening, when the teacher saw the sets before rehearsal (排练), she was 9 because the rainbow had not been painted. So the actors had to rehearse without the sets.

As Lisa watched the play rehearsal with no sets, she 10 she was ruining it although she had imagined stepping in at the last minute to save it. Lisa decided that if she could not act, she could help 11 the story with excellent sets.

The set-design team worked every afternoon and evening to get the sets 12 and looking wonderful.

At the end of the play on opening night, their teacher had the set-design team come out to take a bow (鞠躬). The audience 13 for the set designers just as loudly as it had for the actors. It seemed that the sets were also



\_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ of the show! From this experience, Lisa came to understand that whether she played a part or worked as the set designer, she could achieve her \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                    |               |             |              |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. newspaper    | B. work       | C. trip     | D. play      |
| 2. A. names        | B. parts      | C. numbers  | D. grades    |
| 3. A. check        | B. move       | C. clean    | D. build     |
| 4. A. excited      | B. confident  | C. unhappy  | D. worried   |
| 5. A. lesson       | B. idea       | C. meeting  | D. party     |
| 6. A. met          | B. trained    | C. ran      | D. rested    |
| 7. A. plans        | B. lines      | C. answers  | D. opinions  |
| 8. A. smoothly     | B. easily     | C. normally | D. slowly    |
| 9. A. disappointed | B. frightened | C. relaxed  | D. bored     |
| 10. A. heard       | B. remembered | C. realized | D. replied   |
| 11. A. learn       | B. tell       | C. teach    | D. write     |
| 12. A. copied      | B. cut        | C. repaired | D. finished  |
| 13. A. clapped     | B. cared      | C. waited   | D. looked    |
| 14. A. masters     | B. teachers   | C. stars... | D. directors |
| 15. A. balance     | B. success    | C. promise  | D. freedom   |

### 三、阅读理解（共两节，40分）

#### 第一节（共16小题；每小题2分，共32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

A lot of us spend most of our working day sitting at the computer without moving at all. So, how does the world keep fit? Let's have a look at some of the latest exercises from around the world.

**Towerrunning** is a sport you can do in the tall buildings of almost any big city. All you need to do is start at the bottom of an office tower and run up all the stairs until you get to the top. Now, towerrunning has become popular with important races taking place in some of the world's tallest towers, like the China World Trade Centre in Beijing.

**Piloxing** started in the USA. The sport is a mix between boxing, pilates (普拉提) and dance. Piloxing uses the power and speed of boxing, while building your muscles and strength with pilates. All of this happens to non-stop loud music, and you learn some great dance moves too.

Paddle boarding on the ocean might look easy, but it is a tough sport. You need to be strong to keep your balance. The sport was adapted from surfing and it had its roots in Polynesia where people used paddling for both work and play—from transport to catching waves.

Trapeze may remind you of the circus act—people fly, dance and move from side to side through the air. Jules Leotard developed the art of trapeze in the mid-nineteenth century in France. To perform trapeze, people must develop upper-body strength to turn and fly.

Are you ready? Even a short amount of exercise every day can help us to feel happier and more relaxed.

16. Which exercise must be done in tall buildings?

- A. Towerrunning.                      B. Piloxing.                      C. Paddle boarding.                      D. Trapeze.



17. Where does paddle boarding come from?

- A. China.                      B. The USA.                      C. Polynesia.                      D. France.

18. To do trapeze well, people must have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. strong upper-body strength                      B. power and speed of boxing  
C. better running ability                      D. good swimming skills

19. What does this passage call on people to do?

- A. Lose weight.                      B. Get moving.                      C. Keep working.                      D. Travel around.

### B

In 2009 in a small town, Todd Bol came up with an idea to share his mother's love of reading with others. Bol's mother had been a teacher who had loved reading. He decided to build a wooden box and fill it with books. Bol placed the box of books on a post in his front yard with a sign that read "Free Books". Soon his neighbours noticed this tiny model of a "schoolhouse". They began taking the books and replacing them with books of their own. The tiny library allowed people the opportunity to "check out" books day or night.

Bol's friends and neighbours wanted little libraries of their own. Bol built several and gave them away. One of his friends, Rick, believed that Bol's little libraries could benefit more than just local friends and neighbours. With these ideas in mind, Bol and Rick came up with a plan to build over 2,500 Little Free Libraries around the world. They believed that books should be available to all people, no matter where they live or what their background is. To help achieve their goal, Bol and Rick created a website that provides information about the Little Free Libraries and how people can establish little libraries of their own.

Thanks to Bol and Rick, the Little Free Libraries are encouraging people to read more. They didn't just provide books. They also helped build friendships and a sense of belonging among community members. As more and more people visited Bol's little library, they began talking with one another. They shared thoughts, ideas, and stories. They got to know one another. Everyone loved the little library. After all, as Bol says, "It's a magic box with books. People tell us all the time that they've met more people in a week than they have in a lifetime."

Today there are more than 25,000 Little Free Libraries around the world, and they can be found on almost every continent.

20. From whom did Todd Bol get the idea of Little Free Libraries?

- A. His mother.                      B. His teacher.                      C. His neighbours.                      D. His friends.

21. Bol and Rick created a website mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make more money                      B. establish online libraries  
C. replace paper books with e-books                      D. provide information and guidance

22. What have the Little Free Libraries brought to the community?

- A. New buildings.                      B. More visitors.  
C. Friendly relationships.                      D. Green environment.

23. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Well begun, half done.                      B. Don't judge a book by its cover.  
C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.                      D. Little people can make a big difference.

### C

For thousands of years, people have trained and studied homing pigeons. These birds adopt a homing spot by the time they are six weeks old. When released from unfamiliar places, they have the unbelievable ability to return



to their home.

On its journey home: a pigeon can fly over 500 miles in a single day. In one study, some homing pigeons were released from Africa and flew over 7,000 miles to arrive safely at their home in England. Throughout their journey which took 55 days, they flew a surprisingly straight path home.

Homing pigeons have served people in many ways throughout the years. Hospitals used pigeons to deliver medicine. In World War I, pilots brought the pigeons along as they flew missions. If their plane was disabled, the pilot would release the pigeon with a message stating his location and calling for help. Today, there are over 4 million trained homing pigeons around the world.

We recognize the homing pigeons' amazing ability to navigate, but scientists are still puzzled as to how these birds can return home accurately. Many scientists discovered that the bumps on a homing pigeon's beak contain iron particles which are pointing to the North Pole much like a man-made compass.

Scientists arranged an experiment to test the theory that birds use these iron particles to navigate. They placed magnets, which would influence the magnetic field, on the back of pigeons. They found that this prevented some pigeons' ability from flying home. However, many of these birds still navigated effectively. This indicated that the magnetic field is not the only factor involved in the homing pigeon's ability to navigate.

Since then, scientists have found that pigeons can sense sounds that humans cannot hear, and that "sound fields" may also help them navigate. A theory that birds have a highly developed sense of smell that they use to navigate is also being tested. At this time, scientists believe that homing pigeons most likely use a mixture of systems to find their way home.

24. When are homing pigeons able to navigate to a homing spot?

- A. After a long-distance flight.
- B. Since their birth.
- C. When they're six weeks old.
- D. When they're well-trained.

25. How did the homing pigeon help people in World War I?

- A. By misleading the enemy.
- B. By sending messages.
- C. By delivering medicine.
- D. By acting as a GPS.

26. What is the function of the bumps on the homing pigeon's beak?

- A. Finding the way.
- B. Keeping balance.
- C. Noticing smells.
- D. Sensing sounds.

27. What do the last two paragraphs mainly talk about?

- A. Practical uses of the homing pigeon.
- B. Training techniques for the homing pigeon.
- C. The physical structure of the homing pigeon.
- D. The navigation systems of the homing pigeon.

**D**

The body gives off many gases. Although some smells may signal a need to bathe or that you ate a certain meal, other gases might point to serious disease. Now, researchers have come up with a system that uses earmuffs to catch the disease-signaling gases. Doctors could get the information as patients wear a set of earmuffs. Results could be ready within minutes.

"The ear is a good place to monitor," explains Johnson, a biomedical engineer. The ear's skin is fairly thin, he notes. So gases don't have to travel far to get out of the blood and escape through skin pores.

To collect the gases, Johnson and his team selected earmuffs that make a tight seal with the head. These are the type people often wear to protect the ears from loud noise. His team made two holes in the muff covering one ear. A tube slowly pumped air in one hole. Another tube pulled air out of the second hole and sent it to a sensor.





get back a hat. Like the roots of many inventions, these stories are each inspired by people's experiences or observations of the natural world.

32. Where were the first kites created? (不多于两个单词)

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33. In the first story, what inspired people to make kites? (不多于五个单词)

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34. What gave the farmer the idea of making kites? (不多于四个单词)

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35. How do people get the ideas for inventions? (不多于九个单词)

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#### 四、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 20 分)

36. 假如你是李华, 你校图书馆新开设了小组学习室 (group' study room)。请你参考下列信息, 给留学生同学 Jack 写邮件, 邀请他去体验。

邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Location	on the third floor
Opening hours	8 am-9 pm on weekdays
Facilities and functions	be equipped with 30 computers modern electronic facilities are provided, such as pads... be linked to the Internet do some team projects

Dear Jack,

Recently, a new group study room has been open to us students in our school library.

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Best regards,

Li Hua



## 参考答案

### 一、听力理解(共 25 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

听力 1. C      2. B      3. B      4. C      5. B  
 6. C      7. A      8. B      9. A      10. C  
 11. C      12. A      13. B      14. A      15. A  
 16. B      17. C      18. B      19. C      20. A  
 21. Taylor/TAYLOR    22. 806      23. London      24. May      25. first

### 二、完形填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 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。

【答案】1. D    2. A    3. D    4. C    5. B    6. A    7. B    8. D    9. A    10. C    11. B    12. D    13. A    14. C    15. B

#### 【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章通过讲述丽莎和同学在学校戏剧中担任布景设计师的经历, 明白了无论是扮演角色还是做布景设计师, 她都能获得成功。

#### 【1 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 他们在读剧本, 准备试演学校戏剧中的一个角色。A. newspaper 报纸; B. work 工作; C. trip 旅行; D. play 戏剧。根据上文“getting ready to try out for a part(准备试演一个角色)”可知, 此处是指在“戏剧”中扮演角色。故选 D 项。

#### 【2 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 然而, 当他们的戏剧老师安德森夫人喊出有表演角色的学生的名字时, 他们没有听到他们的名字。A. names 名字; B. parts 部分; C. numbers 数字; D. grades 等级。根据下文“they did not hear their names called.(他们没有听到有人叫他们的名字。)”可知, 此处是指喊出有表演角色的学生的“名字”。故选 A 项。

#### 【3 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他们被要求做布景设计师, 他们的工作是在舞台上布置装饰品。A. check 检查; B. move 移动; C. clean 打扫; D. build 建造、布置。根据空格后的“the decorations on the stage.(舞台上的装饰。)”可知, 此处指“布置”装饰品。故选 D 项。

#### 【4 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 丽莎不高兴, 因为她在试训中表现得很好。A. excited 兴奋的; B. confident 自信的; C. unhappy 不快乐的; D. worried 担心的。根据下文“because she performed well at the tryout(因为她在选拔时表现很好)”可知, 丽莎表现很好却没有自己的名字, 所以应该是感到“不高兴的”故选 C 项。

#### 【5 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 但她有个想法: “如果得到主演角色的女孩生病了或怎么了, 我就有机会。所以, 我最好把台词背得烂熟。” A. lesson 课、教训; B. idea 主意; C. meeting 会面; D. party 聚会。根据下文“If the girl who got the starring part (主演) gets sick or something, I'll have the chance. So, I'd better know the lines perfectly.(如果得到主演角色的女孩生病了或怎么了, 我就有机会。所以, 我最好把台词背得烂





熟。)”可知，这是丽莎的一个“想法”。故选 B 项。

#### 【6 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在接下来的一个月里，布景设计团队每天放学后都要开会。A. met 开会、会面；B. trained 培训；C. ran 跑；D. rested 休息。根据下文的 after school 可知，布景团队应该是在放学后“会面、开会”来研究布景的设计。故选 A 项。

#### 【7 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：艾玛和迈克尔剪、修、刷，丽莎则坐在角落里，学习主演部分的台词。A. plans 计划；B. lines 台词；C. answers 回答；D. opinions 观点。根据上文 “So, I’d better know the lines perfectly(所以，我最好把台词背得烂熟)”可知，此处是指在学习“台词”。故选 B 项。

#### 【8 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：她看得出布景走得很慢，但她认为这无关紧要。A. smoothly 平稳地；B. easily 容易地；C. normally 正常地；D. slowly 慢慢地。根据上文的 sets 可知，布景应该是“慢慢地”运行。故选 D 项。

#### 【9 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：那天晚上，当老师看到排练前的布景时，她很失望，因为彩虹还没有画上。A. disappointed 失望的；B. frightened 害怕的；C. relaxed 放松的；D. bored 厌倦的。根据下文 “because the rainbow had not been painted(因为彩虹还没有画上)”可知，此处应该是指丽莎是“感到失望的”故选 A 项。

#### 【10 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当丽莎在没有布景的情况下观看彩排时，她意识到自己正在破坏它，尽管她本想在最后一刻介入以挽救它。A. heard 听到；B. remembered 记得；C. realized 意识到；D. replied 回答。故选 C 项。

#### 【11 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：丽莎决定，如果她不会演戏，她可以用出色的布景来帮助讲述这个故事。A. learn 学习；B. tell 告诉；C. teach 讲授；D. write 写。分析句意再根据空格后的 story 可知，此处是指“讲述”这个故事。故选 B 项。

#### 【12 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：布景设计团队每天下午和晚上都在工作，以使布景完成并看起来很棒。A. copied 复制；B. cut 切断；C. repaired 修理；D. finished 完成。根据下文的 “looking wonderful(看起来很棒)”可知，此处是指布景“被完成”后看起来很棒。故选 D 项。

#### 【13 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：观众为布景设计师鼓掌，就像为演员鼓掌一样热烈。A. clapped 鼓掌；B. cared 关心；C. waited 等待；D. looked 看。根据下文 “just as loudly as it had for the actors(就像对演员一样热烈)”可知，此处指观众为布景设计师“鼓掌”。故选 A 项。

#### 【14 题详解】



考查名词词义辨析。句意：似乎布景也是这部剧的明星!A. masters 主人; B. teachers 教师; C. stars 明星、星星; D. directors 导演。根据上文第 13 题可知，观众为布景设计师鼓掌，就像为演员鼓掌一样热烈，所以布景也就看起来像“明星”一样。故选 C 项。

#### 【15 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：从这段经历中，丽莎明白了无论是扮演角色还是做布景师，她都能获得成功。A. balance 平衡; B. success 成功; C. promise 承诺; D. freedom 自由。分析句意再根据空格前的 achieve 可知，此处是指获得“成功”。故选 B 项。

### 三、阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

#### 第一节（共 16 小题；每小题 2 分，共 32 分）

【答案】16. A 17. C 18. A 19. B

#### 【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四个最新的锻炼方式。

#### 【16 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“Towerrunning is a sport you can do in the tall buildings of almost any big city. (跑塔是一项你几乎可以在任何大城市的高楼大厦里进行的运动)”可知，Towerrunning 必须在高楼里做。故选 A。

#### 【17 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“The sport was adapted from surfing and it had its roots in Polynesia where people used paddling for both work and play—from transport to catching waves. (这项运动是由冲浪运动演变而来的，它起源于波利尼西亚，那里的人们将划桨用于工作和娱乐——从运输到乘风破浪)”可知，桨板是从波利尼西亚来的。故选 C。

#### 【18 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“To perform trapeze, people must develop upper-body strength to turn and fly. (为了表演空中飞人，人们必须锻炼上肢力量来转弯和飞行)”可知，要做好空中飞人，人必须有强壮的上肢力量。故选 A。

#### 【19 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Are you ready? Even a short amount of exercise every day can help us to feel happier and more relaxed. (你准备好了吗？即使是每天少量的运动也能让我们感到更快乐、更放松)”可知，这篇文章号召人们行动起来。故选 B。

【答案】20. A 21. D 22. C 23. D

#### 【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。Todd Bol 在母亲的启发下，和朋友 Rick 建立了小型图书馆。他们在世界各地建立 2500 多个小型免费图书馆。他们认为，书籍应该对所有人开放。这些小型图书馆不仅提供了知识，还加强了社区居民的联系。

#### 【20 题详解】



细节理解题。根据第一段 “In 2009 in a small town, Todd Bol came up with an idea to share his mother’s love of reading with others. Bol’s mother had been a teacher who had loved reading. He decided to build a wooden box and fill it with books.(2009年，在一个小镇上，Todd Bol 萌生了一个想法，将他母亲对阅读的热爱与他人分享。博尔的母亲曾是一位热爱阅读的教师。他决定做一个木箱，装满书)”可知，Todd Bol受到母亲的启发，有了建造小型免费图书馆的想法。故选 A。

**【21 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “To help achieve their goal, Bol and Rick created a website that provides information about the Little Free Libraries and how people can establish little libraries of their own.(为了帮助实现他们的目标，Bol 和 Rick 创建了一个网站，提供关于小型免费图书馆的信息，以及人们如何建立自己的小型图书馆)”可知，Bol 和 Rick 创建了一个网站，主要是提供信息和指导。故选 D。

**【22 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “They didn’t just provide books. They also helped build friendships and a sense of belonging among community members.(它们不只是提供书籍。他们还帮助社区成员建立友谊和归属感)”可知，小型免费图书馆给社区带来了友好的关系。故选 C。

**【23 题详解】**

推理判断题。根据 Todd Bol 在母亲的启发下，和朋友 Rick 建立了小型图书馆。他们在世界各地建立 2500 多个小型免费图书馆。他们认为，书籍应该对所有人开放。这些小型图书馆不仅提供了知识，还加强了社区居民的联系。可推知，他们的故事告诉我们小人物也能产生大影响。故选 D。

**【答案】** 24. C 25. B 26. A 27. D

**【解析】**

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。几千年来，人们一直在训练和研究信鸽。文章主要介绍了信鸽的作用以及其生理特点。

**【24 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第一段中 “These birds adopt a homing spot by the time they are six weeks old. (这些鸟在六周大的时候会找到一个归巢的地方)”可知，信鸽六周大的时候能够导航到归航点。故选 C。

**【25 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第三段 “In World War I, pilots brought the pigeons along as they flew missions. If their plane was disabled, the pilot would release the pigeon with a message stating his location and calling for help. (在第一次世界大战中，飞行员在执行飞行任务时携带鸽子。如果他们的飞机坏了，飞行员就会释放鸽子，并发出信息，说明他的位置并寻求帮助)”可知，信鸽在第一次世界大战中通过发送信息帮助人们。故选 B。

**【26 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第四段 “Many scientists discovered that the bumps on a homing pigeon’s beak contain iron particles which are pointing to the North Pole much like a man-made compass. (许多科学家发现，信鸽喙上的凸起含有铁颗粒，这些颗粒指向北极，很像人造指南针)”可知，信鸽喙上的凸起可以找路。故选 A。

**【27 题详解】**



主旨大意题。根据倒数第二段 “Scientists arranged an experiment to test the theory that birds use these iron particles to navigate. They placed magnets, which would influence the magnetic field, on the back of pigeons. They found that this prevented some pigeons’ ability from flying home. However, many of these birds still navigated effectively. This indicated that the magnetic field is not the only factor involved in the homing pigeon’s ability to navigate. (科学家们安排了一个实验来检验鸟类利用这些铁粒子导航的理论。他们在鸽子背上放置了磁铁，可以影响磁场。他们发现这阻止了一些鸽子飞回家的能力。然而，这些鸟类中的许多仍然有效地导航。这表明磁场并不是影响信鸽导航能力的唯一因素)” 以及最后一段 “Since then, scientists have found that pigeons can sense sounds that humans cannot hear, and that “sound fields” may also help them navigate. A theory that birds have a highly developed sense of smell that they use to navigate is also being tested. At this time, scientists believe that homing pigeons most likely use a mixture of systems to find their way home. (从那时起，科学家们发现鸽子可以感知人类听不到的声音，“声场”也可能帮助它们导航。鸟类有高度发达的嗅觉，它们用来导航的理论也正在接受测试。在这个时候，科学家们认为信鸽最有可能使用多种系统来找到回家的路)” 可知，最后两段主要讲了信鸽的导航系统。故选 D。

**【答案】** 28. B 29. D 30. B 31. C

**【解析】**

**【导语】** 这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了研究人员提出了一种系统，使用耳罩捕捉疾病信号气体。当病人戴上一套耳罩时，医生就可以得到这些信息。结果可以在几分钟内出来。文章介绍了这种耳罩的工作原理以及优点。

**【28 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第二段 ““The ear is a good place to monitor,” explains Johnson, a biomedical engineer. The ear’s skin is fairly thin, he notes. ( “耳朵是监测的好地方，” 生物医学工程师约翰逊解释说。他指出，耳朵的皮肤相当薄)” 可知，耳朵成为监测的好地方是因为皮肤很薄。故选 B。

**【29 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第四段中 “In their tests, the team found that they could measure changes in the amount of alcohol coming from the skin of the ear. It could work much like a Breathalyzer that police use to test people for driving drunk.(在他们的测试中，研究小组发现他们可以测量来自耳朵皮肤的酒精量的变化。它的工作原理很像警察用来测试酒后驾驶的酒精测试仪)” 以及倒数第二段中 “With the right sensor, their earmuff system could test out disease.(有了合适的传感器，他们的耳罩系统就可以检测出疾病)” 可知，约翰逊和他的团队在测试中发现他们的系统可以用来诊断疾病。故选 D。

**【30 题详解】**

词句猜测题。根据第一段中 “The body gives off many gases.(身体释放出许多气体)” 以及画线词上文 “How? Each type of infection” 和后文 “different gases” 可知，每一种感染都会释放出不同的气体。故画线词意思是 “释放”。故选 B。

**【31 题详解】**

推理判断题。根据第一段 “The body gives off many gases. Although some smells may signal a need to bathe or that you ate a certain meal, other gases might point to serious disease. Now, researchers have come up with a



system that uses earmuffs to catch the disease-signaling gases. Doctors could get the information as patients wear a set of earmuffs. Results could be ready within minutes.(身体释放出许多气体。虽然有些气味可能表明你需要洗澡或吃了一顿饭，但其他气体可能表明你患了严重的疾病。现在，研究人员提出了一种系统，使用耳罩捕捉疾病信号气体。当病人戴上一套耳套时，医生就可以得到这些信息。结果可以在几分钟内出来)”结合文章介绍了这种耳罩的工作原理以及优点。可推知，文章选自杂志的“科学”部分。故选 C。

## 第二节（共 4 小题；每小题 2 分，共 8 分）

【答案】32. In China.

33. When people watched birds fly.

34. The farmer's flying hat.

35. By people's experiences or observations of the natural world.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了关于第一只风筝是如何诞生的的三个故事。

【32 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段中“The first kites were created in China.”（第一只风筝是在中国制造的。）可知，第一只风筝是在中国制造的。故答案为：In China.

【33 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段“Many people believe that the kite was created when people watched birds fly. They then attempted to make a light object shaped like a bird that could fly high in the wind.”（许多人相信风筝是人们看着鸟儿飞翔时创造出来的。然后，他们试图制造一个形状像鸟的轻物体，可以在风中高飞。）可知，在第一个故事中，人们创造风筝是因为人们看到鸟的飞翔，即鸟的飞翔给了人们创造风筝的启发。故答案为：When people watched birds fly.

【34 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据倒数第二段中“A sudden and strong wind swept the hat off his head and carried it high into the sky. But the farmer no longer needed to run after his hat. At that time, he got the idea of making a kite.”（一阵突如其来的大风把他的帽子从头上吹下来，带到了高高的天空。但是农夫不再需要追逐他的帽子了。那时，他萌生了做风筝的念头。）可知，让农夫萌生造风筝的念头源于风把他的帽子吹起的事件。故答案为：The farmer's flying hat.

【35 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据最后一段中“Like the roots of many inventions, these stories are each inspired by people's experiences or observations of the natural world.”（就像许多发明的根源一样，这些故事都是受到人们对自然世界的经历或观察的启发。）可知，由于人们对自然世界的经历或观察的启发，促使人们创造出发明。故答案为：By people's experiences or observations of the natural world.

## 四、书面表达（共 1 小题，20 分）

36. 【答案】Dear Jack,

*Recently, a new group study room has been open to us students in our school library. Located on the third floor, it is available from 8 am till 9 pm on weekdays. The room is equipped with 30 computers. Modern electronic facilities*



are provided, such as pads, VR and so on. All are linked to the Internet. It's extremely convenient for us to do some team projects. Why not ask our group members to go and experience it?

I'm looking forward to your reply.

*Best regards,*

*Li Hua*

**【解析】**

**【导语】**这是一篇应用文。要求考生给留学生同学 Jack 写邮件，邀请他去体验学校图书馆新开设了小组学习室（group' study room）

**【详解】**1. 词汇积累

位于：located → situated

提供：provide → supply

与……连接：be linked to → have access to

非常：extremely → rather

2. 句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：All are linked to the Internet. It's extremely convenient for us to do some team projects.

拓展句：All are linked to the Internet, which is extremely convenient for us to do some team projects.

**【点睛】【高分句型 1】**

Located on the third floor, it is available from 8 am till 9 pm on weekdays.（运用了过去分词作状语）

**【高分句型 2】**

The room is equipped with 30 computers.（运用了被动语态）