

## 2013 年北京高考英语试题

### 第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 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 三个选项中选择最佳选项，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。

例：What is the man going to read?

- A. A newspaper      B. A magazine      C. A book

答案是 A

1. What room does the man want?  
A. Single      B. Double      C. Twin
2. What will the man buy?  
A. Vegetables      B. Meat      C. Bread
3. What does the man plan to do?  
A. Go fishing      B. Go jogging      C. Go camping
4. How much is the change?  
A. \$8      B. \$42      C. \$50
5. What's the weather like this afternoon?

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，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。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. When will the woman go to see the movie?  
A. Friday.      B. Saturday      C. Sunday
7. Where will the woman sit for the movie?  
A. In the front.      B. In the middle      C. At the back

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. When will the two speakers meet?  
A. On the 13<sup>th</sup>      B. On the 14<sup>th</sup>      C. On the 15<sup>th</sup>
9. What is the man doing?  
A. Persuading the woman to accept his suggestion.  
B. Making an apology to the woman.  
C. Inviting the woman to lunch.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where are the two speakers?  
A. In the library.      B. In the café.      C. In the classroom
11. What does the woman like about the summer school?  
A. The size of the class.      B. The math book.      C. The teachers.
12. Where is the man planning to do?  
A. Boston      B. Washington D.C.      C. New York

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. Where does the speaker get information for the trip?  
A. The internet.      B. Travel agents.      C. Guidebooks.

14. What public transportation does the speaker seldom take?

- A. Planes.            B. Buses.            C. Trains.

15. What kind of hotels does the speaker usually stay in?

- A. Hotels with low prices.  
B. Hotels providing meals.  
C. Hotels near sightseeing places.

第三节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

听下面一段对话, 完成第 16 至 20 五道小题, 每小题仅填写一个词, 听对话前, 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。这段对话你将听两遍。

Customer Pick-up/Delivery Form

	Pick-up△	Delivery▲
Name	16 Smith	
Address	Apartment No. 23, No.2 Front 17	
Telephone No.	18	
Type&Amount	One 19 pizza with mushrooms and extra cheese	
Price& Payment	£ 12.50, paid in 20	

第二部分: 知识运用 (共两节, 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

从每题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: It's so nice to hear from her again. \_\_\_\_, we last met more than thirty years ago.

- A. What's more    B. That's to say  
C. In other words    D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

21. Volunteering gives you a chance \_\_\_\_ lives, including your own.

- A. change    B. changing    C. changed    D. to change

22. Don't turn off the computer before closing all programs \_\_\_\_ you could have problems

- A. or    B. and    C. but    D. so

23. Shakespeare's play Hamlet \_\_\_\_ into at least ten different films over the past years.

- A. had been made    B. was made  
C. has been made    D. would be made

24. \_\_\_\_ the course very difficult, she decided to move to a lower level.

- A. Find    B. Finding    C. To find    D. Found

25. —Do you think Mom and Dad \_\_\_\_ late?

—No, Swiss Air is usually on time.

- A. were    B. will be    C. would be    D. have been

26. I have an appointment \_\_\_\_ Dr. Smith, but I need to change it.

- A. to    B. off    C. with    D. from

27. Many countries are now setting up national parks \_\_\_\_ animals and plants can be protected.

- A. when    B. which    C. whose    D. where

28. Hurry up! Mark and Carl \_\_\_\_ us.

- A. expect    B. are expecting    C. have expected    D. will expect

29. When we saw the road \_\_\_\_ with snow, we decided to spend the holiday at home.

- A. block      B. to block      C. blocking      D. blocked
30. I took my driving license with me on holiday,      I wanted to hire a car.  
A. in case      B. even if      C. ever since      D. if only
31. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the book so extraordinary is the creative imagination of the writer.  
A. That      B. What      C. Who      D. Which
32. — So what is the procedure?  
— All the applicants \_\_\_\_\_ before a final decision is made by the authority.  
A. interview      B. are interviewing  
C. are interviewed      D. are being interviewed
33. Experts believe \_\_\_\_\_ people can waste less food by shopping only when it is necessary.  
A. why      B. where      C. that      D. what
34. If we \_\_\_\_\_ a table earlier, we couldn't be standing here in a queue.  
A. have booked      B. booked      C. book      D. had booked
35. — You needn't take an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.  
— Well, I don't know. It \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
A. might      B. need      C. would      D. should

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 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。

#### A Leap (跳跃) to Honor

Leaping on a narrow balance beam (平衡木) is not easy. But Lola Walter, a 13-year-old gymnast, is an expert at it.

To perfect her skills, Lola \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ for four hours a day, five days a week. At the state championships in March, she finished seventh out of 16 girls.

That's especially impressive. \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ she is legally blind, born with a rare condition that causes her eyes to shift constantly. She often sees double and can't \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ how far away things are.

When she was little, her mom \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ that even though she couldn't see \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_, she was fearless. So her mom signed her up for gymnastics when she was three. She loved the \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ right away and gymnastics became her favorite.

Though learning gymnastics has been more \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ for her than for some of her tournaments, she has never quit. She doesn't let her \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ stop her from doing anything that she wants to.

She likes the determination it takes to do the sport. Her biggest \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ is the balance beam. Because she has double vision, she often sees two beams. She must use her sense of touch to help her during her routine. Sometimes she even closes her eyes. "You have to \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ your mind that it'll take you where you want to go." says Lola.

To be a top-level gymnast, one must be brave. The beam is probably the most \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ for anyone because it's four inches wide. At the state competition, Lola didn't fall \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ the beam. In fact, she got an 8.1 out of 10--- her highest score yet.

Lola doesn't want to be \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ differently from the other girls on her team. At the competitions, the judges don't know about her vision \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_. She doesn't tell them, because she doesn't think they need to know. Her mom is amazed by her \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ attitude.

Lola never thinks about \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_. She is presently at level 7 while the highest is level 10 in

gymnastics. Her 52 is to reach level 9. She says she wants to be a gymnastics coach to pass down what she's learned to other kids 53 she grew up.

Lola is 54 of all her hard work and success. She says it's helped her overcome problems in her life outside gymnastics, too. Her 55 for others is "just believe yourself".

36. A. runs      B. teaches      C. trains      D. dances  
37. A. since      B. unless      C. after      D. though  
38. A. tell      B. guess      C. assume      D. predict  
39. A. suspected      B. remembered      C. imagined      D. noticed  
40. A. deeply      B. well      C. ahead      D. closely  
41. A. task      B. sport      C. event      D. show  
42. A. boring      B. enjoyable      C. different      D. unsatisfactory  
43. A. talent      B. quality      C. nature      D. condition  
44. A. doubt      B. advantage      C. challenge      D. program  
45. A. examine      B. express      C. open      D. trust  
46. A. fearful      B. harmful      C. unfair      D. inconvenient  
47. A. to      B. on      C. off      D. against  
48. A. greeted      B. treated      C. served      D. paid  
49. A. pains      B. stresses      C. injuries      D. problems  
50. A. positive      B. friendly      C. flexible      D. caution  
51. A. defending      B. quitting      C. winning      D. bargaining  
52. A. standard      B. range      C. view      D. goal  
53. A. until      B. as      C. when      D. before  
54. A. proud      B. tired      C. ashamed      D. confident  
55. A. plan      B. advice      C. reward      D. responsibility

### 第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，20分）

#### A

#### EP Portable Heater

We all know that the cost of heating our homes will continue to be a significant burden on the family budget. Now millions of people are saving on their heating bills with the EP Portable Heater. With over one million satisfied customers around the world, the new EP heats better and faster, saves more on heating bills, and runs almost silent.

The EP has no exposed heating parts that can cause a fire. The outside of EP only gets warm to the touch so that it will not burn children or pets.

The EP will not reduce oxygen in the room. With other heaters, you'll notice that you get sleepy when the heat comes on because they are burning up oxygen.

The advanced EP also heats the room evenly, wall to wall and floor to ceiling. It comfortably covers an area up to 350 square feet. Other heaters heat rooms unevenly with most of the heat concentrated to the center of the room. And they only heat an area a few feet around the heater. With the EP, the temperature will not vary in any part of the room.

The EP comes with a 3-year warranty(保修) and a 60-day, no questions asked. Satisfaction guarantee. If you are not totally satisfied, return it to our expertise and your money will be given back to you.



Now, we have a special offer for 10 days, during which you can enjoy a half price discount and a free delivery. if you order that, we reserve the right to either accept or reject order requests at the discounted price.

Take action right now!

56. What is mainly discussed in paragraph 2?  
A. the heat of the EP                      B. the safety of the EP  
C. the appearance of the EP            D. the material of the EP
57. From the passage, we can learn that the EP .  
A. doesn't burn up oxygen            B. runs without any noise  
C. makes people get sleepy            D. is unsuitable for children and pets
58. The underlined word "evenly" in paragraph 4 probably means .  
A. continuously                          B. separately  
C. quickly                                  D. equally
59. The main purpose of the passage is to .  
A. persuade people to buy the product  
B. advise people to save on heating bills  
C. report the new development of portable heaters  
D. compare the difference of different heart brands

#### B

#### TAIL Spin

Two dolphins race around in a big pool in the Ocean Park. The smaller dolphin Grace, shown off a few of her tricks, turning around and waving hello to the crowd. The most amazing thing about her, however, is that she's even swimming at all. She doesn't have a tail.

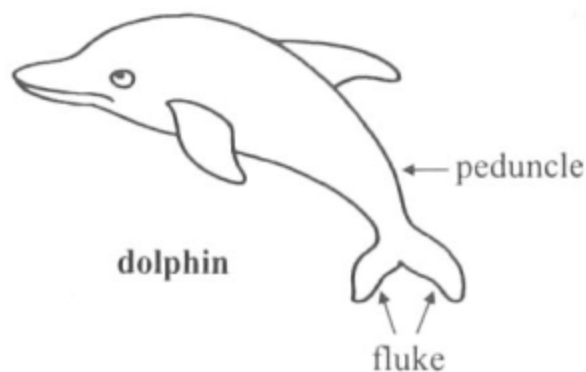
Grace lost her tail as a baby when she got caught up in a fish trap. When the dolphin arrived at the Ocean Park in December 2005, she was fighting for her life. "Is she going to make it?" Her trainer, Abbey Stone, feared the worst. Grace did make it --- but her tail didn't. She ended up losing her flukes and the lower part of her peduncle.

Over the past six years, she has learned to swim without her tail. Dolphins swim by moving their flukes and peduncle up and down. Grace taught herself to move another way---like a fish! She pushed herself forward through the water by moving her peduncles from side to side.

The movement put harmful pressure on Grace's backbone. So a company offered to create a man-made tail for her. The tail had to be strong enough to stay on Grace as she swam but soft enough that it wouldn't hurt her.

The first time Grace wore the artificial tail. She soon shook it off and let it sink in the bottom of the pool. Now, she is still learning to use the tail. Some days she wears it for an hour at a time, others not at all. "The tail isn't necessary for her to feel comfortable," says Stone, "but it helps to keep that range of motion(活动) and build muscles."

Now, the dolphin is about to get an even happier ending. This month, Grace will star in Dolphin Tale, a film that focus on her rescue and recovery. Her progress has inspired more than just a new movie. Many people travel from near and far to meet her. Seeing Grace swim with her man-made tail gives people so much courage.





- C. Well-known actors are usually targets of tabloids.  
 D. Works of popular writers often have a lot of readers.
65. What makes it much harder to be a celebrity today?  
 A. Availability of modern media.      B. Inadequate social recognition.  
 C. Lack of favorable chances.      D. Huge population of fans.
66. What is the author's attitude toward modern celebrity?  
 A. Sincere.      B. Sceptical.      C. Disapproving.      D. Sympathetic.

#### D

#### Multitasking

People who multitask all the time may be the worst at doing two things at once, a new research suggests. The findings, based on performances and self-evaluation by about 275 college students, indicate that many people multitask not out of a desire to increase productivity, but because they are easily distracted (分心) and can't focus on one activity. And "those people turn out to be the worst at handling different things," said David Sanbonmatsu, a psychologist at the University of Utah.

Sanbonmatsu and his colleagues gave the students a set of tests and asked them to report how often they multitasked, how good they thought they were at it, and how sensation-seeking (寻求刺激) or impulsive (冲动) they were. They then evaluated the participants' multitasking ability with a tricky mental task that required the students to do simple mathematical calculations while remembering a set of letters.

Not surprisingly, the scientists said, most people thought they were better than average at multitasking, and those who thought they were better at it were more likely to report using a cellphone while driving or viewing multiple kinds of media at once. But those who frequently deal with many things at the same time were found to perform the worst at the actual multitasking test. They also were more likely to admit to sensation-seeking and impulsive behavior, which connects with how easily people get bored and distracted.

"People multitask not because it's going to lead to greater productivity, but because they're distractible, and they get sucked into things that are not as important," Sanbonmatsu said.

Adam Gazzaley, a researcher at the University of California, San Francisco, who was not a member of the research group, said one limitation of the study was that it couldn't find out whether people who start out less focused toward multitasking or whether people's recognizing and understanding abilities change as a result of multitasking.

The findings do suggest, however, why the sensation-seeker who multitask the most may enjoy risky distracted driving. "People who are multitasking are generally less sensitive to risky situations," said Paul Atchley, another researcher not in the group. "This may partly explain why people go in for these situations even though they're dangerous."

67. The research led by Sanbonmatsu indicates that people who multitask \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. seek high productivity constantly  
 B. prefer handling different things when getting bored  
 C. are more focused when doing many things at a time  
 D. have the poorest results in doing various things at the same time
68. When Sanbonmatsu and his colleagues conducted their research, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. assessed the multitasking ability of the students  
 B. evaluated the academic achievements of the students

- C. analyzed the effects of the participants' tricky mental tasks  
 D. measured the changes of the students' understanding ability
69. According to Sanbonmatsu, people multitask because of their \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. limited power in calculation  
 B. interests in doing things differently  
 C. inability to concentrate on one task  
 D. impulsive desire to try new things
70. From the last paragraph, we can learn that multitaskers usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. drive very skillfully  
 B. go in for different tasks  
 C. fail to react quickly to potential dangers  
 D. refuse to explain the reasons for their behavior

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分。共 10 分)

#### Urbanization

Until relatively recently, the vast majority of human beings lived and died without ever seeing a city. The first city was probably founded no more than 5,500 years ago 71 \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, nearly everyone lived on farms or in tiny rural (乡村的) villages. It was not until the 20th century that Great Britain became the first urban society in history--- a society in which the majority of people live in cities and do not farm for a living.

Britain was only the beginning. 72 \_\_\_\_\_. The process of urbanization—the migration (迁移) of people from the countryside to the city—was the result of modernization, which has rapidly transformed how people live and where they live.

In 1990, fewer than 40% of Americans lived in urban areas. Today, over 82% of Americans live in cities. Only about 2% live on farms. 73 \_\_\_\_\_.

Large cities were impossible until agriculture became industrialized. Even in advanced agricultural societies. It took about ninety-five people on farms to feed five people in cities. 74 \_\_\_\_\_. Until modern times, those living in cities were mainly the ruling elite (精英) and the servants, laborers and professionals who served them. Cities survived by taxing farmers and were limited in size by the amount of surplus food that the rural population produced and by the ability to move this surplus from farm to city.

Over the past two centuries, the Industrial Revolution has broken this balance between the city and the country 75 \_\_\_\_\_. Today, instead of needing ninety-five farmers to feed five city people, one American farmer is able to feed more than a hundred non-farmers.

- A. That kept cities very small.  
 B. The rest live in small towns.  
 C. The effects of urban living on people should be considered.  
 D. Soon many other industrial nations become urban societies.  
 E. But even 200 years ago, only a few people could live in cities.  
 F. Modernization drew people to the cities and made farmers more productive.  
 G. Modern cities have destroyed social relations and the health of human beings.

#### 第四部分: 书面表达 (共两节, 35 分)

第一节 情景作文 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三 (1) 班的学生李华, 请按照以下四幅图的先后顺序, 用英文写



一篇周记。记述爸爸出差期间，妈妈生病，你照顾她的过程。

- 注意： 1. 周记的开头已经为你写好。  
2. 词数不少于 60.

Last Monday,

第二节 开放作文 (15 分)

请根据下面提示。写一篇作文。词数不少于 50.

You are discussing the following picture with your English friend Jim. Now you are telling him how you understand the picture and what makes you think so.

## 2013 年高考北京卷英语试题参考答案

### 第一部分：听力理解 (共三节, 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

11. C 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A

第三节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分)

每小题 1.5 分。如出现拼写错误不计分; 出现大小写、单复数错误扣 0.5 分; 如每小题超过一个词不计分。

### 第二部分：知识运用(共两节, 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

21. D 22. A 23. C 24. B 25. B 26. C 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. A

31. B 32. C 33. C 34. D 35. A

第二节：完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

36. C 37. A 38. A 39. D 40. B 41. B 42. C 43. D 44. C 45. D

46. A 47. C 48. B 49. D 50. A 51. B 52. D 53. C 54. A 55. B

### 第三部分：阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

56. B 57. A 58. D 59. A 60. C 61. C 62. D 63. B 64. B 65. A

66. D 67. D 68. A 69. C 70. C

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

71. E 72. D 73. B 74. A 75. F

### 第四部分：书面表达

第一节 情景作文 (20 分)

一、内容要点:

1. 告别                      2. 生病                      3. 照顾                      4. 夸奖

二、One possible version :

Last Monday, my father said goodbye to my mother and me and went on a business trip. He would be away for three days. Just the next morning, I found my mother wasn't feeling well. She had a bad cold. I immediately went to get her some medicine and then prepared some noodles for her. With my special care, my mother recovered quickly. When my father came back home, my mother told him what had happened. He praised me for what I had done.

第二节 开放作文 (15 分)

One possible version :

I think the picture is telling us that there is usually a difference between one's dream and reality. People need to learn to face it. Everyone has his dream. However, it is not easy for people to realize their dreams every time. Just like the man in the picture, instead of the big fish he wishes for, he actually catches a small one. In my opinion, people need to learn to accept the reality and keep trying. With another try, they may gain what they dream of.