

2018 北京平谷区高二（上）期末 英 语

第一部分 听力理解（共三节，20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 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，从题中所给的 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。

例：What is the man going to read?

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

答案是 A.

1. When does the play start?

- A. At 7:15. B. At 7:30. C. At 7:00.

2. Where are the speakers?

- A. At a bank. B. In a restaurant. C. In a post office.

3. What does the woman think of the weather?

- A. It's nice. B. It's warm. C. It's cold.

4. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Speak louder. B. Apologize to her. C. Turn off the radio.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A lost bag. B. A taxi company. C. Some books.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每道题。听完后，每道题将给出 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. Which part of the man's body is bleeding?

- A. Back. B. Arm. C. Leg.

7. What will the doctor do first?

- A. X-ray the man's back.

B. Clean the man' s wound.

C. Put some medicine on the wound.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What do we know about Mary?

A. She doesn' t get along well with her parents.

B. She doesn' t live with her parents.

C. She is too busy to talk with her parents.

9. What does the man advise Mary to do?

A. Trust her parents.

B. Talk to her parents.

C. Leave her parents.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Building a swimming pool.

B. Their weekend plans.

C. Going for a picnic.

11. Where do the speakers decide to go?

A. Newport Water World

B. Oldfield Adventure Park

C. The Zoo

12. What will the speakers do?

A. Eat at the restaurant.

B. See the animals.

C. Go swimming.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. What is the speaker talking about?

A. The appropriate distance in communication.

B. American social customs for a conversation.

C. How to break the silence.

14. What do Americans do if they want to show their affection for a child?

A. They kiss the child' s cheek.

- B. They hug the child.
C. They pat the child' s head.
15. What do Americans do if they disagree with what you are saying?
A. They remain quiet.
B. They turn their back to you.
C. They fill any pause in conversation.

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 题至第 20 五道小题, 每小题仅填写了一个词。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。

Application Form	
Training time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Tuesday & <u> 16 </u> • <u> 17 </u> — 8:00 PM • starts on <u> 18 </u> 2nd
Training fee	• <u> 19 </u> for under 16s
Things to bring	a <u> 20 </u> and student ID

第二部分 知识运用 (共两节, 满分 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 A、B、C、D 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。(请按题目序号填涂)

21. I _____ a book when she came in, so I didn' t notice her until she patted me on the back.
A. read B. would read C. am reading D. was reading
22. It' s wrong of you to leave the air conditioner _____ when you go out.
A. run B. ran C. running D. to run
23. Hackers have created a new computer virus called Wanna Cry, _____ worries many computer users.
A. that B. which C. whose D. who
24. — Hi, Jack, you look so tired.
— I' m tired. I _____ the kitchen all day.
A. painted B. had painted
C. have been painting D. was painting

25. _____ made his father angry was that he lied rather than made mistakes.
- A. What B. That C. Which D. Where
26. You _____ take your coal to the island. It is summer there now.
- A. mustn' t B. can' t C. needn' t D. shouldn' t
27. Mother suggests I should collect the old clothes and give them to _____ needs them.
- A. whoever B. whatever C. whichever D. wherever
28. You will fail in the exam _____ you are fully devoted to your study.
- A. because B. unless C. if D. when
29. _____ by a famous dancer, the little girl is determined to do what she is interested in.
- A. Encouraged B. To encourage C. Encouraging D. Encourage
30. Only in this way _____ all the information you need to know.
- A. can acquire you B. you can acquire C. do you acquire D. can you acquire
31. He _____ of murder by the police.
- A. was accused B. accuse C. accused D. was accusing
32. _____ the urgently-need food and tents, soldiers are working hard to repair the road to the earthquake-hit area.
- A. Delivered B. To deliver C. Delivering D. Having delivered
33. Many a student _____ the mid-term exam in our class.
- A. have passed B. has passed C. had passed D. pass
34. Copying this documents _____ the whole morning.
- A. took down B. took in C. took out D. took up
35. He didn' t enter university because of lack _____ money.
- A. in B. out C. of D. on

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。

AUS mum and her six boys decided to grow their hair together. They would donate some hair to children

36.

On Monday, Mary and her six sons had their hair 37 in a special activity. Mary told The Huffington Post that the hairdresser (理发师) helped the family 38 their goal. The hair was donated to Children with Hair Loss. It is an organization that 39 hair for children and young adults with hair loss for free. The proud New York mum shared photos of the 40 on Facebook.

The family's 41 to grow and donate their hair was a (an) 42 decision.

“Three years ago, my friend 43 her son because of cancer. He was a twin and very close in 44 to my twins”, Mary told The Huffington Post.

One year after his death, Mary's eldest three boys donated their hair in honor of him.

“Since their 45 two years ago,” she said, “our lives have continued to be 46 by cancer. It's everywhere. My boys want to 47 the people who suffer from hair loss. Donating their hair is 48 they do it.”

Despite their kind act, the journey hasn't been 49 for the boys. “They have been 50 by everyone because of their long hair,” Mary wrote in a Face post. “But they didn't let that 51 them. They had a 52 and stuck to it. They really set a good 53 to their little sister.”

“I am so 54 of my boys,” she said.

The day after their cuts, Mary was still getting used to her newly short-haired sons. “I didn't 55 my own children”, she told ABC News with a sigh.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. in need | B. in power | C. in place | D. in trouble |
| 37. A. dried | B. cut | C. injured | D. decorated |
| 38. A. construct | B. challenge | C. expect | D. achieve |
| 39. A. divides | B. sells | C. provides | D. cures |
| 40. A. ceremony | B. convenience | C. collection | D. activity |
| 41. A. description | B. decision | C. solution | D. defeat |
| 42. A. previous | B. severe | C. consistent | D. complex |
| 43. A. lost | B. protected | C. switched | D. suspected |
| 44. A. union | B. organ | C. victim | D. age |
| 45. A. appearance | B. discovery | C. donation | D. experience |
| 46. A. affected | B. destroyed | C. frightened | D. caused |

47. A. defeat B. assist C. expose D. control
48. A. what B. why C. how D. where
49. A. eager B. enthusiastic C. difficult D. easy
50. A. laughed at B. run after C. consisted of D. broken away
51. A. recycle B. squeeze C. change D. stop
52. A. task B. responsibility C. goal D. reward
53. A. fire B. example C. record D. rule
54. A. proud B. confident C. amazed D. attractive
55. A. realize B. recognize C. arrange D. understand

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)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给 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)

During the cold winter months of 2013, Shyam Bihari Prasad, an old retired man, moved to Vasant Kunj in New Delhi to live with his daughter. This elderly gentleman would visit the Hanuman temple near his home every morning, where he would often see several children standing outside, begging the people for food.

“These children have working parents who lock their homes when they go to work. They have to leave their children outside to look after themselves. Classes in the local government school start only at 10:00 AM, so these children beg for food outside the temple before going to school”, says Prasad.

One morning, Prasad bought biscuits from the shop near the temple gate for a few of them. When talking with them, Prasad learnt more about their school and the different classes the children attended. He also asked them some basic questions and realized they had no grasp of simple concepts in science and math, nor any knowledge of spelling and writing in English and Hindi. He asked them if they would like to study. After receiving a positive response, he promised to meet them on the pavement outside the temple the next day at 8:00AM. Ever since that cold winter morning in November 2013, these street children have had classes on the pavement outside the temple.

Several local residents take a keen interest in the classes as well, offering help when they have time. Madam Manju comes in to teach the children English, Brother Singh helps them with math, and Mandam Kirtika

gives lessons in both science and math. There are others who donate books and some who buy snacks for the children.

Despite the noisy vehicles and passers-by, the children here are focused and eager to read and write. They didn't know how to sit or talk properly at first. Now they have changed and helped each other with their studies. Shyam Brihari Prasad has turned the lives of many of these children around. They are doing well in their school exams and are spending happy and fruitful mornings instead of begging on the street.

56. Why did the children wander around the Hanuman temple?

- A. They were too young to go to school and had to kill time there.
- B. The Hanuman temple was a good place for them to play and study.
- C. Their parents lock their homes before their classes start.
- D. They could get more food and money from people visiting the Hanuman temple.

57. What did Shyam Bihari Prasad do after discovering the children's situation?

- A. He taught them on the pavement outside the temple.
- B. He offered free biscuits to them at the temple gate every day.
- C. He helped them with their homework after school.
- D. He talked to their parents about their studies.

58. What does the author want to tell us in the fourth paragraph?

- A. What subjects the street school offers.
- B. How the locals help the street children.
- C. When classes start at the street school.
- D. What the street children's school life is like.

59. Thanks to Shyam Bihari Prasad, the street children _____.

- A. behave better at school
- B. enjoy helping strangers
- C. hate reading books in the morning
- D. can get full marks in exams

(B)

Four Great Main Street in America

BEVERLEY STREET, STAUNTON, Virginia

We're not the only ones who have fallen in love with the main stretch of this central Virginia town—the birthplace of president Woodrow Wilson. The National Trust for Historical Preservation has

also classed it as one of the greatest streets in the country. It's easy to see when you take a glance at the grand brick buildings, which show the brilliance of late 19th-century architecture against the backdrop (背景) of the Shenandoah Valley.

MARKET STREET, YORK, Pennsylvania

Full of history, Market Street fell on hard times in the 1970s when many businesses closed down. But since then, the community has banded together to restore almost every Victorian and Classic Revival — style building in town. Today, shops keep their doors open late on the first Friday of each month and the whole thing feels like one big block party. Don't miss Central Market, where food stores have been selling the goods since 1754.

MAIN STREET, PADUCAH, Kentucky

Lined with beautiful Victorian buildings, this Kentucky street is now an artists' community. Get a lesson in local history by exploring a series of murals down the main street. Ride in a horse-drawn carriage along the street, then grab a cake at Kirchhoffs fifth-generation bakery. And don't miss the National Quilt Museum, where all your DIY dreams can come true.

BROADWAY AVENUE, RED LODGE, Montana

Sorry, Will Smith, this is the real Wild West. Need Proof? Well, the Sundance kid once robbed a bank right here on Broadway and rumor has it that Calamity Jane and Buffalo Bill Cody also spent time here back in pioneer heyday (盛世). You can even sign your name right next to theirs on the guest register at the Pollard Hotel, which dates back to 1893.

60. To appreciate the late 19th architecture culture, you can go to _____.

- A. Beverley Street
- B. Market Street
- C. Main Street
- D. Broadway Avenue

61. What happens on Market Street on the first Friday of each month?

- A. The shops close down the way they did in the 1970s.
- B. People celebrate the history of the 1970s.
- C. A big block party is held by all the shops.
- D. People can enjoy late-night shopping here.

62. In Main Street in Kentucky, you can _____.

- A. have a chance of becoming of an artist

- B. get a history lesson from the local people
- C. create some DIY designs
- D. sign your name in the National Quilt Museum

(C)



LEGO is the name of a line of toys featuring colorful plastic bricks, mini figures, and other pieces which can be assembled (组装的) to create models of almost anything imaginable. High production quality and careful attention to detail ensure that LEGO pieces can fit together in a range of ways, which is one of the main reasons for the toy's success.

The LEGO Group had humble beginnings in the workshop of Ole Kirk Christiansen in Denmark. Ole Kirk started creating wooden toys in 1932, but it wasn't until 1949 that the famous plastic LEGO brick was created. The company name LEGO was created by Ole Kirk from a Danish phrase meaning "play well".

In 1947, Ole Kirk and his son Godtfred obtained samples of interlocking (连锁的) plastic bricks produced by the company Kiddicraft. Two years later, in 1949, they began producing similar bricks, calling them "Automatic Binding Bricks". These bricks were developed in spirit of traditional wooden blocks that could be stacked (堆放的) upon one another. However, these plastic bricks could be "locked" together. They would stick together, but not so tightly that they couldn't be pulled apart. It is the most excellent feature of the plastic bricks.

The use of plastic for toy manufacture was not highly regarded by retailers and consumers of the time. Many of the LEGO Group's shipments were returned, following poor sales. It was thought that plastic toys could never replace wooden ones.

By 1954, Godtfred Christiansen had become the junior managing director of the LEGO Group. Godtfred saw the great potential in LEGO to become a system for creative play, but the bricks still had some problems: their "locking" ability was limited, and they were not very versatile (多样的). It wasn't until 1958 that the modern-day LEGO brick design was developed. The bricks had much better locking ability and

improved versatility.

Over the years, many more LEGO sets, series and pieces were created, with many innovative improvements and additions, resulting in the colorful versatile building toys that we know today.

63. Which statement is NOT true about LEGO?

- A. It is famous for its products' high quality.
- B. The plastic LEGO brick was created in 1949.
- C. The company name LEGO means "play well" in Danish.
- D. It was set up by Ole Kirk Christiansen, a rich businessman.

64. What is the most outstanding feature of the plastic bricks made by LEGO?

- A. They can be stuck together.
- B. They are of very high quality.
- C. They can be piled up together.
- D. They are much lighter than wooden bricks.

65. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. LEGO made a lot of money when they used plastic for toys.
- B. LEGO bricks did not sell very well at first.
- C. LEGO stopped using plastic for toys after a serious problem.
- D. Godtfred Christiansen wasn't a far-sighted businessman.

66. What did LEGO do to earn the trust of customers in its products?

- A. It reduced its products' prices.
- B. It provided its customers with some cheap gifts.
- C. It improved the bricks' locking ability and enriched its designs.
- D. It advertised its products all over the world.

(D)



Is watching TV a waste of life? Imagine sitting in a room and staring at a blank wall. After a while you would probably get tired and start thinking of something to do.

TV entertains you but you get nothing from it. You could watch an educational program (good ones are rare) so you would get less than by reading a book about the subject for the same amount of time. As a relaxation method, looking at a blank screen is just as good, at least you could imagine something!

TV is useful for selling goods, but has few other uses except for offering jobs to people who work on the programs or make the sets. A major sporting or live event is probably the best use for TV, but on the whole it's an anti-social machine. It encourages people not to communicate. Any country that forbids TV would see probably a drop in anti-social behavior.

TV is harder to quit than smoking. Most people in poor countries who haven't got one wish they had one. I can't help watching it though I am against it. But sometimes, I dream of blowing up the TV stations.

Sometimes, there's nothing interesting on. Most of TV programs are really a waste of time, and I couldn't imagine spending more than an hour a day watching it. However, Simpsons, Futurama, Family Guy, Adult Swim, these all actually provide much needed laughter and entertainment.

67. The function of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 is to _____.

- A. lead to the writer's topic
- B. tell the readers that TV is useless
- C. use it as a topic sentence
- D. express the writer's point of view

68. In the opinion of the writer, which of the following is the most useful?

- A. Watching TV.
- B. Looking at a blank screen.
- C. Reading a book.
- D. Watching live event.

69. TV is useful to _____.

- A. those who want to learn things
- B. those who work on the programs
- C. those who are good at communication
- D. those who are out of work

70. From the text we can learn that _____.

- A. the writer doesn't watch TV at all
- B. people in poor countries quit TV easily
- C. TV has no good for people
- D. TV is more difficult to give up than smoking

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。

How to Get Success

Success is not something that happens overnight. To succeed, firstly you should think about what you want to achieve. 71 Becoming a successful person is not easy as you might think. It does take commitment and willingness to work hard. Here are a few steps to help you on your way to success.

Set goals for yourself. The most important step in getting somewhere is knowing where you want to go and having a plan to get there. Set realistic goals for yourself otherwise you' ll only be disappointed.

Be disciplined (自律的). You will never be successful if you' re not willing to commit yourself to work hard at what you want to achieve. 72 If you want to be successful, you must be willing to practice until you get it right.

73 Shad Helmstetter, writer of *The Self-talk Solution*, says that interest is life' s biggest drive.

Keep a positive attitude. Being optimistic requires that you find a way of getting rid of negative thoughts, analyze them and work out what makes you feel the way you do. 74

Believe in yourself. Tell yourself that you can do it and that nothing will stop you from being a success.

Improve yourself. Do two things every day to improve yourself. People who want to be successful must attend the school of continuous learning. 75 You are the only one who can improve your life and make it better.

- A. Everybody is eager to be a successful person in his life.
- B. Become interested in what you' re doing.
- C. And then work towards your goal.
- D. A bad attitude will turn off the success switches in your brain.
- E. All of us long to succeed, but it' s not easy to achieve success.
- F. Read newspapers every day and take part in a course to improve your skills.
- G. Don' t give up if you don' t get something right the first time.

第四部分 书面表达(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 (共 15 分)

在你成长过程中一定有一些对你有帮助, 对你很重要的人。假如你是李华, 请你用英语写一篇短文给校刊投稿。

- 内容包括:
1. 对你很重要的人是谁
 2. 对你很重要的原因
 3. 你想为他(她)做些什么

注意: 词数不少于 50。

第二节 (共 20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。为了让同学们更好的了解传统文化, 上周学校组织了京剧进校园活动, 邀请了北京京剧院的表演艺术家来校讲授京剧知识、并给同学们表演了经典剧目。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 为校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文。

提示词: 北京京剧院 Beijing Peking Opera Theater

- 注意: 1. 词数不少于 60;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。



英语试题答案

第一部分：听力部分：（每题 1.5 分）

1-5 ABCCA 6-10 CBABB 11-15 ACBCA

16. Thursday 17. 6:30 18. April 19. free 20 form

21. D

【解析】考查动词。句意：当她进来的时候，我正在读书，因此直到她拍了拍我的后背我才注意到她。根据时间状语从句 when she came in 可知，用过去时态，再根据下文 so I didn't notice her until she patted me on the back 可推断，“read”表示过去的一段时间里一直进行的动作作用过去进行时。故选 D。

22. C

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：当你出去时，让空调开着是错误的。run 作宾语补足语，与宾语 the air conditioner 是主动关系，根据语境，表示动作正在进行用现在分词作宾语补足语。故选 C。

23. B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：黑客创造了一个被称为“Wanna Cry”的病毒，这令许多电脑用户担心。“_____ worries many computer users”是定语从句，指代整个主句的意思，从句中作主语，引导非限

制性定语从句用关系代词 which。故选 B。

24. C

【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。句意：——你好，Jack，你看起来非常累。——我很累，我一整天一直在油漆厨房。根据时间状语 all day 并结合语境可知，“paint”表示过去开始一直延续到现在的动作，用现在完成进行时。故选 C。

25. A

【解析】考查主语从句。句意：让他父亲生气的是他撒谎而不是犯错误。“_____made his father angry”是主语从句，从句缺乏主语，what 引导主语从句，表示“……的（事情、东西、样子……）”，从句中作主语、宾语或者表语。故选 A。

26. C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：你不必带外套去岛上，现在那里是夏天。A. mustn't 表示禁止；B. can't “不可能”；C. needn't “不需要；没必要”；D. shouldn't “不应该”。根据语境，故选 C。

27. A

【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：妈妈建议我收集旧衣服把他们给予需要的人。“_____ needs them”是宾语从句，从句缺乏主语；A. whoever “无论谁”引导宾语从句，从句中作主语或者宾语；B. whatever “无论什么”引导宾语从句，从句中作主语、宾语或者表语；C. whichever “无论哪一个”；D. wherever “无论哪里”。根据语境，故选 A。

28. B

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：你会考试不及格的除非你全心全意致力于学习。A. because 因为；B. unless 除非；C. if 如果；D. when 当……时候。根据语境，故选 B。

29. A

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：受到一名著名的舞蹈家的鼓励，这个小女孩下定决心要做她感兴趣的。“_____by a famous dancer”作状语，encourage 与主语 the little girl 是被动关系，用过去分词表示被动关系。故选 A。

30. D

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：仅有用这种方式，你才能获得你需要知道的所有信息。“only+状语”位于句首时，句子需要部分倒装语序，助动词置于主语前，can 表示“可能性”。故选 D。

31. A

【解析】考查动词。句意：他被警察指控谋杀。accuse sb. of sth. “因某事指控某人”，主语 he 与 accuse 是被

动关系，结合语境，故选 A。

32. B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了运送急需的食物和帐篷，士兵们正在努力修复去地震灾区的道路。“_____the urgently-need food and tents”作目的状语，用不定式。故选 B。

33. B

【解析】考查主谓一致。句意：我们班许多学生通过了期中考试。many a+单数名词作主语，谓语动词用单数，结合语境可知，句子使用现在完成时。故选 B。

34. D

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：复制这些文件占用了整个上午。A. took down 记下；B. took in 欺骗；C. took out 拿出；D. took up 占据（时间；地方）。根据语境，故选 D。

35. C

【解析】考查介词辨析。句意：因为缺钱他没有上大学。lack of “缺乏”是固定短语。故选 C。

36. A

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。A. in need 急需；在困难中的；B. in power 执政的；当权的；C. in place 适当的；D. in trouble 处于困境中。根据上文提到的 donate 可推断，他们留长发是为了捐献一些头发给急需的人。故选 A。

37. B

【解析】考查动词辨析。A. dried 使干燥；B. cut 切；剪；C. injured 使受伤；D. decorated 装饰。根据上文可知，玛丽和她的六个孩子要捐献他们的头发，因此在一项特殊的活动中他们剪掉了头发。故选 B。

38. D

【解析】考查动词辨析。A. construct 建造；B. challenge 挑战；C. expect 期待；D. achieve 达到；实现。根据下文 their goal 可推断，理发师帮助这个家庭实现目标。故选 D。

39. C

【解析】考查动词辨析。A. divides 分开；B. sells 卖；C. provides 提供；D. cures 治愈。根据下文 for children and young adults with hair loss for free 可推断，这个组织免费为失去头发的孩子和年轻人提供头发。故选 C。

40. D

【解析】考查名词辨析。A. ceremony 仪式；B. convenience 方面；便利；C. collection 收集；D. activity 活动。根据上文提到的 On Monday, Mary and her six sons had their hair _____ in a special activity. 可知，

这位骄傲的妈妈在脸上分享了这次活动的照片。故选 D。

41. B

【解析】考查名词辨析。A. description 描述; B. decision 决定; C. solution 解决方法; D. defeat 打败。根据下文提到的 decision 可知, 留长发并捐献他们的头发的决定是一个一致的决定。故选 B。

42. C

【解析】考查形容词辨析。A. previous 以前的; B. severe 严厉的; C. consistent 一致的; 坚持的; D. complex 复杂的。根据下文 Despite their kind act, the journey hasn't been _____ for the boys. "They have been _____ by everyone because of their long hair," 可知, 这是一个长期坚持的决定。故选 C。

43. A

【解析】考查动词辨析。A. lost 失去; B. protected 保护; C. switched 转换; D. suspected 怀疑。根据下文 because of cancer 三年前我的朋友因为癌症失去了她的儿子。故选 A。

44. D

【解析】考查名词辨析。A. union 联盟; 协会; B. organ 器官; C. victim 受害者; D. age 年龄。他是孪生兄弟与我的双胞胎年龄相近。故选 D。

45. C

【解析】考查名词辨析。A. appearance 外貌; B. discovery 发现; C. donation 捐献; D. experience 经历。根据上文 One year after his death, Mary's eldest three boys donated their hair in honor of him. 可推断, 此处指玛丽大儿子捐献头发。故选 C。

46. A

【解析】考查动词辨析。A. affected 影响; B. destroyed 毁坏; C. frightened 使害怕; D. caused 导致。根据语境推断, 自从两年前捐赠以来, 我们的生活继续被癌症影响。故选 A。

47. B

【解析】考查动词辨析。A. defeat 打败; B. assist 援助; 帮助; C. expose 暴露; D. control 控制。根据语境可知, 我的孩子们想要帮助那些遭受头发损失的人。故选 B。

48. C

【解析】考查表语从句。A. what 所...的事物(或人); B. why...的原因; C. how 如何; 以...方式; D. where...的地方。根据上文 My boys want to _____ the people who suffer from hair loss. 可知, 男孩们想要帮助遭受头发损失的人, 捐献头发是他们如何帮助人的方法。故选 C。

49. D

【解析】考查形容词辨析。A. eager 渴望的；B. enthusiastic 热情的；C. difficult 困难的；D. easy 容易的。根据 Despite their kind act 推断，尽管他们是善意的行为，但是对于这些男孩子也是不容易的。故选 D。

50. A

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。A. laughed at 嘲笑；B. run after 追赶；C. consisted of 由……组成；D. broken away 脱离。根据下文 because of their long hair 可推断，因为长头发他们被嘲笑。故选 A。

51. D

【解析】考查动词辨析。A. recycle 再循环；B. squeeze 挤压；C. change 改变；D. stop 停止。根据上文可知，男孩们因为长头发被嘲笑可推断，但是他们没有让那些阻止他们行动。故选 D。

52. C

【解析】考查名词辨析。A. task 任务；B. responsibility 责任；C. goal 目标；D. reward 奖励。根据下文 stuck to it 可推断，他们有目标并坚持目标。故选 C。

53. B

【解析】考查名词辨析。A. fire 火；B. example 榜样；C. record 记录；D. rule 规则。他们为他们的妹妹们做了好榜样。故选 B。

54. A

【解析】考查形容词辨析。A. proud 骄傲的；B. confident 自信的；C. amazed 惊奇的；D. attractive 吸引人的。孩子们乐于助人，妈妈应是为之感到骄傲。故选 A。

55. B

【解析】考查动词辨析。A. realize 意识到；B. recognize 认出；C. arrange 安排；D. understand 理解。根据上文 The day after their cuts, Mary was still getting used to her newly short-haired sons. 可推断，玛丽叹口气告诉 ABC 新闻“我不能认出我的孩子”。故选 B。

【备注】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述一位妈妈和她的六个儿子为遭受着头发损失的孩子和年轻人捐献头发的故事。

56. C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段内容可知，这些孩子的父母去工作时要锁上家门，必需把孩子留在外面自己照顾自己，而学校在上午 8 点才开始，因此孩子们在上学之前在外面闲逛。故选 C。

57. A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 Ever since that cold winter morning in November 2013, these street children have had classes on the pavement outside the temple. 可知，在发现这些孩子的情况以后，Shyam Bihari Prasad 决定在寺庙外面的人行道上教他们学习。故选 A。

58. B

【解析】段落大意题。第四段主要讲述当地人也对这个课堂很感兴趣，经常提供帮助，有的帮助教孩子们数学和科学，有的捐献书籍和买零食给孩子们，因此推断第四段作者想要告诉我们当地人是如何帮助这些街上的孩子的。故选 B。

59. A

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句 They are doing well in their school exams and are spending happy and fruitful mornings instead of begging on the street. 可知，由于 Shyam Bihari Prasad 的帮助，这些孩子的在学校里表现更好了。故选 A。

【备注】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述退休工人 Shyam Bihari Prasad 帮助街上上学前无人照顾的孩子故事。Prasad 了解到这些孩子无人照顾以后，决定在人行道上给孩子们上课，当地人也给予了很大的帮助，这些孩子们由于这些帮助在学校里表现也更好了。

60. A

【解析】细节理解题。根据 BEVERLEY STREET, STAUNTON, Virginia 部分最后一句 It's easy to see when you take a glance at the grand brick buildings, which show the brilliance of late 19th-century architecture against the backdrop (背景) of the Shenandoah Valley. 可知，要欣赏 19 世纪晚期的建筑文化，你可以去 Beverley Street。故选 A。

61. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据 MARKET STREET, YORK, Pennsylvania 部分倒数第二句 Today, shops keep their doors open late on the first Friday of each month and the whole thing feels like one big block party. 可知，每个月的第一天在 Market Street 商店都会营业到很晚，因此人们可以在这儿享受夜晚购物的乐趣。故选 D。

62. C

【解析】细节理解题。根据 MAIN STREET, PADUCAH, Kentucky 部分最后一句 And don't miss the National Quilt Museum, where all your DIY dreams can come true. 可知，在肯塔基州的 Main Street，你可以创造自己的设计。故选 C。

【备注】本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述美国的四个著名的街道，介绍了这些街道的特点。

63. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段首句 The LEGO Group had humble beginnings in the workshop of Ole Kirk Christiansen in Demark. 可知，乐高集团起初是在一个工作坊里开始的，因此 Ole Kirk Christiansen 并不是一

个富有的商人。根据第一段最后一句可知，乐高积木以质量好著称；根据第二段第二句可知，塑料乐高积木是 1949 年开发的；根据第二段最后一句可知，“乐高”在丹麦的意思是“玩得好”，故 A、B、C 正确。故选 D。

64. A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段倒数两句 However, these plastic bricks could be “locked” together. They would stick together, but not so tightly that they couldn’t be pulled apart. It is the most excellent feature of the plastic bricks. 可知，乐高制作的塑料积木的最突出的特征是可以粘合在一起。故选 A。

65. B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段前两句 The use of plastic for toy manufacture was not highly regarded by retailers and consumers of the time. Many of the LEGO Group’s shipments were returned, following poor sales. 可知，塑料积木当时并不被零售商和消费者认可，许多货物被退回，因此推断起初乐高积木销路不好。故选 B。

66. C

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后两句 It wasn’t until 1958 that the modern-day LEGO brick design was developed. The bricks had much better locking ability and improved versatility. 可知，为了获得消费者对产品的信任，乐高集团改进了积木的锁定能力并丰富了设计种类，增加了多样性。故选 C。

【备注】本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了乐高集团的创立，以及乐高积木的发展历史。

67. A

【解析】词句猜测题。根据画线句下文可知，盯着空空的墙壁可能会疲惫，就会开始考虑做些什么，文章的主题讲述看电视虽然令人娱乐但是并不能获得什么的主题可推断，画线问句的作用是为了引出文章的主题。故选 A。

68. C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二、三句 You could watch an educational program (good ones are rare) so you would get less than by reading a book about the subject for the same amount of time. As a relaxation method, looking at a blank screen is just as good, at least you could imagine something! 可知，作者认为最有用的学习方法是读书。故选 C。

69. B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第一句 TV is useful for selling goods, but has few other uses except for offering jobs to people who work on the programs or make the sets. 可知，电视为制作节目的人们提供工作，对于他们是有用的。故选 B。

70. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段首句 TV is harder to quit than smoking. 可知，电视比吸烟更难戒掉。故选 D。

【备注】本文是一篇议论文。主要介绍电视在人们生活中所起到的作用，作者认为看电视是浪费时间，除了娱乐人们不能从电视中学到什么，读书是最有用的。

71. C

【解析】考查上下文理解和推理判断。根据上文 To succeed, firstly you should think about what you want to achieve. 可知，要想成功，首先应该考虑想要获得什么，因此推断 C 项“让后向着你的目标努力”符合语境。故选 C。

72. G

【解析】考查上下文理解和推理判断。根据下文 If you want to be successful, you must be willing to practice until you get it right. 可知，如果你你想要成功，就必须愿意实践直到把事情做好，因此推断 G 项“如果第一次没有把事情做好不要放弃”符合语境。故选 G。

73. B

【解析】考查段落总结。空格处为段落标题。根据下文可知，兴趣是最好的驱动力。因此推断本段建议为了成功，要对你做的事情感兴趣。故选 B。

74. D

【解析】考查上下文理解和推理判断。根据上文 Keep a positive attitude. Being optimistic requires that you find a way of getting rid of negative thoughts, analyze them and work out what makes you feel the way you do. 可知，保持积极的态度，乐观会让你找到一种摆脱消极思想的方法，分析它们，找到原因。因此推断消极的态度会阻碍你的成功。故选 D。

75. F

【解析】考查上下文联系和推理判断。根据段落标题 Improve yourself 可知本段建议要提升自己，空格上文讲述每天做两件事情提升自己，想要成功的人必须不断学习，因此推断 F 项“每天读报纸和参加一门课程提高自己的技能”符合语境。故选 F。

作文略。

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