

大兴区 2015-2016 学年度高一年级第一学期期末检测试卷

第二部分 知识运用 (共两节, 45 分)

第一节 I 单词拼写 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

21. We hope that you will give \_\_\_\_\_ (意见) and suggestions about our work.  
22. He managed to \_\_\_\_\_ (逃脱) from the big fire into the street.  
23. London is full of homeless people \_\_\_\_\_ (乞讨) in the streets.  
24. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (判决) to three years in prison.

25. Make sure the \_\_\_\_\_ (电源) is turned off first before you leave the lab.

II 课文缩写语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

When I \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (sentence) to four years in prison for blowing up government buildings, I spent my hardest time on Robben Island \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ Mandela began a school for those of us \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ had little learning. I studied hard for my degree but I was not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it. Since I was \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ (well) educated, I got a job working in \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ office after finishing the imprisonment. The police told my boss that I had ever been in prison, so I \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my job. My family had to beg \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ food and help from relatives or friends. It was not until Mr. Mandela and the ANC came to power \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ I got a job to take tourists around my old prison. My family said that the job and the pay from the new government was my reward after working all my life for equal \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ (right) for the Blacks.

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。

There are times when people are so tired that they fall asleep almost anywhere. We can see there is a lot of sleeping on the bus or train on the \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ home from work in the evenings. A man will be \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper, and seconds later it \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ as if he is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ it. Or he will fall asleep on the shoulder of the stranger \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ next to him. \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ place where unplanned short sleep \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ is in the lecture hall where a student will start snoring (打鼾) so \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ that the professor has to ask another student to \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ the sleeper awake. A more embarrassing (尴尬) situation occurs when a student starts falling into sleep and the \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ of the head pushes the arm off the \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_, and the movement carries the \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ of the body along. The student wakes up on the floor with no \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ of getting there. The worst time to fall asleep is when \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_. Police reports are full of \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ that occur when people fall into sleep and go \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ the road.

If the drivers are \_\_\_52\_\_\_ , they are not seriously hurt. One woman's car, \_\_\_53\_\_\_ , went into the river. She woke up in four feet of \_\_\_54\_\_\_ and thought it was raining. When people are really \_\_\_55\_\_\_, nothing will stop them from falling asleep-----no matter where they are.

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|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. way      | B. track    | C. path       | D. road        |
| 37. A. buying   | B. folding  | C. delivering | D. reading     |
| 38. A. acts     | B. shows    | C. appears    | D. sounds      |
| 39. A. open     | B. eat      | C. find       | D. finish      |
| 40. A. lying    | B. waiting  | C. talking    | D. sitting     |
| 41. A. Next     | B. Every    | C. Another    | D. One         |
| 42. A. goes on  | B. ends up  | C. lasts      | D. returns     |
| 43. A. bravely  | B. happily  | C. loudly     | D. carelessly  |
| 44. A. leave    | B. shake    | C. keep       | D. watch       |
| 45. A. size     | B. shape    | C. weight     | D. strength    |
| 46. A. cushion  | B. desk     | C. shoulder   | D. book        |
| 47. A. action   | B. position | C. rest       | D. side        |
| 48. A. memory   | B. reason   | C. question   | D. purpose     |
| 49. A. thinking | B. working  | C. walking    | D. driving     |
| 50. A. changes  | B. events   | C. ideas      | D. accidents   |
| 51. A. up       | B. off      | C. along      | D. down        |
| 52. A. lucky    | B. awake    | C. calm       | D. strong      |
| 53. A. in time  | B. at first | C. as usual   | D. for example |
| 54. A. dust     | B. water    | C. grass      | D. bush        |
| 55. A. tired    | B. drunk    | C. lonely     | D. lazy        |

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共15小题，每小题2分，共30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Many years ago I lived in a western country. I got my first job in the city and I was excited to go to the office by bus!

I left home each morning in time to catch the 8:05 bus from the main road. One morning I could see the bus coming. I could also see an elderly lady walking with a lovely dog beside her. There were some youngsters behind her.

The bus arrived and we got on. Unlike in eastern countries, only eight passengers were permitted to travel standing. I was inside the bus when the conductor called, "Only eight

standing passengers! Could the last one to get on please get off?" I saw those youngsters inside, right in front of me!

I thought that it was me who now had to get off. I turned and saw the elderly lady with her dog. They were about to get off instead. I moved quickly to get in front of her. I encouraged her to stay and got off. To my surprise, when I moved past her, I realized that she was blind! Her lovely companion (同伴) was her guide dog!

Well, I finally got to the office. After the day's work, I went to the bus-stop near my office to make the return journey. What a pleasant surprise! The lady and her dog were there! I was really pleased because I'd get a better chance to speak with her. I opened the conversation and she recognized my Asian accent! She asked if I was the same person who helped her that morning. Amazing! From then on it was a long happy conversation.

The bus arrived. We got on, and were able to choose any seat as the bus was empty. Our journey started, and so did our friendship.

56. Why did the author get off the bus?

- A. He wanted to help the old lady.
- B. He was the last one to get on the bus.
- C. He had got something important to do.
- D. He didn't like the teenagers in front of him.

57. How did the author feel when he met the lady again?

- A. Nervous and uncomfortable
- B. Surprised and happy
- C. Unhappy and bored
- D. Worried and sad

58. What can we learn about the old lady?

- A. She took the bus to go to work.
- B. She liked talking with strangers.
- C. She was interested in Asian accent.
- D. She walked with the help of her dog.

59. The author most probably comes from\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. England
- B. Canada
- C. India
- D. Australia

B

If you're considering having your child learn how to play an instrument, you may want to make your child start with piano lessons. Learning the piano in particular can be very beneficial to children. The following are several great benefits your child will enjoy while learning to play the piano.

One great benefit of taking piano lessons is developing better hand and eye coordination (协调). Having good skills in hand and eye coordination is an important skill to have in life, and these skills are especially useful when it comes to writing. Taking piano lessons will also

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help to improve your child's concentration. When children learn to play the piano it takes quite a bit of concentration, especially when they have to concentrate on playing with both hands. Also, it takes concentration to read the notes and translate the rhythm (韵律) too.

As your child learns to play the piano and learns how notes make up music, he/she will further understand how complex and wonderful music can be. This music appreciation early in his/her life will lead to a lifetime of music appreciation.

When children learn to play the piano, they develop more confidence in themselves. Piano lessons are a challenge to your child and as he/she learns to practice and improve his/her performance, he/she will build up even more confidence in himself/herself.

Believe it or not, studies have shown that children taking piano lessons actually perform better in school. You see, when they learn to play the piano, it helps them understand many other concepts that relate to subjects like math and science.

As you can see, taking piano lessons can greatly benefit your children. Therefore, consider the benefits and give your child piano lesson.

60. Compared with those who don't take piano lessons, a child who takes piano lessons

- A. has better performance at school
- B. does better in math and science
- C. is better at appreciating beauty
- D. is better at other musical instruments

61. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Learning to play the piano is a difficult task.
- B. Playing the piano is good for children's eyes.
- C. Taking piano lessons is a great way to help kids develop.
- D. Music is a great way to help people to get great achievements.

62. How many benefits of children's learning to play the piano are mentioned in the passage?

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Seven

63. The purpose of the last paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. call on people of all ages to play the piano
- B. stress the great benefits of the music education
- C. remind readers of the advantages of taking piano lessons
- D. encourage parents to have their children take piano lessons

C

Jack threw the papers on my desk and looked at me angrily.

"What's wrong?" I asked.

"Next time you want to change anything, ask me first," he shouted.

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“How dare he treat me like that?” I thought. I had changed one long sentence, and corrected grammar – something I thought I was paid to do.

In fact I'd been warned. One workmate took me aside the first day and reminded me of his temper (脾气). One day, another thing left me in tears so I stormed into his office angrily.

“What?” he asked.

Suddenly I knew what I must do. After all, he earned it. “Jack, the way you've been treating me is wrong.” I said. Jack seemed nervous.

“I make you a promise that I will be a friend. I will treat you as you should be treated, with respect and kindness,” he said. With these words, I left.

Jack avoided me the rest of the week. Another day I left a note on his desk, reading “Hope your day is going great.” Over the next few weeks, Jack reappeared, but nothing unhappy happened again.

One year later, I had breast cancer. The last day of my hospital stay, Jack came. He placed some flowers beside me, saying, “Tulips.”

I smiled, not understanding. He cleared his throat. “If you plant them when you get home, they'll come up next spring.” Tears clouded my eyes and I whispered. “Thank you.”

Jack held my hand firmly, saying, “You're welcome. You can't see it now, but next spring you will see the colors I picked out for you.”

I've seen those beautiful tulips push through the soil every spring for ten years now. I'll never forget Jack. After all, that's what friends do.

64. Jack became angry with the author because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she pointed out his mistakes in public
- B. she changed the contents of the papers
- C. she read the papers without his permission
- D. she corrected the papers without telling him

65. The author entered Jack's office with the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. telling him about the mistake he had made
- B. comforting him for the mistake he had made
- C. saying sorry to him for their misunderstanding
- D. telling him she wanted to make friends with him

66. Why did the author cry on the last day of her hospital stay?

- A. She was afraid that she would die soon.
- B. She was moved by Jack's flowers and words.
- C. She was pleased that Jack became a good man.
- D. She was angry with Jack for what he did to her.

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In many businesses computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, and do not make mistakes. And they are honest. Many banks say that their business is “untouched by human hands” and therefore safe from human temptation (诱惑). But they have no thought, and the growing number of computer crimes(犯罪) shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals (罪犯) don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there is often no proof. A computer cannot remember who used it, it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City Bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion. Then he moved the money from one account (账户) to another. Each time a person he had robbed questioned the balance in his account, the teller said it was a computer mistake, they replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler (赌徒).

Some workers use the computer's power to punish their bosses they consider unfair. Recently, a large company fired its computer-record assistant for reasons that were connected with her personal life rather than her job. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days, she rubbed out all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been common workers. Now the police wonder if this is “the tip of the iceberg”. As one official says, “I have the feeling that there is more crime over there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing the ones who really know how a computer works.”

67. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. computer crimes
- B. stealing through computers
- C. computer mistakes
- D. punishment through computers

68. Business in many banks is declared to be safe because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. paperwork is no longer needed
- B. computers are honest
- C. people are forbidden to work there
- D. it is done through computers

69. The bank teller covered up his crimes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. because a lot of people had questioned him
- B. because he had stolen too much money carefully
- C. by moving money through computers
- D. by lying to the police

70. The assistant rubbed out all the computerized records \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. after she was dismissed  
B. because she had been done wrong  
C. by chance  
D. because the company decided to dismiss her

第二节（共 5 个小题，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。

Many facts suggest that children are overweight and the situation is getting worse, according to the doctors. \_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_.

Some people blame(责备) the fact that we are surrounded(包围) by shops selling unhealthy, fatty foods, such as fried chicken and ice cream, at low prices. \_\_\_\_72\_\_\_\_, then probably children would buy less take-away food.

\_\_\_\_73\_\_\_\_. I agree with this, because good eating habits begin early in life, long before children start to visit fast food shops. If parents often give their children fried chicken and chocolate rather than healthy food, they will go for sweet and salty foods, and children will find it hard to get rid of the habit.

There is a third reason for this situation. Children these days take very little exercise. They do not walk to school. When they get home, they sit in front of the television or their computers and play computer games. \_\_\_\_74\_\_\_\_. What they need is to go outside and play active games or sports.

The above are the main reasons for this problem. \_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_, as well as steering them away from fast food shops and bad eating habits.

- A. There is another argument that blames parents for allowing their children to become overweight  
B. Adults are becoming fatter and healthier too  
C. If there were fewer of these restaurants  
D. Therefore we have to encourage young people to be more active  
E. Not only is this an unhealthy pastime(消遣), it also gives them time to eat more unhealthy food  
F. I feel there are a number of reasons for this  
G. It's a good idea to allow children to eat what they choose

#### 第四部分 书面表达（35 分）

2014~2015 学年北京海淀区高三上学期期末

假设你是红星中学高三（1）班的学生李华，请根据下面四幅图的先后顺序，为校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文，记述你上周日陪同英国朋友 Tom 和 Mary 体验北京的主要过程。词数不少于 80。



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