

## 2018 北京临川学校高三（上）期末

### 英 语

2018.1

#### 第 I 卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置，听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

What will the man do next?

- A. Go and check the computer.
- B. Discuss the problems with the woman.
- C. Send another computer to the woman.

How long does it take the woman to get to her appointment?

- A. Three and a half hours.
- B. About half an hour.
- C. Four hours.

What will the man do next?

- A. Keep the woman company.
- B. Put down the prescription.
- C. Get medicine for the woman.

How much should the man pay for the goods?

- A. 10.3 dollars.
- B. 27.5 dollars.
- C. 29.5 dollars.

Where will the man have his breakfast?

- A. In Room 807.
- B. In Room 708.
- C. In Room 42.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白，每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. According to the woman, what can cure the cold?

- A. Chicken soup.
- B. Medicine.
- C. Doctors.

7. Where does the woman get the idea?

- A. From a book.
- B. From the newspaper.
- C. From her mom.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. A couple to be married.
- C. Partners in a band.

9. Why does Steve want to quit?

- A. Because Rebecca found another piano player.
- B. Because Rebecca will give birth to a baby.
- C. Because Steve is tired of the situation.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 三个小题。

What food are the speakers talking about?

- A. French food.
- B. Chinese food.
- C. Italian food.

11. What does the woman want to do for lunch?

- A. Have a long lunch.
- B. Grab a quick lunch.
- C. Just have coffee.

12. What should you do after you finish eating according to the man?

- A. Sit for a while and chat.
- B. Leave the restaurant immediately.
- C. Have a quick coffee and leave.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 四个小题。

What are the speakers talking about?

A. A movie.    B. Tom Cruise.    C. Loyalty.

14. What does the man dislike?

A. A love scene.    B. An action scene.    C. A washing-hair scene.

15. Who did the woman like in the movie?

A. The girl.    B. The survivor.    C. The warrior.

16. What do people know about Tom Cruise in the movie?

A. He was the only warrior.    B. He survived in a battle.    C. He loved the girl.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 四个小题。

17. Where does the speech take place?

A. At The Children's Garden.    B. In the hospital.    C. In a shopping centre.

18. What can strengthen the home-school partnership?

A. Parents' money.    B. Parents' involvement.    C. Parents' honesty.

19. What can help parents become involved?

A. Calling the teachers often.

B. Inviting other children home.

C. Taking part in school activities and special events.

What should parents do at home?

A. Take their children to the parks.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

You probably know who Marie Curie was, but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson. Of the outstanding ladies listed below, who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years?

Jane Addams(1860-1935)

Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community(社区) by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rachel Carson(1907-1964)

If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book *Silent Spring* raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.

Sandra Day O'Connor(1930-present)

When Sandra Day O'Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952, she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator(参议员) and, in 1981, the first woman to join the U.S. Supreme Court. O'Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 24 years on the top court.

Rosa Parks(1913-2005)

On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgomery bus boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil-rights movement. "The only tired I was, was tired of giving in," said Parks.

21. What is Jane Addams noted for in history?

A. Her social work.

B. Her lack of proper training in law.

C. Her efforts to win a prize.

D. Her community background.

22. What is the reason for O'Connor's being rejected by the law firm?

- A. Her lack of proper training in law.  
 B. Her little work experience in court.  
 C. The discrimination against women.  
 D. The poor financial conditions.
23. What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text?  
 A. They are highly educated.            B. They are truly creative.  
 C. They are pioneers.                      D. They are peace-lovers.

B

The freezing Northeast hasn't been a terribly fun place to spend time this winter, so when the chance came for a weekend to Sarasota, Florida, my bags were packed before you could say "sunshine". I left for the land of warmth and vitamin C(维生素 C), thinking of beaches and orange trees. When we touched down to blue skies and warm air, I sent up a small prayer of gratefulness. Swimming pools, wine tasting, and pink sunsets(at normal evening hours, not 4 in the afternoon) filled the weekend, but the best part particularly to my taste, dulled by months of cold weather root vegetables was a 7 a.m. adventure to the Sarasota farmers' market that proved to be more than worth the early wake-up call.

The market, which was founded in 1979, sets up its tents every Saturday from 7:00 a.m to 1 p.m, rain or shine, along North Lemon and State streets. Baskets of perfect red strawberries, the red-painted sides of the Java Dawg coffee truck; and most of all, the tomatoes: amazing, large, soft and round red tomatoes.

Disappointed by many a broken, vine-ripened(蔓上成熟的) promise, I've refused to buy winter tomatoes for years. No matter how attractive they look in the store, once I get them home they're unfailingly dry, hard, and tasteless. But I homed in, with uncertainty, on one particular table at the Brown's Grove Farm's stand, full of fresh and soft tomatoes the size of my fist. These were the real deal and at that moment, I realized that the best part of Sarasota in winter was going to be eating things that back home in New York I wouldn't be experiencing again for months.

Delighted as I was by the tomatoes in sight, my happiness deepened when I learned that Brown's Grove Farm is one of the suppliers for Jack Dusty, a newly opened restaurant at the Sarasota Ritz Carlton, where luckily for me. I was planning to have dinner that very night. Without even seeing the menu, I knew I'd be ordering every tomato on it.

24. What did the author think of her winter life in New York?  
 A. Exciting.    B. Boring.    C. Relaxing.    D. Annoying.
25. What made the author's getting up late early worthwhile?  
 A. Having a swim.                      B. Breathing in fresh air.  
 C. Walking in the morning sun.        D. Visiting a local farmer's market.
26. What can we learn about tomatoes sold in New York in winter?  
 A. They are soft.                        B. They look nice.  
 C. They taste great.                      D. They are juicy.
27. What was the author going to that evening?  
 A. Go to a farm.                        B. Check into a hotel.  
 C. Eat in a restaurant.                    D. Buy fresh vegetables.

C

Passenger pigeons(旅鸽)once flew over much of the United States in unbelievable numbers. Written accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries described flocks (群) so large that they darkened the sky for hours.

It was calculated that when its population reach its highest point, there were more than 3 billion passenger pigeons – a number equal to 24 to 40 percent of the total bird population in the United States, making it perhaps the most abundant birds in the world. Even as late as 1870 when their numbers had already become smaller, a flock believed to be 1 mile wide and 320 miles (about 515 kilometers) long was seen near Cincinnati.

Sadly, the abundance of passenger pigeons may have been their undoing. Where the birds were abundant, people believed there was an ever-lasting supply and killed them by the thousands. Commercial hunters attracted them to small clearings with grain, waited until pigeons had settled to feed, then threw large nets over them, taking hundreds at a time. The birds were shipped to large cities and sold in restaurants.

By the closing decades of the 19th century, the hardwood forests where passenger pigeons nested had been

damaged by Americans' need for wood, which scattered (驱散) the flocks and forced the birds to go farther north, where cold temperatures and spring storms contributed to their decline. Soon the great flocks were gone, never to be seen again.

In 1897, the state of Michigan passed a law prohibiting the killing of passenger pigeons, but by then, no sizable flocks had been seen in the state for 10 years. The last confirmed wild pigeon in the United States was shot by a boy in Pike County, Ohio, in 1900. For a time, a few birds survived under human care. The last of them, known affectionately as Martha, died at the Cincinnati Zoological Garden in September 1, 1914.

28. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, passenger pigeons \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. were the biggest bird in the world
- B. lived mainly in the south of America
- C. did great harm to the natural environment
- D. were the largest population in the US

29. The underlined word "undoing" probably refers to the pigeons' \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. escape
- B. ruin
- C. liberation
- D. evolution

30. What was the main reason for people to kill passenger pigeons?

- A. To seek pleasure.
- B. To save other birds.
- C. To make money.
- D. To protect crops.

31. What can we infer about the law passed in Michigan?

- A. It was ignored by the public.
- B. It was declared too late.
- C. It was unfair.
- D. It was strict.

D

The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. Silences may be thoughtful, or they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also show stubbornness, or worry. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; therefore attempts may be made to fill every gap (间隙) with conversation. Persons in other cultural groups value silence and view it as necessary for understanding a person's needs.

Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. Therefore, when a person from one of these cultures is speaking and suddenly stops, what maybe implied (暗示) is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. In these cultures, silence is a call for reflection.

Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. For example, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to show agreement between parties about the topic under discussion. However, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. In still another use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority.

Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient's silence is not interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. A nurse who understands the healing (治愈) value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.

32. What does the author say about silence in conversations?

- A. It implies anger.
- B. It promotes friendship.
- C. It is culture-specific.
- D. It is content-based.

33. Which of the following people might regard silence as a call for careful thought?

- A. The Chinese.
- B. The French.
- C. The Mexicans.
- D. The Russians.

34. What does the author advise nurses to do about silence?

- A. Let it continue as the patient pleases.
- B. Break it while treating patients.
- C. Evaluate its harm to patients.
- D. Make use of its healing effects.

35. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. Sound and Silence                      B. What It Means to Be Silent  
C. Silence to Native Americans            D. Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Gold

(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的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。

Building Trust in a Relationship Again

Trust is a learned behavior that we gain from past experiences, 36 . That is a risk. But you can't be successful when there's a lack of trust in a relationship that results from an action where the wrongdoer takes no responsibility to fix the mistake.

Unfortunately, we've all been victims of betrayal. Whether we've been suffer from, lied to, misled, or cheated on, there are different levels of losing trust. Sometimes people simply can't trust anymore, 37 . It's understandable, but if you're willing to build trust in a relationship again, we have some steps you can take to get you there.

38 having confidence in yourself will help you make better choices because you can see what the best outcome would be for your well-being.

39 If you've been betrayed, you are the victim of your circumstance. But there's a difference between being a victim and living with a "victim mentality". At some point in all of our lives, we'll have our trust tested or violated.

You didn't lose "everything". Once trust is lost, what is left? Instead of looking at the situation from this hopeless angle, look at everything you still have and be thankful for all of the good in your life. 40 Instead, it's a healthy way to work through the experience to allow room for positive growth and forgiveness.

- A. Learn to really trust yourself.  
B. It is putting confidence in someone.  
C. Stop regarding yourself as the victim.  
D. Remember that you can expect the best in return.  
E. They've been too badly hurt and they can't bear to let it happen again.  
F. This knowledge carries over in their attitude toward their future relationships.  
G. Seeing the positive side of things doesn't mean you're ignoring what happened.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A Heroic Driver

Larry works with Transport Drivers, Inc. One morning in 2009, Larry was 41 along 165 north after delivering to one of his 42 . Suddenly, he saw a car with its bright lights on. 43 he got closer, he found 44 vehicle upside down on the road. One more look and he noticed 45 shooting out from under the 46 vehicle. Larry pulled over, set the brake and 47 the fire extinguisher (灭火器). Two good bursts from the extinguisher and the fire was put out.

The man who had his bright lights on 48 and told Larry he had 49 an emergency call. They 50 heard a woman's voice coming from the wrecked (毁坏的) vehicle. 51 the vehicle, they saw that a woman was trying to get out of the broken window. They told her to stay 52 until the emergency personnel arrived, 53 she thought the car was going to 54 . Larry told her that he had already put out the fire and she should not move 55 she injured her neck.

Once fire and emergency people arrived, Larry and the other man 56 and let them go to work. Then, Larry asked the 57 if he was needed or 58 to go. They let him and the other man go.

One thing is 59 — Larry went above and beyond the call of duty by getting so close to the burning vehicle! His 60 most likely saved the woman's life.

- |                    |               |                   |               |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. walking     | B. touring    | C. traveling      | D. rushing    |
| 42. A. passengers  | B. colleagues | C. employers      | D. customers  |
| 43. A. Since       | B. Although   | C. As             | D. If         |
| 44. A. each        | B. another    | C. that           | D. his        |
| 45. A. flames      | B. smoke      | C. water          | D. steam      |
| 46. A. used        | B. disabled   | C. removed        | D. abandoned  |
| 47. A. got hold of | B. prepared   | C. took charge of | D. controlled |

- |                        |                      |               |                |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 48. A. came down       | B. came through      | C. came in    | D. came over   |
| 49. A. returned        | B. received          | C. made       | D. confirmed   |
| 50. A. then            | B. again             | C. finally    | D. even        |
| 51. A. Starting        | B. Parking           | C. Passing    | D. Approaching |
| 52. A. quiet           | B. still             | C. away       | D. calm        |
| 53. A. for             | B. so                | C. and        | D. but         |
| 54. A. explode         | B. slip away         | C. fall apart | D. crash       |
| 55. A. as if           | B. unless            | C. in case    | D. after       |
| 56. A. stepped forward | B. backed off        | C. moved on   | D. set out     |
| 57. A. woman           | B. police            | C. man        | D. driver      |
| 58. A. forbidden       | B. ready             | C. asked      | D. free        |
| 59. A. for certain     | B. for consideration | C. reported   | D. checked     |
| 60. A. patience        | B. skills            | C. efforts    | D. promise     |

第 II 卷

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的适当形式。

One day, Nick invited his friends to supper. He was cooking some delicious food in the kitchen. Suddenly, he 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (find) that he had run out of salt. So Nick called to his son, "Go to the village and buy some salt, but pay a fair price for it, neither too much 62. \_\_\_\_\_ too little."

His son looked surprised. "I can understand why I shouldn't pay too much, Father, but if I can pay less, 63. \_\_\_\_\_ not save a bit of money?"

"That would be a very 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (reason) thing to do in a big city, but it could destroy a small village like ours," Nick said.

Nick's guests, 65. \_\_\_\_\_ had heard their conversation, asked why they should not buy salt more cheaply if they could. Nick replied, "The only reason a man would sell salt 66. \_\_\_\_\_ a lower price would be because he was desperate for money. And anyone who took advantage of that situation would be showing a lack of respect 67. \_\_\_\_\_ the sweat and struggle of the man who worked very hard to produce it."

"But such a small thing couldn't 68. \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) destroy a village."

"In the beginning, there was only 69. \_\_\_\_\_ very small amount of unfairness in the world, but everyone added a little, always 70. \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that it was only small and not very important, and look where we have ended up today."

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

When I was a child, I hoped to live in the city. I think I would be happy there. Now I am living in a city, but I miss my home in countryside. There the air is clean or the mountains are green. Unfortunately, on the development of industrialization, the environment has been polluted. Lots of studies have been shown that global warming has already become a very seriously problem. The airs we breathe in is getting dirtier and dirtier. Much rare animals are dying out. We must found ways to protect your environment. If we fail to do so, we'll live to regret it.

书面表达 (满分 25 分)

一家英语报社向中学生征文, 主题是“十年后的我”, 请根据下列要点和你的畅想完成短文。

1. 家庭; 2. 工作; 3. 业余生活。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯：
- 3.开头语已为你写好。

I often imagine what my life will be like in the future.

## 英语试题答案

### 第 I 卷

#### 第一部分：听力

第一节：1-----5 ABCBA

第二节：6-----10 ABCCC 11-----15 BAAAC

16-----20 BABCB

#### 第二部分：阅读理解

第一节：21---23 A C D 24---27 B DBA

28-----31 DBCB 32-----35 CADB

第二节：36-----40 BEACG

#### 第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节：41-----45 CDCBA 46-----50 DADCA 51-----55 DBDAC 55-----60 BBDAC

### 第 II 卷

#### 第二节：

61.found 62.nor 63.why 64.reasonable 65.who 66.at 67.for 68.possibly 69.a 70.thinking

#### 第四部分 写作

##### 第一节：短文改错

1. 第一行：think 改为： thought
2. 第二行：在 in 和 countryside 之间加 “the”
3. 第二行：or 改为： and
4. 第三行：on 改为： with
5. 第四行：删掉 shown 前面的 “been”
6. 第四行： seriously 改为： serious
7. 第五行：airs. 改为： air
8. 第五行： Much 改为： More
9. 第六行： found 改为： find
10. 第六行： your 改为： our 或者 the

##### 第二节：书面表达

略



北京高考在线是长期为中学老师、家长和考生提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划以及实用的升学讲座活动等全方位服务的升学服务平台。自 2014 年成立以来一直致力于服务北京考生，助力千万学子，圆梦高考。

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