

北京市朝阳区 2018 ~ 2019 学年度第一学期高三年级期中统一检测

英语试卷

2018. 11

(考试时间 100 分钟 满分 120 分)

本试卷共 10 页。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

第一部分：知识运用 (共两节，45 分)

第一节 语法填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway may be the slowest train in the world. Every day the train 1 (climb) over 2250 meters. Although the entire trip is 80 kilometers, it takes up to ten hours. The railway 2 (build) in 1881 and has been carefully protected for its cultural importance. Today the train is attractive to the passengers who come from other places 3 (see) the railway and the surrounding mountains. They seem to get a lot of pleasure 4 its slow speed. For 5 (fan) of this train, being slow is actually a good thing. As these people say, "slow" has four letters, so has life; "speed" has five letters, so has death.

B

I think my memory is good. I use a simple trick to remember people's names 6 (clear). When I meet someone and hear the person's name, I imagine that I can see the name 7 (write) on the person's face. So the next time I see that person I also see the name on his or her face, and that is 8 I never forget a name. When I have to memorize things for school, I walk up and down in the room, 9 (read) the notes aloud. The methods are very effective and I 10 (use) them for many years. Compared with me, my brother has a very bad memory. He never remembers his promises. I always have to remind him.

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。

**Bradley's Bicycle**

When our son Bradley was ten, the new bicycle he had received earlier that year was missing. Having a bike was a big deal to our children. They spent hours and hours on their bikes, 11 up and down the footpath, and at the front of the house. We also rode as a 12 at holidays, when all the members enjoyed staying together. Bicycling was a great way to get the kids out of the house and into the fresh air 13 spending any money.

Bradley discovered that his bicycle had been 14 from our backyard when he and his

sister went outside for a morning ride. He couldn't 15 that someone would do this. 16, none of the other bicycles were touched and nothing else was missing.

Bradley painted a sign (告示) on a large piece of cardboard, 17 for the bicycle to be returned, and 18 it to the letterbox. The following morning, when I went out to collect the mail, I found a white 19 with the magical words, "Buy yourself a new bike." It took me a little while to 20 what it was inside it. It was a \$100 banknote.

We were very 21 that someone had the heart to do this. We've never been able to thank the person but we 22 that it may have been one of our wonderful neighbors. Bradley painted a big "Thank you" on the sign and we 23 it outside for a couple of weeks afterwards in case it was someone who drove down our street.

Bradley was able to 24 a new bicycle. As the years went on, bicycles became bigger and more expensive but remained just as 25 for those family bicycle rides. Now the kids have grown up and cars have 26 their bicycles. Bradley is twenty-five this year. Sometimes I 27 the days when receiving a bicycle was the best thing in the world to them.

All these years later we are still grateful to that incredibly kind 28. A young boy's sorrow turned to joy when he got his 29. We were a young family with three little children and it meant a lot to us. We still talk about it and, even now, 30 who actually gave us the help.

- |                  |              |              |                |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11. A. walking   | B. flying    | C. jumping   | D. riding      |
| 12. A. family    | B. club      | C. staff     | D. department  |
| 13. A. against   | B. before    | C. without   | D. except      |
| 14. A. charged   | B. stolen    | C. returned  | D. saved       |
| 15. A. remember  | B. promise   | C. explain   | D. believe     |
| 16. A. Strangely | B. Hopefully | C. Typically | D. Normally    |
| 17. A. applying  | B. begging   | C. heading   | D. searching   |
| 18. A. handed    | B. dropped   | C. tied      | D. covered     |
| 19. A. envelope  | B. flag      | C. notice    | D. board       |
| 20. A. adjust    | B. commit    | C. declare   | D. realize     |
| 21. A. ashamed   | B. scared    | C. touched   | D. confused    |
| 22. A. ignore    | B. suspect   | C. admit     | D. understand  |
| 23. A. threw     | B. lost      | C. sent      | D. left        |
| 24. A. own       | B. earn      | C. copy      | D. seek        |
| 25. A. flexible  | B. important | C. secure    | D. comfortable |
| 26. A. affected  | B. combined  | C. replaced  | D. defeated    |
| 27. A. miss      | B. follow    | C. count     | D. recommend   |
| 28. A. guide     | B. host      | C. stranger  | D. neighbor    |
| 29. A. prize     | B. wish      | C. chance    | D. view        |
| 30. A. check     | B. predict   | C. doubt     | D. wonder      |

第二部分：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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

**Planning to get away? Think passport first**

If you're planning to get away from it all this year, you should think passport first. Checking you have a valid passport before you book your trip takes minutes but could save you the trouble and cost of not being able to go.



**Renewing (更新) your passport before it runs out**

You can renew your passport up to 9 months before it can no longer be legally used. So take the time now and save the tears later.

**Applying for a passport for the first time**

Our eligibility (资格) checks mean that it takes a minimum of one week to issue (颁发) a passport. So make sure you don't leave it to the last minute, and apply in plenty of time.

**Help with your application is just around the corner**

Selected Post Office branches and Worldchoice travel agents offer a Check and Send service that helps you with your application. It's convenient and you should receive your passport within 2 weeks.

**If you need to apply for or renew a passport, you can either:**

**Pick up a Passport Application Form at Selected Post Office branches and Worldchoice travel agents.**

**Or call the Application Form Request line on 0901 4700 100 or visit [www.passport.gov.uk](http://www.passport.gov.uk)**

If your need is urgent, call 0870 521 0410 for an appointment at one of our offices. We can't guarantee to see customers without an appointment.

From 14th January a guaranteed same day (passport renewals only) or one week service will be available from passport public counters.

\* Calls will be charged 60p per minute and the cost per call should not normally be more than 90p.

\* Calls are charged at national rates.

31. When applying for a passport for the first time, you need to know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. passports can be legally used forever
- B. passports are issued at the last minute
- C. application checks take at least one week
- D. applications are selected by post office branches



32. According to the passage, you can meet your urgent need by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. going to the offices directly
  - B. making a call for an appointment
  - C. visiting [www.passport.gov.uk](http://www.passport.gov.uk) for a guarantee
  - D. getting in touch with Worldchoice travel agents
33. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Certain types of passports.
  - B. Different functions of passports.
  - C. Advantages of holding passports.
  - D. Instructions on applying for passports.

B

A Teenage Inventor

The world could be one step closer to quick and inexpensive Ebola detection thanks to a teenager from Connecticut.

Olivia Hallisey, a junior at Greenwich High School, was awarded \$50,000 in the Google Science Fair for her new method that detects Ebola, a virus that causes bleeding from different parts of the body and usually causes death. Olivia's method is to ask patients to put their saliva (唾液) onto a testing card. The card changes color if the person is catching Ebola. Present Ebola tests take up to 12 hours and cost \$1,000. Olivia's method, however, can be done just in 30 minutes for about \$25. Besides, the sample (样本) doesn't have to be put in a refrigerator thanks to the silk material Olivia uses to produce the testing cards.



Olivia was inspired to deal with this global problem after watching the news that more than 10,000 people died from Ebola in West Africa. She was particularly worried about the fact that, while the acts of involvement can improve survival rates, present detection methods are costly, time-consuming and require complex tools. Olivia got help from her science research teacher. She drew out directions from past research, and figured out detection systems that have proven to work with other diseases, including Lyme disease and yellow fever.

“What affects one country affects everyone,” Olivia told CNBC. “We have to work together to find answers to the huge challenges which cause harm to the global health.” The Connecticut's teen, who hopes to become a doctor one day, was named the Google Science Fair winner in the competition of 20 competitors from across the globe. The fair is open to young people between the ages of 13 and 18 in most countries.

Olivia hopes her success will inspire other girls interested in science and computers. “I would just encourage girls to try it in the beginning, and remind them that they don't have to feel naturally drawn or feel like they have a special talent for maths or science,” she told CNBC, “but just really look at something they are interested in and then think how to improve something or make it more enjoyable or relate it to their interests.”

34. According to the passage, present Ebola detection methods \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. must use a large amount of samples  
B. may detect other deadly viruses as well  
C. have proven to be ineffective in practice  
D. require samples to be kept in refrigerators
35. What can we learn about Olivia's method?
- A. Time-consuming.      B. Cheap.      C. Complex.      D. Out-of-date.
36. What does the underlined word "drawn" in Paragraph 5 probably mean?
- A. Attracted.      B. Controlled.      C. Admitted.      D. Exposed.
37. The Google Science Fair is intended for \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. students      B. doctors      C. inventors      D. scientists

C

Palaces are known for their beauty and splendor, but they offer little protection against attacks. It is easy to defend a large building, but usually these buildings are not designed with the comfort of a king in mind. When it comes to structures that are both beautiful and defensive, the European castle is a big success.

Castles were originally built in England by the Normans in 1066. They built towers and walls to secure the land they had taken. These castles provided the Normans with a quiet and safe place. They also served as bases of operation for attacks. In this way castles served both defensive and offensive roles. Besides, castles served as offices for governors. Those that were socially beneath the governor would come to report affairs and express their respect. They would address problems, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities in castles. So castles served as social centers as well.

The first castles were made from earth and wood, and they were likely to suffer from attacks by fire. Then wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these towers and walls. However, attackers could throw flaming objects into castles through the windows or burn the wooden doors. This led to moving the windows and entrances off of the ground floor and up to the first floor to make them more difficult to access.

During the Middle Ages, attacks increased in regularity, so castle defenses were updated. Arrow-slits were added. They were small holes in the castle, which allowed defenders to fire without being hurt. Towers were built from which defenders could provide fire on both sides. The towers were connected to the castle by wooden bridges, so that if one tower fell, the rest of the castle was still easy to defend. A lot of rings of castle walls were constructed, so that even if attackers went past one wall, they would be caught on a killing ground between inner and outer walls. All of these increased the defense of castles.

The end of castles can be attributed to gunpowder. During the 15th century, artillery, a kind of large guns, became powerful enough to break through stone walls. This greatly made the role of castles less effective. Though castles no longer serve their original purposes, remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year who wish to experience the situations of ancient times.

38. What was the original function of castles according to the passage?
- They served as tourist attractions.
  - They were important social centers.
  - They marked religious ceremonies.
  - They were built for use in emergencies.
39. The reason why wooden castles were replaced by stone castles was that \_\_\_\_\_.
- stone castles cost less money
  - stone castles offered better defense
  - wooden castles were uncomfortable
  - wooden castles took a long time to build
40. Which of the following showed an improvement in castle defenses?
- Castles were totally separated by stones.
  - Arrow-slits were made in large quantities.
  - Rings of walls were built to defend the towers.
  - Windows and entrances were moved to the higher floor.
41. What is the best title of the passage?
- Fancy Living: Learning about Castles
  - Normans: Bringing Castles to England
  - A History of Castles: The Rise and Fall of Castles
  - Defending Castles: Technologies Used to Defend Castles

**D**

**Maths and Music**

An excellent way to kill a conversation is to say you are a mathematician. Tell others you are also a musician, however, and they will be hooked. Although there are obvious similarities between mathematical and musical activity, there is no direct evidence for the kind of magical connection many people seem to believe in.

I'm partly referring here to the "Mozart effect", where children who have been played Mozart compositions are supposedly more intelligent, including at maths, than other children. It is not hard to see why such a theory would be popular: we would all like to become better at maths without putting in any effort. But the conclusions of the experiment that expressed the belief in the Mozart effect were much more modest. If you want your brain to work better, you clearly have to put in hard work. As for learning to play the piano, it also takes effort.

Surely a connection is quite reasonable. Both maths and music deal with abstract structures, so if you become good at one, then it is likely that you become good at something more general that helps you with the other. If this is correct, it would show a connection between mathematical and musical ability. It would be more like the connection between abilities at football and tennis. To become better at one, you need to improve your fitness and coordination (协调). That makes you better at sport and probably helps with the other.

Abstract structures don't exist only in maths and music. If you learn a language then you need to understand its abstract structures like grammar. Yet we don't hear people asking about a connection between mathematical and linguistic (语言的) ability. Maybe this is because grammar feels mathematical, so it wouldn't be surprising that mathematicians were better at learning grammar. Music, however, is strongly tied up with feelings and can be enjoyed even by people who know little about it. As such, it seems different from maths, so there wouldn't be any connection between the two.

Let's see how we solve problems of the "A is to B as C is to D" kind. These appear in intelligence tests but they are also central to both music and maths. Consider the opening of Mozart's *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* (小夜曲). The second phrase is a clear answer to the first. The listener thinks: "The first phrase goes upward and uses the notes of a G major chord (和弦); what would be the corresponding phrase that goes downward and uses the notes of a D7?" Music is full of puzzles like this. If you are good at them, expectations will constantly be set up in your mind. The best moments surprise you by being unexpected, but we need the expectations in the first place.

42. What does the author say about "Mozart effect"?
- The goal of it was not carefully thought about.
  - The interest people showed in it was unexpected.
  - The way it was carried out proved to be ineffective.
  - The findings from it gave people wrong information.
43. The author mentioned football and tennis in Paragraph 3 to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- music and maths have something in common
  - football and tennis are played in a similar way
  - certain skills may be developed through practice
  - abstract structures bring benefits to various fields
44. We can infer from Paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- language is less attractive to learners
  - mathematicians are good at music learning
  - language seems more like maths than music does
  - the structure of language is easier to learn than that of music



45. What is the writer's main purpose in the last paragraph?
- A. To prove how music finally differs from maths.
  - B. To describe the mathematical processes musicians may have.
  - C. To show how abstract thinking applies to both music and maths.
  - D. To explain why Mozart is so highly considered by mathematicians.

**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。

**Gardening 380 Kilometers above Earth**

Astronauts have to go through physical, psychological, and technical training. They also go through training in how to care for plants. These “astronaut gardeners” share their work and living space with plants.

Taking seeds and plants along on a trip isn't a new idea. As space trips become longer, it will be necessary to grow food in space. 46 Because of this, it's not practical to send everything needed for a long journey, only to be used once and thrown away.

Plants can serve many uses on a space journey. They can provide more fresh things. 47 Also, plants can help to make air quality better because they produce oxygen. They can improve the quality of the air inside the spacecraft—the only air the astronauts can breathe.

48 Due to the lack of gravity in space, the oxygen that the plants produce stays around the plants. This can actually kill them, so fans are needed to circulate the air. Without gravity, roots don't “know” to grow down, leaves don't “know” to grow up, and water doesn't easily travel up the roots to the leaves. 49 Besides, soil is too heavy to send to space, and special liquid gels (胶) are used to help plant growth.

Scientists are also working on the plants themselves. They are trying to make plants grow more rapidly and grow with less water and light in space, and they are looking for ways to make plants more resistant to disease. 50 Imagine that deserts may one day provide lots of fresh food for local people, saving transportation costs. Similarly, plants that are resistant to disease could provide an important food supply. With the world's population now at seven billion (十亿) people, our astronaut gardeners may help discover ways to feed those billions.

- A. Every plant grown in space must have several uses.
- B. However, there are challenges with growing plants in space.
- C. Such methods may result in improvements back here on Earth.
- D. The cost of taking anything into space is about \$22,000 per kilogram.
- E. Specialized containers are being developed to help the plants grow correctly.
- F. Astronauts will welcome the addition of fruits and vegetables to their diet of dry foods.
- G. Currently all oxygen is taken aboard in tanks and then caught again so it can be reused.



第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

第一节（15分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，准备加入学校的一个学生社团。请给你班的交换生 Jim 写封电子邮件，向他介绍这个社团，希望他能够一起参加。邮件的内容包括：

1. 社团的名称；
2. 社团的活动内容；
3. 询问对方的意向。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 邮件的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

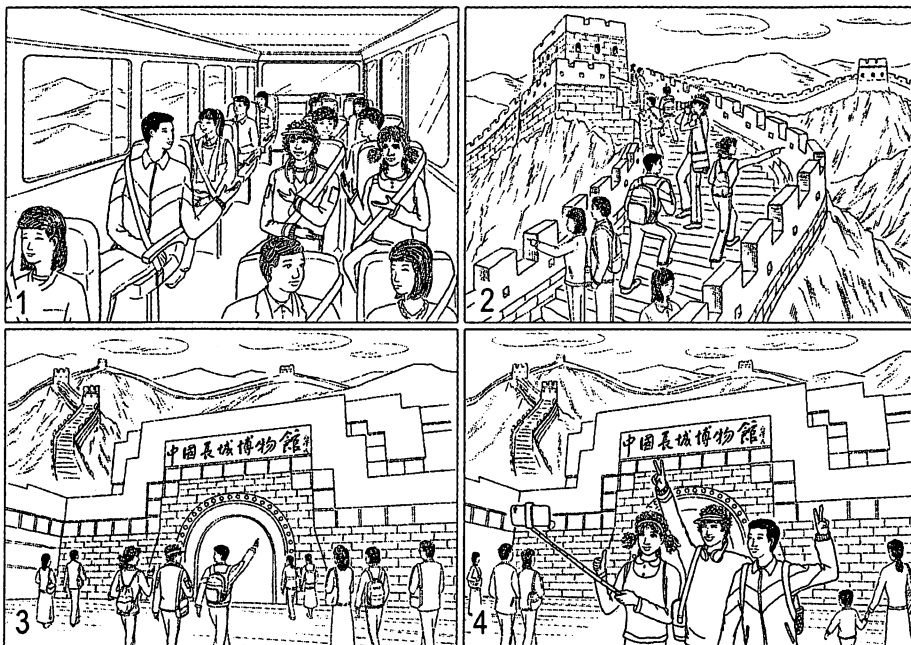
（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）



长按识别关注

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 介绍上周末你陪同交换生游览长城的完整过程, 并以 “Our Trip to the Great Wall” 为题, 给校刊 “英语角” 写一篇英文稿件。词数不少于 60。



Our Trip to the Great Wall

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

## 北京市朝阳区 2018-2019 学年度第一学期高三年级期中统一考试

### 英语试题答案

2018.11

#### 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45分）

第一节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

1. climbs      2. was built      3. to see      4. from      5. fans  
6. clearly      7. written      8. how/why      9. reading      10. have used/have been using

第二节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，共30分）

- 11—15 DACBD      16—20 ABCAD      21—25 CBDAB      26—30 CACBD

#### 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，共30分）

- 31—35 CBDDB      36—40 AABBD      41—45 CDACC

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

- 46—50 DFBE C

#### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

第一节（15分）

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为15分，按4个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，条理是否清楚，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于50，从总分中减去1分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 (13分—15分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 内容完整，条理清楚； • 交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求；体现出较强的语言运用能力。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
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第二档 (9分—12分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 • 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求； • 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求； • 语法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (4分—8分)	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 • 内容不完整； • 所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对写作内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档 (1分—3分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 • 写了少量相关信息； • 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0分	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I'm writing to tell you that I'll take part in the photography community in our school and ask if you'd like to go with me.

There are a wide variety of activities in this community. We'll learn the basic knowledge of photography, such as the color and composition of the pictures, so that we can record the beauty around us in a better way. Besides, we'll have exhibitions of excellent works, in which we could share our ideas and skills and enable more students to appreciate the beauty of life.

I've heard that photography is also your hobby. I'm sure we'll have fun together. Look forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 (20分)

一、评分原则:

1. 本题总分为20分，按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯性、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。



4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于 60，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 (18分—20分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 覆盖了所有内容要点； • 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇； • 语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力； • 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (15分—17分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 覆盖了所有内容要点； • 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求； • 语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致； • 使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (12分—14分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 • 覆盖了内容要点； • 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求； • 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (6分—11分)	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 • 漏掉或未描述清楚内容要点； • 所用句式和词汇有限； • 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第五档 (1分—5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 • 明显遗漏主要内容； • 句式单调、词汇贫乏； • 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、内容要点:

1. 乘车前往长城
2. 游览长城
3. 参观博物馆
4. 合影留念

四、One possible version:

#### **Our Trip to the Great Wall**

Last weekend, I accompanied two exchange students to the Great Wall, which proved to be a very pleasant trip.

Early on Saturday morning, we got on the bus happily. Everyone was excited, discussing what we had known about the Great Wall, including anecdotes and legends. Two hours later we got to our destination, and everyone couldn't wait to start climbing. We spent the next few hours on the Great Wall, stopping from time to time to take photos and appreciate its magnificence as well as the breathtaking scenery around it. Then we went to the Great Wall Museum nearby. It contains exhibitions showing the history of the Great Wall and the social landscape along it, from which we got a better understanding of the Great Wall. Time passed quickly! It was noon before we knew it. Before leaving, we took a group selfie to record this unforgettable moment. Excitement was written on everyone's face.

It was really an impressive trip and I really felt proud of this world wonder.

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