

2019 北京人大附中高三（上）月考

英 语

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本试卷共 12 页。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。将答案填涂、书写在答题纸上, 在试卷上作答无效。

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。

1. Which of the following does the woman suggest?



A.



B.



C.

2. What kind of novels does the woman like most?

A. Fantasies.

B. Science fiction.

C. Detective stories.

3. When do high schools usually start?

A. At 8:30AM.

B. At 8:15AM.

C. At 7:30AM.

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

A. Plan a wedding.

B. Watch a new movie.

C. Go to a concert.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At a gas station.

B. At a car wash.

C. At a repair shop.

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. What's the man's favorite food?

A. Fruit salad.

B. Apple pie.

C. Chocolate shake.

7. Why doesn't the man want to eat?

A. He doesn't like the woman's cooking.

B. He has already had something.

C. He is not feeling very well.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why is the woman raising money?

- A. To help street dogs.
- B. To help homeless people.
- C. To help "Children's Home".
9. How will they collect more money?
- A. By washing cars.
- B. By selling cookies.
- C. By having a yard sale.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What can we know about the man?
- A. He often catches a cold.
- B. He doesn't like the weather.
- C. He refuses to do anything.
11. What is so special about the traditional Chinese medicine?
- A. It contains chemicals.
- B. It can cure many colds.
- C. It has few side-effects.
12. What will the man probably do next?
- A. Buy some medicine.
- B. See a traditional doctor.
- C. Check his diary.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. Who is the speaker talking to?
- A. Animal keepers.
- B. Tourists.
- C. Tour guides.
14. Which of the following behaviors is allowed in the park?
- A. Feeding some gentle animals like monkeys.
- B. Getting out of the vehicles for a short break.
- C. Taking photos with the permission of the guide.
15. What will happen to those who break rules with no serious consequences?
- A. They will be 出 town into prison.
- B. They will get fined up to \$5,000.
- C. They will be asked to leave the park.

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。

Garbage Pick-up Service Booking Form	
Time to Pick Up	Next <u>16</u>
Place to Pick Up	In the driveway, inside the fence; <u>17</u> White Street, Fox Valley
Kinds of Garbage	Household <u>18</u> : old furniture electrical wiring, an old carpet & a <u>19</u> stereo
Amount of Garbage	Less than 2 cubic <u>20</u> , a small truck load

第二部分: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

At the end of the 19th century there _____ 21 _____ (be) incredible technological advances and wonderful new inventions. With the birth of cinema in the early 20th century, Hollywood began a love affair with space travel and science fiction, _____ 22 _____ continues to this day. Many early science fiction novels, such as H. G. Wells' The War of the Worlds, were later made into films and _____ 23 _____ (show) on the big screen with amazing special effects for the time. Then original science-fiction _____ 24 _____ (story) made it to the big screen.

B

We cannot continue to produce food the way we do. The world's resources _____ 25 _____ (limit). Traditional factory farming requires chemical fertilizers and machinery that both depend on oil. The _____ 26 _____ (come) oil crisis threatens this way of farming, and organic farming will be the only way forward once chemical resources are used up. It's _____ 27 _____ (good) to start sooner rather than later.

C

It is rightly said, 'Friends are the family we choose _____ 28 _____ (we)' . It is important to have friends as it is to have a family. Good friends help, guide and support us at every stage. Friends give us _____ 29 _____, (emotion) support: friends help us at difficult times, help us deal with stress, help to feel better and celebrate with us the good times. That means they support us _____ 30 _____ thick and thin. Scientific-based, friends are very important for both our physical and mental health at all stages in life.

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。

Recently, I flew to Las Vegas to attend a meeting. As we were about to arrive, the pilot announced with apology that there would be a slight _____ 31 _____ before setting down. High desert winds had _____ 32 _____ the airport to close all but one runway. He said that we would be _____ 33 _____ the city for a few minutes waiting to _____ 34 _____. We were also told to remain in our seats meanwhile with our seat belts fastened _____ 35 _____ there might be a few bumps(颠簸). Well, that few minutes turned into about forty-five minutes, including a ride that would make a roller coaster(过山车) _____ 36 _____ by comparison.

The movement was so fierce that several passengers felt _____ 37 _____ and had to use airsickness bags. As you might guess, that's not a good thing to have happened in a(n) _____ 38 _____ space because it only _____ 39 _____ to increase the discomfort of the situation.

About twenty minutes into the adventure, the entire airplane became very _____ 40 _____.

There was now a sense of anxiety and fear that could be _____ 41 _____ noticed. Every passenger simply held on for dear life...except one. A _____ 42 _____ was having a good time! With each bump of the _____ 43 _____, he would let out a giggle of delight. As I observed this _____ 44 _____ that he didn't know he was supposed to be afraid and worried about his _____ 45 _____. He neither thought about the past nor about the future. Those are what we grown-ups have learned from _____ 46 _____. He was _____ 47 _____ the ride because he had not yet been taught to fear it. Having understood this, I took a deep breath and _____ 48 _____ back into my seat, pretending I was _____ 49 _____ on a roller coaster. I smiled for the rest of the flight. I even _____ 50 _____ to giggle once or twice, much to the chagrin(烦恼) of the man sitting next to me holding the airsickness bag.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 31. A. mistake | B. delay | C. change | D. wind |
| 32. A. forced | B. warned | C. swept | D. reminded |
| 33. A. watching | B. visiting | C. circling | D. crossing |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 34. A. arrive | B. enter | C. stop | D. land |
| 35. A. if | B. though | C. because | D. while |
| 36. A. light | B. pale | C. fun | D. quick |
| 37. A. sick | B. nervous | C. angry | D. afraid |
| 38. A. empty | B. narrow | C. secret | D. open |
| 39. A. happens | B. continues | C. fails | D. serves |
| 40. A. quiet | B. hot | C. dirty | D. crowded |
| 41. A. partly | B. gradually | C. shortly | D. clearly |
| 42. A. pilot | B. baby | C. guard | D. man |
| 43. A. seats | B. passengers | C. flight | D. airplane |
| 44. A. realized | B. hoped | C. agreed | D. insisted |
| 45. A. health | B. safety | C. joy | D. future |
| 46. A. teachers | B. books | C. experience | D. practice |
| 47. A. learning | B. taking | C. missing | D. enjoying |
| 48. A. sat | B. lay | C. went | D. rode |
| 49. A. nearly | B. finally | C. really | D. suddenly |
| 50. A. attempted | B. wanted | C. managed | D. decided |

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Bertie knew there was something in the wind. His mother had been sad in recent days, not sick, just strangely sad. The lion had just lain down beside him, his head warm on Bertie's feet, when Father cleared his throat and began, "You'll soon be eight, Bertie. A boy needs a proper education. We've found the right place for you, a school near Salisbury in England."

His heart filled with a terrible fear, all Bertie could think of was his white lion. "But the lion," he cried, "What about the lion?"

"I'm afraid there's something else I have to tell you," his father said. Looking across at Bertie's mother, he took a deep breath. Then he told Bertie he had met a circus owner from France, who was over in Africa looking for lions to buy. He would come to their farm in a few days.

"No! You can't send him to a circus!" said Bertie. "People will come to see him. He'll be shut up behind bars. I promised him he never would be. And they will laugh at him. He'd rather die. Any animal would!" But as he looked across the table at them, he knew their minds were quite made up. Bertie felt completely betrayed. He waited until he heard his father's deep breathing next door. With his white lion at his heels, he crept downstairs in his pyjamas, took down his father's rifle from the rack and stepped out into the night. He ran and ran till his legs could run no more. As the sun came up over the grassland, he climbed to the top of a hill and sat down, his arms round the lion's neck. The time had come.

"Be wild now," he whispered. "You've got to be wild. Don't ever come home. All my life I'll think of you, I promise I will." He buried his head in the lion's neck. Then, Bertie clambered down off the hill and walked away.

When he looked back, the lion was still sitting there watching him; but then he stood up, yawned, stretched, and sprang down after him. Bertie shouted at him, but he kept coming. He threw sticks. He threw stones. Nothing worked.

There was only one thing left to do. With tears filling his eyes and his mouth, he lifted the rifle to his shoulder and fired over the lion's head.

51. Bertie's mother was sad probably because she_____.

- A. had been seriously ill recently
- B. had decided to send Bertie to school
- C. knew selling the lion would upset Bertie
- D. knew Bertie would hate to go to England.

52. The underlined word "they" in Para 4 probably refers to_____.

- A. some audience
- B. other animals
- C. Bertie's parents
- D. circus's owners

53. In the last paragraph, the boy lifted the rifle at the lion to_____.

- A. kill the lion out of fear
- B. threaten the lion back to the wild
- C. protect himself from the lion
- D. show his anger towards his father

54. The passage intends to show that_____.

- A. animal-hunting is popular in Africa
- B. parents are sometimes cruel to their children
- C. animals usually lead a miserable life in circuses
- D. people and animals can be faithful to each other



Attractions

Do you:

Love the National Park, value it and hope to safeguard its future?

Wish to see the beautiful landscape of the Park protected?

Like to enjoy peaceful, informal recreation within the Park?

Aims

The Friends organization aims are to help protect and improve the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park for all to enjoy.

We are a voluntary organization and registered charity without financial links to the National Park Authority.

Activities

We encourage everyone to enjoy the National Park through regular talks and visits to interesting places in the Park with expert guides.

We keep an eye on planning applications, Park Authority policies and threats to the National Park such-as massive leisure complexes. We work with like-minded organizations such as the Campaign for National Parks -to make our voice more effective.

We help children to understand the National Park by sponsoring publications such as an adventure booklet and projects in local schools.

Benefits

Guided visits to places of interest which may not always be available to the general public.

All members receive our regular News and Views.

Talks by experts in their fields on current issues.

A discount is available on Friends items for sale.

Satisfaction of participation in work parties, for those willing and able to be involved.

If interested, please complete the Application Form at www.fnpn.org.uk.

55. Which of the following is discouraged by the Friends organization?

- A. To build massive complexes for public amusement.
- B. To prevent possible damages to the National Park.
- C. To help protect and improve the Park for all to enjoy.
- D. To sponsor publications and projects in local schools.

56. One of the benefits for members of Friends is to _____.

- A. have Friends' goods free of charge
- B. visit any place not open to the public
- C. take part in work parties if they want to
- D. give talks in their fields on current issues

57. The purpose of this poster is to invite more people to _____.

- A. raise money for the Friends organization
- B. join the Friends organization and be members of it
- C. work as managers for Pembrokeshire National Park
- D. enjoy the landscape of Pembrokeshire National Park

C

What Cocktail Parties Teach Us

You're at a party. Music is playing. Glasses are clinking. Dozens of conversations are driving up the decibel(分贝)level. Yet among all those distractions, you can tune your attention to just one voice from many. This ability is what researchers call the "cocktail-party effect."

Scientists at the University of California in San Francisco have found where that sound-editing process occurs. in the brain-in the auditory cortex(听觉皮层)just behind the ear, not in areas of higher thought. The auditory cortex boosts some sounds and turns down others so that when the signal reaches the higher brain. 'it's as if only one person was speaking alone," says investigator Edward Chang.

These findings, published in the journal Nature last week, explain why people aren't very good at multitasking-our brains are wired for "selective attention" and can focus on only one thing at a time. That inborn ability has helped humans survive in a world buzzing with visual and auditory stimulation(刺激). But we keep trying to push the limit with multitasking, sometimes with tragic consequences. Drivers talking on cellphones, for example, are four times as likely to get into traffic accidents as those who aren't.

Many of those accidents are due to "inattention blindness", in which people can, in effect, turn a blind eye to things they aren't focusing on. The more attention a task demands, the less attention we can pay to other things in our field of vision. Images land on our retinas(视网膜)and are either boosted or played down in the visual cortex before being passed to the brain, just as the auditory cortex filters. sounds, as is shown in the Nature study last week. "It's a push-pull relationship-the more we focus on one thing, the less we can focus on others" says Diane M. Beck, an associate professor of psychology at the University of Illinois.

Studies over the past decade at the University of Utah show that drivers talking on hands-free cellphones are just as influenced as those on hands-held phones because it is the conversation, not the device that is distracting their attention. Those talking on any kind of cellphone react more slowly and miss more traffic signals than other motorists.

Some people can train themselves to pay extra attention to things that are important—like police officers learn to scan crowds for faces and conductors can listen for individual instruments within the orchestra as a whole. Many more think they can effectively multitask, but are actually shifting their attention rapidly between two things and not getting the full effect of either, experts say.

58. What have scientists in University of California found about "the cocktail-party effect"?

- A. Usually there is only one person who is speaking alone.
- B. All kinds of annoying sounds drive up the decibel level.
- C. The higher brain processes sounds and images selectively.
- D. Sounds are sorted out before reaching the higher brain.

59. What do we learn from the passage?

- A. We are biologically incapable of multitasking.
- B. We survive distractions in life by multitasking.
- C. We cannot multitask without extra attention.
- D. We benefit from pushing the limit with multitasking.,

60. Which of the following is an example of "inattention blindness"?

- A. A careless driver lost his eyesight after a car accident.
- B. Police scanned the crowds and located the criminal
- C. A manager talked on a hands-free phone with his client.
- D. A pedestrian had a car accident as he was checking his phone.

61. The main purpose of the passage is to_____.

- A. compare and contrast
- C. argue and discuss
- B. inform and explain
- D. examine and evaluate

D

Psychological science is full of interesting topics, many of which tell a coherent picture of human nature, but some of which create seemingly contradictory stories. A case in point is the tricky, and misunderstood, overlap between strength-based science and the research on narcissism(自恋)

There is now convincing evidence to show that narcissism is on the rise, especially in our youth. Some researchers have gone so far as to say that it is occurring in epidemic proportions, with about 25% of young people showing symptoms of narcissism. The inflated ego of Generation Me is reflected in reality TV, celebrity worship, out-of-control consumerism and materialism...perhaps even a new type of president.

We are correct to be concerned about this phenomenon but our fear that all kids are potential narcissists has caused an unhelpful counter-reaction to approaches that seek to make our children and teens feel good about themselves.

In my own research on strength-based parenting it is common for people to wrongly label this approach as a recipe for narcissism. Their argument seems to be that a child who knows their strengths will automatically view themselves as better than everyone else. It is argued that the self-assurance that comes with identifying and using their positive qualities will make a child arrogant, selfish and uncaring. Genuine confidence about one's strengths is categorized as over-confidence; desirable self-knowledge is branded as excessive soft-admiration.

Why does this occur? It's partly because more is known about narcissism than strengths. While strengths psychology has largely stayed within the limit of academic journals or has been applied only within certain contexts such as the workplace, research on narcissism has made its way into the mass media and into our collective consciousness. The New York Times noted that narcissism is a favored "go-to" topic and that people everywhere are diagnosing others with it.

The fear that a strength-based approach will cause narcissism also occurs because we unknowingly fall prey to binary(非此即彼的)thinking. We mistakenly believe that one cannot be both confident and humble. We focus on Donald Trump and Kim Kardashian rather than Mahatma Gandhi and Mother Teresa. There's no way that Gandhi and Mother Teresa could have achieved what they did without confidence in their strengths, and yet they are both pillars of modesty and selflessness.

When we assume that strength-focus is the same as a self-focus, we fail to entertain the idea that people who know their strengths are, actually, more likely to be pro-social and focus on helping others.

It's tempting to conclude that every young person is at risk of becoming a narcissist but I'd like to stand up for the thousands of young kids I have worked with who are caring, thoughtful and humble-even when they use their strengths.

62. Why are teenagers' strengths often mistaken for narcissism?

- A. Strengths psychology is less accessible to the general public.
- B. Academic journals and mass media report more on narcissism.
- C. There is a lack of strengths in our collective consciousness.
- D. Numbers of people are diagnosed with narcissism by doctors.

63. The author mentions Gandhi and Teresa in paragraph 6 to show that _____

- A. they are both victims of binary thinking.
- B. one can be both modest and sure of himself.
- C. confidence is quite important for celebrities.
- D. public figures unknowingly fall prey to narcissism.

64. What's the author's attitude towards young kids' strength-based approaches?

- A. Skeptical
- B. Favorable
- C. Neutral
- D. Cautious

65. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Teens' Strength Psychology
- B. Teens' Narcissism Diagnosis
- C. Teen's Anxiety and Depression
- D. Teens' Confidence Misunderstood

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。

Red Meat

Do you walk round the shops thinking about what to slap on the barbecue, pause by the steaks, pick them up, put them back and then go in search of something healthier? In a restaurant do you order fish, even though you'd secretly prefer lamb?

If you believe the headlines, then eating meat will stop your heart, give you cancer, shorten your life and destroy the planet. 66 Red meat looks darker thanks to higher levels of haemoglobin and myoglobin which are the iron- and oxygen-binding proteins you find in blood and muscle.

On the upside, red meat is an excellent source of micronutrients. 67 It has also been linked to an increased risk of bowel cancer. But overall just how bad for you is red meat?

One recent paper, Meat Consumption and Mortality tried to answer that question. It came to the-perhaps surprising-conclusion that eating moderate amounts of red meat had no effect on mortality, in fact it seemed to be protective. The lowest overall mortality rates in this study were among those people eating up to 80g a day, not those who shunned it. This particular paper was based on findings from the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC). 68_____.

The researchers found that although there was a small increase in overall risk for those who ate over 160g a day, there was also a higher death rate among people who ate no meat at all. 69_____ This is understandable as meat is an important source of nutrients, such as protein, iron, zinc, several B-vitamins, as well as vitamin A and essential fatty acids. In other words, vegans and vegetarians may not have been getting sufficient essential micronutrients.

70_____ The EPIC study found that eating processed meat, like sausages, bacon and ham, did have a negative effect on health. Over 40g a day (fewer than two slices of bacon) and deaths from heart disease and cancer began to climb. "In this population, reduction of processed meat consumption to less than 20g/day would prevent more than 3 per cent of all deaths," it said.

- A. They concluded that a low-but not a zero-consumption of meat might be beneficial for health.
- B. Those who ate about 4 ounces of red meat a day were more likely to die of cancer than those who ate about a half-ounce a day.
- C. But on the downside, it's richer in saturated fat than, say, tofu.
- D. In this study, European researchers followed more half a million people in 10 countries for more than 12 years.
- E. The meat industry contends there is no link between processed meats and cancer.
- F. The meat which is said to be a threat to health is red meat like steak, lamb, pork and mince.
- G. Now before meat eaters go off rejoicing, there's a significant sting in the tail.

第四部分:书面表达(共两节, 35 分)

第一节(15 分)

你给英国朋友 Chris 写一封信, 内容包括:

- 1.你们原计划 10 月份一同去云南旅游;
- 2.由于脚部受伤, 你无法按原计划前往;
- 3.表达你的歉意并建议将旅行推迟到 11 月份。

注意:1.词数不少于 50.

2.可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯.

3.开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Chris

Yours

Joe

第二节(20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三(1)班的学生李华.你和同学们在学校观看神舟十一号载人飞船发射直播。请按照以下四幅图的先后顺序,给校刊“英语角”写一篇英文稿件,介绍当天的活动。

注意: 1.词数不少于 60.

2.开头已给出,不计入总词数。

提示词:点火:ignite



Last Monday I had an unforgettable experience. I watched the launch of Shenzhou XI manned spacecraft through TV at school.