

## 海淀区首都师范大学附属中学高三英语冲刺训练

17:00—18:00 部分题目训练 2020. 5. 22

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。

### A Different View

At age 14, 15 and 16, the way we looked was the most important thing in the world to us. My friends and I wanted nothing less than perfection.

In high school, we joined the gymnastics team, and our 36 became even more important to us. We had no fat, only muscle. On the weekends, we would go to the beach, 37 of our flat stomachs.

One summer day, all my friends were at my house 38. At one point, I was running back to the pool. I 39 on a bee, and while it was dying under my foot, it stung(蛰) me. I instantly started to feel 40. That night, I began to run a high fever and my leg and foot were red, hot and swollen. I couldn't walk. I could barely 41.

When my foot started to go numb, everyone became more 42. My foot was not getting enough blood. I had to go to the 43, and my leg hurt as if it were badly broken. I couldn't move. All I could do was think about how soft my middle was becoming. That 44 me more than any concern over my leg.

That would all 45 when I heard the doctors mention possibly cutting off my foot. It was still not getting the 46 supply it needed. The doctors would have to speed up their treatment.

Never before did I have such great 47 for my foot. And walking seemed like a 48 from the gods. Less and less would I want to hear my friends talk about 49 and who was wearing what. More and more I expected visits from other kids in the hospital, who were quickly becoming my friends.

One girl came to visit me 50. Every time she came, she brought flowers. She was recovering from cancer and felt she should come back and 51 the other patients.

She still had no hair, and she was swollen from medications she had been taking. I would not have given this girl a second 52 before. I now loved every inch of her and looked forward to her 53.

Finally, I was improving and soon I went home. My leg was still swollen, 54 I was walking, and

I had my foot! When I would go back to the hospital, I often saw my friend. She was still visiting people and 55 good cheer. I thought if even there was an angel on this earth, it had to be her.

- |                    |                |                 |               |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. grades      | B. brains      | C. bodies       | D. clothes    |
| 37. A. ashamed     | B. proud       | C. sure         | D. tired      |
| 38. A. dancing     | B. chatting    | C. jogging      | D. swimming   |
| 39. A. stepped     | B. focused     | C. held         | D. took       |
| 40. A. upset       | B. fearful     | C. sick         | D. anxious    |
| 41. A. jump        | B. run         | C. stand        | D. rest       |
| 42. A. concerned   | B. relieved    | C. surprised    | D. interested |
| 43. A. beach       | B. hospital    | C. gym          | D. school     |
| 44. A. blamed      | B. impressed   | C. shocked      | D. troubled   |
| 45. A. change      | B. bother      | C. help         | D. happen     |
| 46. A. nutrition   | B. blood       | C. time         | D. air        |
| 47. A. observation | B. devotion    | C. appreciation | D. evaluation |
| 48. A. gift        | B. hand        | C. promise      | D. treat      |
| 49. A. homework    | B. appointment | C. movies       | D. gymnastics |
| 50. A. suddenly    | B. regularly   | C. eventually   | D. recently   |
| 51. A. advise      | B. encourage   | C. serve        | D. instruct   |
| 52. A. choice      | B. thought     | C. glance       | D. chance     |
| 53. A. words       | B. ideas       | C. flowers      | D. visits     |
| 54. A. but         | B. then        | C. so           | D. for        |
| 55. A. enjoying    | B. gaining     | C. discovering  | D. spreading  |

### 阅读理解

A

In order to help customers find what they want quickly, it's important to keep the thousands of titles in the Main Street Movies store organized properly. This section of the Employee Handbook will tell you how to organize videos.

**Each Main street Movies store has three main sections:**

1. New Releases Wall.

2. Film library.
3. Video Games.

**New Releases Wall.** Almost 70 percent of movie rentals are new releases, and that is the first place where most customers go when they enter the store. The center section of shelves on this wall holds **Hottest Hits**. When new titles come into the store, place them on this wall in alphabetical order. The shelves beside **Hottest Hits** are called **Recent Releases**. The New Releases Wall, including the **Hottest Hits** and **Recent Releases** shelves, holds about 350 titles.

**Film Library.** The thousands of titles in the Film Library are organized into categories. The films within each category are displayed alphabetically. Here are the categories and their two-letter computer codes:

AC	Action	DR	Drama	HO	Horror
CH	Children	FA	Family	MU	Music
CO	Comedy	FL	Foreign Language	SC	SCIENCE Fiction

\*Foreign Language titles include films that were originally made in a foreign language and films with foreign language subtitles. A sticker on the back of each box tells which type of film it is.

**Video Game.** All the video games in Main street Movies are arranged in alphabetical order. Although video games represent only a small percentage of our inventory(库存), they are stolen more often than any other type of goods in our store. Therefore, video games are never displayed on the shelves. Shelves in the Video Game section hold cardboard with pictures and information about each game. When a customer wants to rent a particular game, you then find the game from the locked case behind the counter.

56. Whom do you think this passage is most probably addressed to?

- A. The readers in the store.
- B. The manager of the store.
- C. The customers in the store.
- D. The salespersons of the store.

57. In which order are the new movies moved in the store?

- A. From **Hottest Hits** to **Film Library** to **Recent Releases**.
- B. From **Film Library** to **Hottest Hits** to **Recent Releases**.
- C. From **Recent Releases** to **Film Library** to **Hottest Hits**.
- D. From **Hottest Hits** to **Recent Releases** to **Film Library**.

58. Why can't video games be seen on the shelves?

- A. Because they've been sold out.
- B. Because they're in the storehouse.
- C. Because they're in a locked case behind the counter.
- D. Because they represent a small percentage of the inventory.

59. How can a customer find a film with foreign language subtitles?

- A. Check the computer.
- B. Look at the back of the box.
- C. Check the center section.
- D. Watch a few minutes of the film.

## B

### Hearing Voices

Would you like to be an actor, but aren't the right age or physical type for the part? Don't give up: there may be a place for you in the world of voice-acting.

Twenty-year-old Rickey Collins brings Tucker Foley to life in the cartoon Danny Phantom. In addition to many appearances on television and in movies, Rickey is a voice-over actor, someone we hear but don't see. Rickey has acted since he was 6, both on and off camera. After school, his grandmother—a manager and acting coach—helped him develop his skills by doing voice exercises and reading aloud.

Voice-over actors do many kinds of acting. They are the voices of cartoon characters on television, in movies and video games, and for communicating toys. In films, they replace the foreign language conversation with English version. They create crowd noises, make commercials, act in radio plays, and record telephone instructions and public announcements. They read books on tape and even record museum tours.

Like other actors, voice-over actors need to understand scripts, interpret characters, and breathe correctly. They have to master voice techniques, such as pacing, volume, and range. Sometimes they use their normal voices; other times they change their voices to create different characters or noises. Rickey receives his Danny Phantom scripts only a few days before he tapes each episode(集). He writes helpful notes on the script to guide himself on speaking his part.

Rickey practices, then tapes at the recording studio. He and the other cast members sit in a soundproof booth, acting out their characters as they read their lines into the microphones. "The cartoon gets created

after we record the words, so we have to imagine everything in our mind,” says Rickey. Later, the recorded words, music, and sound effects are combined with the cartoon art to create the cartoon we enjoy on TV.

Sound interesting? Maybe you can have a “voice” in acting after all!

60. The sentence underlined in paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rickey draws the character
- B. Rickey names Tucker Foley
- C. Rickey makes the character seem real
- D. Rickey decides the future of Tucker Foley

61. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it's very complex to become a cartoon film voice-over actor
- B. Rickey has been involved with acting most of his life
- C. Rickey was an actor when he was six
- D. many people have nice voices

62. Paragraph 4 mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a voice-over actor works very hard
- B. being a voice-over actor needs talents
- C. being a voice-over actor requires skills
- D. a voice-over actor has many techniques

63. The information in this article would be most valuable to people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who want to build a career around their voices
- B. who need to develop their stage-acting skills
- C. who want to understand scriptwriting
- D. who need to practice voice exercises

C

### **Basketball, Past and Present**

In 1891, a teacher invented a new exercise in Springfield, Massachusetts. A particularly cold winter meant that Dr. James Naismith's students couldn't exercise outdoors, and he needed to find a way that would both entertain them and make sure they got enough exercise. He nailed a peach basket up at one end of the gym and began to develop the rules of what is now one of the most popular sports in the world: basketball.

As colleges began to adopt the game at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, basketball undertook a number of rapid changes. Five-person teams became the norm around 1898. Metal hoops replaced peach baskets in 1906. Though it was short lived, the first basketball league was formed in 1898. Under the direction of President Roosevelt, in the 1930s college sports were reorganized to change the rules, largely to prevent injury to players. This organization became the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or NCCA. The first professional league, later to become the National Basketball Association, or NBA, was put together in 1948.

The game as we know it is still standardized very carefully. In the NBA and the NCAA, games are played for four quarters of 12 minutes each. A regulation court is 94 feet by 50 feet, though international basketball leagues sometimes use a somewhat smaller court. It has been suggested that because the athleticism of professional players has increased so much since 1891 the sport might be best served by increasing court size, though this change seems unlikely given the large amount of money that would be required to improve courts.

Outside of the professional and collegiate leagues, there seems to be no end to the introduction of new varieties of basketball from every corner of the world: water basketball, wheelchair basketball, even a new form called slamball(极限篮球). One might even say that Dr. James Naismith's creative achievement to sport exists in each one. And the basketball is significant for another reason: women have been playing almost since its **inception**: the first game of women's basketball was played in 1891, the same year the sport was invented.

64. What purpose does the first paragraph serve?

- A. To provide the origin of basketball.
- B. To stress the importance of basketball.
- C. To offer basic knowledge of basketball.
- D. To catch the reader's attention by telling a story.

65. Which of the following statements reflects the basketball inventor's spirit?

- A. Basketball is now making a large profit.
- B. Many new, creative varieties of basketball exist.
- C. Americans are still very successful at basketball.
- D. Basketball has become an international sport now.

66. The underlined word "inception" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. golden age    B. beginning    C. booming    D. fading period

D

The past ages of man have all been carefully labeled by anthropologists(人类学家). Descriptions like “Paleolithic(旧石器时代)Man”, “Neolithic(新石器时代)Man”, etc, neatly sum up whole periods. When the time comes for anthropologists to turn their attention to the twenty-first century, they will surely choose the label “Legless Man”. Histories of the time will go something like this:“In the twenty-first century, people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There were lifts in all large buildings to prevent people from walking. And the surprising thing is that they didn't use their legs even when they went on holiday. They built cable railways, ski-lifts and roads to the top of very huge mountain. All the beauty spots on earth were ruined by the presence of large car parks.”

The future history books might also record that we lost the right of using our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's-eye view of the world or even less if the wing of the aircraft happens to get in your way. When you travel by car or train, the unclear picture of the countryside constantly slides over the window. When you mention the most impressive place-names in the world, the typical 21<sup>st</sup> century traveler always says “I've been there.”—meaning“I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else.”

When you travel at high speeds, the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival, when it is achieved, is meaningless. You want to move on again. By traveling like this, you skip all experience. The traveler on foot, on the other hand, lives in the present. For him traveling and arriving are one and the same thing: he arrives somewhere with every step he makes. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical tiredness. Satisfying sleep will be his: the just reward of all true travelers.

67. Anthropologists name man nowadays “Legless Man” because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people prefer cars, buses and trains                      B. people travel without using legs  
C. lifts prevent people from walking                              D. people use their legs less and less

68. According to the passage, what might make people lose the right of using their eyes?

- A. The modern means of transportation.                      B. A bird's-eye view of the world.  
 C. The unclear sight from the vehicles.                      D. The fast-paced life style.
69. From the passage, we know traveling at high speeds means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. appreciating beautiful scenery                      B. experiencing life skills  
 C. focusing on the next destination                      D. feeling physical tiredness
70. What does the author intend to tell us?
- A. Modern transportation devices have replaced legs.  
 B. Traveling makes the world a small place.  
 C. Human's history develops very fast.  
 D. The best way to travel is on foot.

**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最适合填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**Virtual （虚拟） Teams**

Virtual teams are a great way to enable teamwork in situations where people are not sitting in the same office at the same time. 71 \_\_\_\_\_ This is particularly so for businesses that use that use virtual teams to build global presence, or need less common skills or knowledge from people who are unwilling to travel.

Virtual teams are governed by the same basic principles as traditional teams. 72 \_\_\_\_\_ It is the way the team members communicate. They rely on special communication channels enabled by modern technologies, such as emails, faxes, and teleconferences, and alike. Due to more limited communication channels, the success of virtual teams is much more sensitive to the type of project the group works on, what people are selected, and how the team is managed.

73 \_\_\_\_\_ One challenging case is the projects that rely heavily on integrated work. That is to say, when each person's work depends significantly on what someone else is doing at the same moment, like in a sports team, there is an ongoing heavy exchange of information in real time, and the tasks have to go through a strict order within a short time.

Not everyone can perform well in a virtual team environment. 74 \_\_\_\_\_ Another important quality is communication skills. The team members must be able to communicate clearly and positively.

Managers of virtual teams need to pay much more attention to having clear goals, performance standards, and communication rules. People have various assumptions on what to expect from each other. 75 \_\_\_\_\_



One of the biggest challenges of virtual teams is building trust between the team members. Trust is important for unblocking communication between members and increasing motivation of each person in the team. The issue of trust needs special attention at any stage of team existence.

- A. Yet, there is one significant difference.
- B. Not every type of project is suitable for a virtual team.
- C. A virtual team can choose whatever project they like to work on.
- D. The members must be self-motivated and able to work independently.
- E. Such teams are now widely used by companies and organizations to cut business costs.
- F. Members of virtual teams communicate quite well although they never meet face-to-face.
- G. To avoid misunderstanding, clear rules that everyone understands and agrees on are necessary.

假设你是校图书馆馆长的学生助理李华，图书馆要进行网络系统升级，请在阅览室向在场的留学生口头通知相关事宜，并请他们转告其他留学生。

1. 时间：2015年5月1日至5月10日。
2. 在此期间，关闭阅览室、暂停电子阅览。
3. 仅周二和周五可以借、还图书。

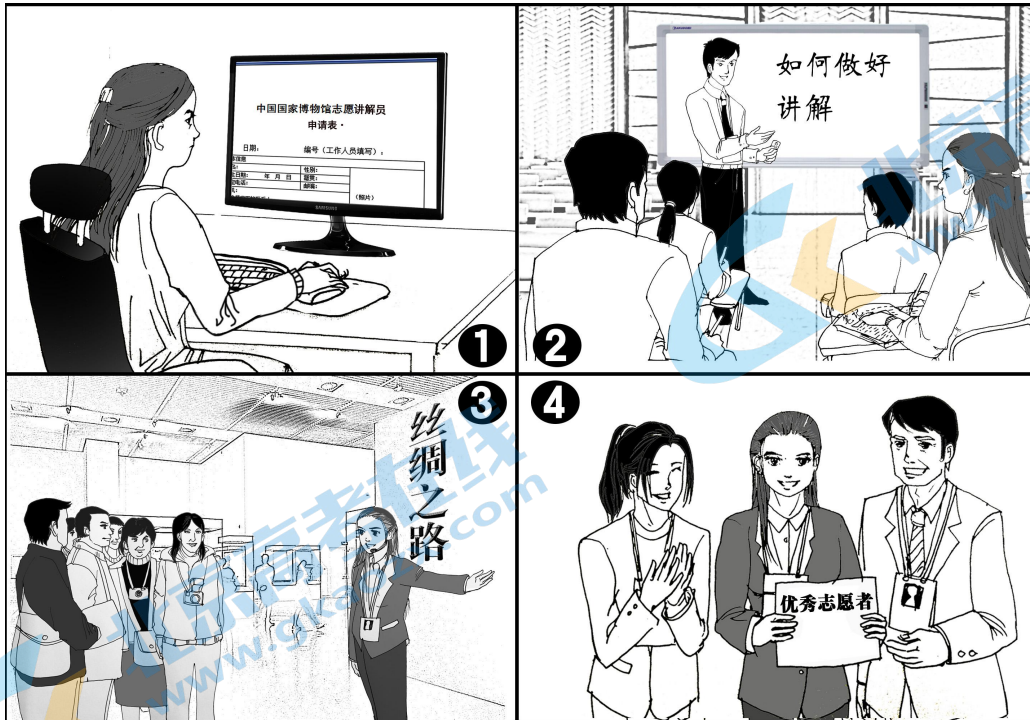
注意：1. 词数不少于50。

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

假设你是红星中学高二（1）班的学生李华，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，记述寒假期间你在中国国家博物馆做志愿讲解员的经历。

注意：1. 词数不少于60。

2. 短文的开头已给出，不计入总词数。



参考答案 5.22 部分训练

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36. C 37. B 38. D 39. A 40. C 41. C 42. A 43. B 44. D 45. A  
46. B 47. C 48. A 49. D 50. B 51. B 52. C 53. D 54. A 55. D

阅读理解(共两节，40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分，共 30 分)

56-60 DDCBC 61-65 BCAAB 66-70 BDACD

**七选五：**

第 71 题 E 选项翻译:这样的团队现金被企业和组织广泛采用以节约成本。

答案解析:本空出现在第一段,因此很可能是对前面提出的“virtual team”这样的概念进行的进一步的解释说明。而本空后面出现的 This is particularly so for business that... 出现了代词 This 线索,指代的就是前面说的“虚拟团队”的特性就是“节约成本”.E 项符合题意。

第 72 题 A 选项翻译:但是,两种沟通却有明显的不同。

答案解析:本空后面出现的 it is the way the team members communicate.出现 it 代词指代的就是 difference.

第 73 题 B 选项翻译:并不是所有的项目对于“虚拟团队”都是适合的。

答案解析:本空后面出现的: one challenging case,是关键词,后面段落中举例: like in a sport team... 更加印证了 B 选项。

第 74 题 D 选项翻译:成员必须能够“自我激励”并“独当一面”。答案解析:本空后面的 another important quality 说明本空应该说的是成员所具有的能力。D 选项符合题意。

第 75 题 G 选项翻译:为了避免误解,明确每个人都理解并接受的规则是十分必要的。答案解析:前面出现的 assumption 跟 G 选项中的 misunderstanding 对应。

第四部分:书面表达(共两节,35 分)

第一节(15 分)

一、评分原则:

1. 本题总分 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,然后以档次的要求来衡量,确定或降低档次,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

均可以接受。

5. 词数少于 50, 从总分中减去 1 分。

二、内容要点和权重:

1. 图书馆网络系统升级 (3 分);

2. 五月一日到十日之间 (1 分), 关闭阅览室、暂停电子阅览 (3 分); 仅周二、周五可以借、还图书 (3 分);

3. 请转告其他同学 (3 分);

4. 首尾交际用语 (2 分)。

三、各档次的给分范围和要求:

分值	评分标准说明
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。
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所写内容的理解。 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	未能传达任何信息; 写的内容与要求无关。

**One possible version:**

Hello everybody! May I have your attention? The library will soon be carrying out an update of the

Internet system. I would like everybody to know that between the dates of 1st May and 10th May, the reading room will be closed and the e-reading system will be temporarily stopped. You will only be able to take out and return books on Tuesdays and Fridays. Please pass on this message to those who are not here today. Thank you all. (80 words)

## 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、内容要点:

1. 申请;
2. 参加培训;
3. 讲解;
4. 获得表彰。

### 三、各档次的给分范围和要求:

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
18 分—20 分	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	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
15 分—17 分	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	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
12分—14分	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	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
6分—11分	漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容； 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	未完成试题规定的任务。
1分—5分	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。

#### 四、One possible version:

During this winter vacation, I worked as a volunteer guide in the National Museum of China. It was an extremely unforgettable opportunity.

A few days before the vacation, I **applied for the job** online. Not long after, I was lucky enough to be given the job. Then I **attended a 5-day training course** as soon as the vacation began. I was taught how to be both an informative and entertaining tour guide. This was very useful, as I had not done this type of work before. After that, every day over the following two weeks, I **gave tours** around the Silk Road exhibition, which gave an interesting insight into China's past. I was delighted to **be praised** for being an outstanding volunteer at the end of the vacation. (112 words)

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