

2018 北京市京源学校高一(上)期中 英 语

姓名_____ 班级_____ 得分 _ _ _ _ _

2018.11

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，20分）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1分，共5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What did the man buy?

- A. A shirt. B. A sweater. C. A pair of gloves.

2. What music does the woman like best?

- A. Jazz. B. Blues. C. Pop music.

3. How will the speakers probably go to the Smith' s?

- A. By train. B. On foot. C. By car.

4. Where will the speakers have a talk?

- A. In a park. B. In an office. C. In a café.

5. What does the woman want to do now?

- A. Ask some questions. B. Review her notes. C. Take a test.

第二节（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

听下面4段对话或独白。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 is the woman doing?

- A. Collecting coins.
B. Looking for keys.
C. Doing security check.

7. What does the man have in his pocket?

- A. Some coins. B. A cell phone. C. Some keys.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. Who is going to wash the car?

A. The woman. B. The man. C. The woman's son.

9. What is Jonny going to do this afternoon?

A. Meet some friends. B. Play basketball. C. Have a picnic.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Schedule. B. Hobbies. C. Transport.

11. Where are the two speakers going tomorrow morning?

A. To the zoo. B. To the shop. C. To the bicycle museum.

12. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Tour guide and tourist

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. Who is the speaker?

A. A weatherman. B. A doctor. C. A news reporter.

14. What happened to the boy?

A. He fell into an icy lake. B. He had a stomachache.
C. He was trapped in a hole.

15. Who saved the boy?

A. His friends. B. A young man. C. His parents.

第三节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至 20 五道小题，这段对话你将听两遍。

Volunteer Application Form	
Name	__16__ Blake
Phone No.	__17__
Address	17 Maple Stress.
Strengths	Good at __18__ Be patient with __19__ people Raise money for the __20__ Shelter

第二部分: 语法填空: (共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

Passage 1: After the ceremony, the guests can attend a wedding ceremony, 21____is usually a huge party and can last through the night. There is a lot of

eating, drinking and dancing, 22 _____(include) the famous Greek circle dance, 23_____ everyone joins in.

Passage 2: The tradition of the Dragon Boat Festival started more than 2,000 years ago. In the old days, dragon boat races 24_____(organize) only by Chinese people. However, in recent years , people from other cultures 25_____ (take) part in the races and enjoyed the fun.

Passage 3: The sister' s father, Richard, started to train Venus and Serena when they there young. He was always been strict with his daughters, 26_____(train) them hard to compete 27_____each other. Brandi, the sister' s mother, taught her daughters at home 28_____they completed their high school while 29_____ (develop)their tennis careers. Today both sisters 30_____(study) design at college.

第三部分 完形填空 (共 20 小题 ; 每小题 1 分 , 共 20 分)

Bobby was getting cold sitting in his backyard in the snow. His shoes had a few holes and did a poor job of keeping out the 31 . He had been out for about an hour already, 32 he could not come up with an idea for his mother' s Christmas gift. He had no money to spend.

Ever since his father had passed away three years ago, the family had 33 . The small wage of her mother could 34 make ends meet.

What the family lacked in 35 they made up for in love. Bobby' s sisters, clever with hands, had already 36 beautiful gifts for their mother by themselves. But Bobby had nothing. Here it was Christmas Eve already.

Standing up, Bobby walked to the street. It wasn' t 37 being six without a father, especially when he needed a man to talk to. He walked from shop to shop. Everything seemed so beautiful and so out of 38 .

It was getting dark and Bobby turned to walk home when 39 his eyes caught something shining on the ground. He reached down and 40 a shiny dime (a coin of ten cents).

Never before has anyone felt so 41 as Bobby felt at that moment. 42 spread throughout his body. 43 his new found treasure, he walked into the first store he saw. His 44 quickly turned cold when knowing he could buy

nothing with only a dime.

Then he went into a flower shop. Bobby presented the dime and asked 45 he could buy one flower for his mother. Looking at Bobby and his dime, the shopkeeper 46 for a second and asked Bobby to wait there. Then he went in.

Few minutes later, the shopkeeper came out with a bunch of beautiful red roses. Bobby' s heart 47 as the shopkeeper placed the roses gently into a beautiful box. He had only a dime!

“That will be ten cents, young man,” the shop owner said.

48, Bobby moved his hand to give the man his coin.

Could this be true? No one else would give him a thing for his dime!

49 the boy' s mind, the shopkeeper added, “I just happened to have some roses on sale. Would you like them?”

This time Bobby didn' t 50. Walking out the door the owner was holding, Bobby heard the shopkeeper say, “Merry Christmas, son.”

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. rain | B. cold | C. dark | D. dust |
| 32. A. But | B. so | C. or | D. thus |
| 33. A. ended | B. moved | C. struggled | D. united |
| 34. A. hardly | B. probably | C. usually | D. totally |
| 35. A. time | B. spirit | C. money | D. education |
| 36. A. bought | B. made | C. ordered | D. exchanged |
| 37. A. safe | B. wise | C. strange | D. easy |
| 38. A. mind | B. control | C. reach | D. sight |
| 39. A. gradually | B. suddenly | C. hurriedly | D. nervously |
| 40. A. searched | B. watched | C. placed | D. discovered |
| 41. A. popular | B. special | C. wealthy | D. comfortable |
| 42. A. Warmth | B. Panic | C. Regret | D. An idea |
| 43. A. Choosing | B. Holding | C. Bringing | D. Fetching |
| 44. A. guilt | B. patience | C. curiosity | D. excitement |
| 45. A. what | B. why | C. if | D. when |
| 46. A. paused | B. looked | C. waited | D. prayed |
| 47. A. settled | B. went down | C. bled | D. relieved |

48. A. Slowly B. Calmly C. Secretly D. Unwillingly

49. A. Changing B. Clearing C. Occupying D. Reading

50. A. refuse B. stop C. insist D. hesitate

第四部分 阅读理解 (共 15 小题 ; 每题 2 分 , 共 30 分)

A

France has the most beautiful castles (城堡) throughout Europe. Here are some of the best French castles to visit. You' ll surely want to visit one of them during your travels in France. Have a look and enjoy!

Château de Versailles

The Château de Versailles is about 20 kms southwest of Paris. When the castle was built, Versailles was a small village. Today, however, it is a famous area in Paris. The castle was built as a small hunting lodge (乡间小屋) for Louis XIII in the 1620s. Years later, he made it bigger. Later, Louis XIV also made it larger, making it one of the largest palaces of the world.

Château de Chambord

The Château de Chambord is one of the largest castles around the world. It sits in the Loire Valley. Being at the heart of Europe' s largest enclosed wooded park, Chambord, it was built for King Francis I to serve as a hunting lodge. It is one of the world' s most well-known castles in the world because of its French Renaissance (文艺复兴) building.

Château de Chenonceau

As one of the most famous castles in the Loire Valley, the castle was built during the 11th century on the River Cher. It was passed through many hands. The castle was not destroyed during the French Revolution because it was the only bridge across the river for many miles.

Château de Chantilly

This historic castle sits in the town of Chantilly, France. This beautiful castle is made up of two buildings: the Petit Château built around 1560 for Anne de Montmorency, and the Grand Château which was destroyed during the French Revolution and rebuilt in the 1870s. There are many interesting pieces of 17th

century history concerning (关于) the castle. Every two years a fireworks competition is held in the castle gardens.

51. What do we know about the Château de Versailles?

- A. It sits in a small village.
- B. It serves as a hunting place.
- C. It was first built for Louis XIII.
- D. It was the largest castle in the 1620s.

52. What makes the Château de Chambord special?

- A. Its long history.
- B. Its building style.
- C. Its wealthy owner.
- D. Its important position.

53. Why did the Château de Chenonceau manage to get through the French Revolution?

- A. It was far from Paris.
- B. It hid in the Loire Valley.
- C. It played a very important role.
- D. It was built by a famous French king.

54. Which castle has a fireworks show every two years?

- A. The Château de Versailles.
- B. The Château de Chantilly.
- C. The Château de Chambord.
- D. The Château de Chenonceau.

B

Dear Hamilton,

We are fortunate that in such a large, high-pressure office we all get along so well. You are one of the people who keep the social temperature at such a comfortable setting. I don't know anyone in the office who is better liked than you.

You can perhaps help with this. The collection of contributions towards gifts for employees' personal-life events is becoming a little troubling. Certainly, the group sending of a gift is reasonable now and then. In the past month, however, there

have been collections for two baby shower gifts, one wedding shower gift, two wedding gifts, one funeral (葬礼) remembrance, four birthday gifts, and three graduation gifts.

It' s not only the collected-from who are growing uncomfortable (and poor), but the collected-for feel uneasy receiving gifts from people who don' t know them outside the office, who wouldn' t even recognize their graduating children, their marrying daughters and sons, or their dead relatives.

This is basically a kind gesture (and one that people think well of you for), but the practice seems to have become too wide-ranging and feels improper in today' s office setting.

Thank you for understanding.

55. The underlined word "contributions" probably means _____.

- A. money B. suggestions
C. reports D. understanding

56. Hamilton is expected to _____.

- A. show more kindness.
B. discontinue the present practice
C. quit being the organizer for gift giving
D. know more about co-workers' families

57. This is basically a letter of _____.

- A. apology B. sympathy
C. appreciation D. dissatisfaction

C

Forget Cyclists, Pedestrians(行人) are Real Danger

We are having a debate about this topic. Here are some letters from our readers.

■ Yes, many cyclists behave dangerously. Many drivers are disrespectful of cyclists. But pedestrians are probably the worse offenders.

People of all ages happily walk along the pavement with eyes and hands glued to the mobile phone, quite unaware of what is going on around them. They may even do the same thing while crossing a road at a pedestrian crossing or elsewhere.

The rest of us have to evade (避让) them or just stand still to wait for the unavoidable collision.

The real problem is that some pedestrians seem to be, at least for the moment, in worlds of their own that are, to them, much more important than the welfare of others.

—Michael Horan

■ I love the letter from Bob Brooks about cyclists (Viewpoints, May 29). I am afraid they seem to think they own the roads.

I was walking across Altrincham Road one morning when a cyclist went round me and on being asked what he was doing he shouted at me.

The government built a cycle lane on the road but it is hardly used.

The police do nothing. What a laugh they are!

The cyclists should all have to be made to use the cycle lanes and wear helmets, fluorescent (发荧光的) jacket and lights at night and in the morning they should pay some sort of tax and be fined for not wearing them.

—Carol Harvey

■ Cyclists jump on and off pavements (which are meant for pedestrians), ride at speed along the pavements, and think they have a special right to go through traffic lights when they are on red.

I was almost knocked down recently by a cyclist riding on the pavement when there was a cycle lane right next to him.

Other road users, including horse riders, manage to obey the rules so why not cyclists?

It' s about time they had to be registered and insured, so when they do hit a pedestrian or a vehicle, or cause an accident, at least they can be treated and there might be an opportunity to claim.

—JML

Write to Viewpoints of the newspaper.

58. Michael Horan wrote the letter mainly to show that _____.

- A. drivers should be polite to cyclists
- B. road accidents can actually be avoided

- C. some pedestrians are a threat to road safety
D. walking while using phones hurts one' s eyes
59. Carol Harvey suggests that cyclists should _____.
- A. be provided with enough roads
B. be asked to ride on their own lanes
C. be made to pay less tax for cycling
D. be fined for laughing at policemen
60. What is a complaint of JML?
- A. Very few drivers are insured.
B. Cyclists: ride fast on pavements.
C. Pedestrians go through red traffic lights.
D. Horse riders disrespect other road users.
61. The underlined word "they" in the third letter refers to _____.
- A. accidents B. vehicles C. pedestrians D. cyclists

D

Photographs are everywhere. They decorate the walls of homes and are used in stores for sales of different goods. The news is filled with pictures of fires, floods, and special events. Photos record the beauties of nature. They can also bring things close that are far away. Through photos, people can see wild animals, cities in foreign lands, and even the stars in outer space. Photos also tell stories.

Reporting the news through photos is called photojournalism. At times photojournalists tell their stories through a single picture. At other times, they use a group of pictures to tell a story. Each picture is like a chapter in a book, which can do more than record the facts. It can also be a strong force for social change.

Jacob Riis was among the first photojournalists. He took pictures of parts of New York City where the poor lived. Riis believed that poverty caused crime, and he used photos to help him prove his point. A few years later, the photos of small children working in factories by Lewis Hine shocked the public. Hine' s pictures helped bring about laws to protect such children.

Hundreds of pictures may have to be taken in order to get one or two really good photos. It takes science to have the photo come out clearly and art to make a

photo that has a good design and expresses feeling. Photojournalists make an actual record of what they see. A photo, however, can be both a work of art and an actual record. It can record an important event as a beautiful or exciting picture.

As historical and artistic documents, photos can become more important over time. Today photojournalists still have their pictures appear in newspapers and magazines. They also publish them in books and on the Internet.

62. The underlined word "They" in the first paragraph refers to _____.
- A. beauties B. photos C. goods D. events
63. The photos of the small children by Hine show us that photos _____.
- A. are also works of art B. are popular ways of reporting news
C. often shock the public D. can serve as a force for social change
64. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. News with pictures is encouraging.
B. Photos help people improve.
C. News photos mean history in a sense.
D. People prefer reading news with pictures.
65. The text is mainly about _____.
- A. telling the story through pictures
B. decorating the walls of homes
C. publishing historical papers
D. expressing feeling through pictures

第五部分 七选五 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

The human camera

There is no one quite like Stephen Wiltshire. Born in 1974, Stephen was always different. 66 In fact, he talked to nobody, showed no interest in school subjects and wasn't able to sit still. Stephen was later told that he had autism (自闭症). He didn't learn fully to talk until he was nine years old and he didn't manage to pass his exams. 67 Art became his way to communicate.

He started by drawing funny pictures of his teachers, but soon began to draw buildings. His eye for detail (细节) was perfect. He could see a building just once

and remember everything about it. 68 Hours later, in front of TV cameras, he managed to draw this building, with the time on the station clock saying 11:20, the exact time when he was there. The television programme made him famous overnight in the UK.

69 He has become a well-known artist, published (出版) four books of his drawings, taken helicopter (直升机) rides above the world' s great cities and drawn amazing pictures of them, and opened his own art gallery (画廊), where he now works, in London.

His drawings are correct and true in every detail — he always manages to draw everything in the right place. 70 In 2006, he was given an MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) by the Queen of England for services to art.

- A. *Floating Cities* was his third book.
- B. As a child, he couldn' t make friends.
- C. Besides, they are also beautiful to look at.
- D. Luckily, he found one thing he liked doing: drawing.
- E. After that, many great things have happened to Stephen.
- F. In 1987, he saw a train station in London called St Pancras.
- G. On 15 February 2008, ABC News named him *Person of the Week*.

第六部分 写作 15分

Describe the trip to Wan' an Cemetery(公墓) on October 20th.

V o c a b u l a r y : honour Mr. Dazhou Li

英语试题答案

第一部分：听力理解 (共三节，30分)

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 . B | 2 . A | 3 . C | 4 . A | 5 . B |
| 6 . C | 7 . C | 8 . A | 9 . B | 10 . A |
| 11 . C | 12 . B | 13 . C | 14 . A | 15 . B |
- 16 . Agatha 17 . 752-3216 18 . cooking 19. old 20. Homeless
- 答案： 21. Which 22 including 23 where 24 were organized 25 have taken 26 training 27 against 28 so that 29developing 30are studying

第二节 完形填空 (共20小题；每小题1.5分，共30分)

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 31 . C | 32 . A | 33 . A | 34 . D | 35 . B |
| 36 . C | 37 . A | 38 . B | 39 . C | 40 . D |

41 . A 42 . B 43 . C 44 . D 45 . A

46 . B 47 . D 48 . A 49 . C 50 . D

阅读: A: CBCB B: ABD C: CBBD D: BDCA

七选五: BDFEC

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