

北京市西城区2018 — 2019 学年度第二学期期末试卷

高一英语_{2019.7}

本试卷共12 页，共140 分。考试时长120 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

A 卷 满分90 分

第一部分

I. 听力理解(共三节，满分22.5 分)

第一节：(共4 小题；每小题1.5 分，满分6 分)

听下面四段对话。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. What does the man want to paint?
A. Flowers. B. Horses. C. Birds.
2. How will the woman get to work today?
A. By taxi. B. By train. C. By car.
3. What is the weather like this morning?
A. Snowy. B. Sunny. C. Windy.
4. What is the woman going to do on Saturday evening?
A. Go to the gym. B. Clean the house. C. Have dinner with friends.

第二节：(共6 小题；每小题1.5 分，共9 分)

听下面三段对话。每段对话后有两道小题，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。每段对话你将听两遍。

听第5 段材料，回答第5 至第6 小题。

5. When will Grandpa's 70th birthday party be held?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
6. Where is the party going to be held?
A. At a golf club. B. At the man's house. C. At Mario's restaurant.

听第6 段材料，回答第7 至第8 小题。

7. What will the man's working hours probably be?
A. From 10 to 6. B. From 9 to 7. C. From 8 to 8.
8. Where is the shop?
A. In the town center. B. On Main Street. C. Inside the university.

听第7 段材料，回答第9 至第10 小题。

9. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Friends. B. Mother and son. C. Husband and wife.
10. Where is the large mirror now?
A. In the kitchen. B. In the bathroom. C. In the hall.

(听力理解第三节见试卷第8 页)

II. 完形填空(共15 小题；每小题1.5 分，满分22.5 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从各题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入

空白处的最佳选项。

When Jayce Crowder was in kindergarten, he was sad that he looked different from his classmates. They had two hands. He had one.



“It started when one boy teased him,” says his mother, Cortney Lewis. Jayce’s enthusiasm 11. He’d return to their home with questions: Why am I different? Why me?

Lewis admitted she didn’t know what to do at that point. How could she 12 answers to her son’s questions when she had never found those answers herself?

A few weeks later, Lewis turned on the TV to a news story about an eighth grader from Washington, Iowa. Trashaun Willis, then 14, had become an Internet 13 after posting videos of his slam dunks (灌篮), and, like Jayce, he was 14 most of his left arm. Lewis called Jayce in. He was completely attracted, watching dunk after dunk.

At the time, it seemed that watching Trashaun would simply be a(n) 15 moment for Jayce. 16 little did Lewis know that a family friend had already reached out to the Des Moines Register, asking the newspaper to help set up a meeting with Trashaun to build Jayce’s 17.

The boys met at Washington Middle School on a Saturday afternoon a couple of months later, and instantly bonded. The day was not spent wallowing (沉浸) in self-pity—it was full of 18. They rode bikes around the school’s hallways, took photos, played hide-and-seek, and shot baskets. Trashaun 19 gave Jayce a shirt that says “Ten fingers are overrated.”

At one point, Trashaun did get serious with Jayce. He said not to let anyone drag him down and not to let words 20 his confidence. Since that meeting, Lewis has seen a visible 21 in her son, who is now seven and in second grade. He recently started wrestling and loves it. Lewis points to Trashaun’s 22. “Meeting him,” she said, “made Jayce 23 that there are others like him.”

As for Trashaun, his relationship with Jayce made him look forward to 24 more kids, perhaps as a youth coach with a nonprofit organization devoted to coaching kids with limb disabilities.

“Honestly, it means a lot to know that I changed Jayce’s 25,” Trashaun says. Still, he never dreamed that his videos would have such an effect. “I just thought my friends would see my videos and be like, ‘Oh, he dunked it!’” Obviously, he did more than that!

11. A. doubled B. returned C. improved D. disappeared

12. A. discover B. forget C. provide D. inform

- 13. A. hit B. winner C. fan D. user
- 14. A. giving B. making C. missing D. having
- 15. A. proud B. inspiring C. exact D. warning
- 16. A. So B. And C. Thus D. But
- 17. A. intelligence B. confidence C. strength D. imagination
- 18. A. fun B. pride C. sadness D. silence
- 19. A. still B. just C. even D. again
- 20. A. gain B. lose C. fix D. shake
- 21. A. experience B. difference C. behavior D. agreement
- 22. A. influence B. action C. attitude D. education
- 23. A. expect B. promise C. understand D. suggest
- 24. A. helping B. persuading C. challenging D. calling
- 25. A. love B. way C. habit D. life

III. 阅读理解(共11 小题; 每小题2 分, 满分22 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。A

New York Film Academy (NYFA) Summer Camps for Teens

The New York Film Academy offers various summer camps for teens and camps during the school year designed for high school students who are interested in the performing arts.

DOCUMENTARY CAMP



Offered at LA school, the Four- Week Documentary Camp is designed to provide high school students with a hands- on introduction to documentary filmmaking. Students are involved in the creative and technical demands of making a documentary while gaining experience working with industry- standard equipment on original projects that apply what students learn in the camp to original video content.

SCREENWRITING CAMP



Designed for those creative individuals who prefer to create exciting and new stories through their words, NYFA's Three- Week Screenwriting Camp absorbs future screenwriters in script writing, with no previous experience needed. If you've ever wanted to see whether

you could write your own movie, then this is the camp for you.

GAME DESIGN CAMP



From popular console games (主机游戏) to the ever- growing mobile game market, video games are everywhere you look. At NYFA's One- Week and Four- Week Game Design Camps, students work with our staff of professional game designers to learn the base of game design and obtain the skills they require to create their own games.

3D ANIMATION CAMP



Whether you're interested in learning how to create an original 3D animated short film or simulate (模仿) realistic visual effects, NYFA's Three- Week and Four- Week 3D Animation Camps, offered at Harvard University and our NYC and LA school, provide students with professional instructions to give them a strong footing in the field.

Students can choose 3D Animation Summer Camps and spend their summer bringing their imagination to life.

Interested in learning more about NYFA's unique Photography Summer Camps?

[Click here](#) for additional information about the application process.

26. To create stories for films, you can choose_____.
- A. Documentary Camp B. Screenwriting Camp
C. Game Design Camp D. 3D Animation Camp
27. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
- A. Screenwriting Camp requires experienced students
B. Documentary Camp provides a three- week program
C. students in Game Design Camp learn to play video games
D. students in 3D Animation Camp receive professional instructions
28. The passage is written to_____.
- A. provide information B. make comparisons
C. give some advice D. express opinions

B

It was my first day of sixth grade. I looked at my schedule and saw that I had Mrs.Foxwell

and this made me happy. Over the next three years, Mrs.Foxwell taught me many important things that I will never forget.

Of all of the teachers and coaches I have had in my life, Mrs' Foxwell has been my favorite leader. In her class, she taught me how to be a successful leader. She also taught me that good

leaders earn everyone's respect.

Mrs. Foxwell is one of the most respected and respectful people I know. She is always kind to

everyone and she treats others the way that she wants to be treated. She taught me respect in many

different ways, but mainly how to be respectful in the business world. She told me that I needed

to have a firm handshake and that I should always look people in the eye when I talk to them.

Mrs' Foxwell also taught me that you could earn someone's respect by working hard to achieve your

goals.

In addition to working at Brandywine Springs, Mrs' Foxwell once worked at a bank as a

manager but she gave that up to teach kids how to be successful. Mrs' Foxwell told our class how

she would cry because of the amount of work she had to do in very little time. She taught our class

that working all night at something you don't love is very stressful, so you should try and do

something you love. In the end, she taught me that you have to keep your head high and pull through. I don't think I have ever worked as hard in any class as I did in her class. We

created

our own 28- page business plan to share with her, our parents, other teachers and our classmates.

Although creating a business from nothing was a lot of hard work, I really enjoyed it and learned

several lessons that will help me throughout life.

I have had a lot of role models in my life, but one of the biggest is Eva Foxwell. She taught

me leadership qualities, how to be respectful and why you should work hard. She changed my life

for the better and I desire to be like her.

29. Mrs.Foxwell taught the writer to show respect by _____.

A. working hard to achieve goals B. looking at people's faces

C. shaking people's hands firmly D. greeting people with joy

30. According to Paragraph 4, Mrs.Foxwell _____.

- A. used to be a bank manager B. was a business planner
C. never cried while facing difficulties D. insisted on doing everything well
31. From the passage, we can learn that Mrs.Foxwell is _____.
A. outgoing and polite B. kind and patient
C. gentle and humorous D. admirable and helpful
32. In the writer's eyes, Mrs.Foxwell is a(n) _____.
A. engineer and coworker B. educator and role model
C. parent and leader D. coach and manager

C

The world's top automakers are increasingly offering more electric vehicle models. This growth is expected to continue, with more people choosing to hit the road with clean-running electric-powered cars.

Environmentalists have praised the automakers for taking major steps to limit harmful pollutants linked to worldwide climate change. But electric vehicles are also known for not producing another kind of pollution—noise. They run on batteries instead of fuel, and can operate in silence.

While many people might consider this a good thing, quiet cars can also cause problems. The main danger is that people walking in areas around electric vehicles face a greater risk of being hit if they cannot hear the cars coming.

Governments in the United States and Europe have recognized this problem. So, they have set requirements for manufacturers to add warning sounds to vehicles operating on electricity.

The U' S' Department of Transportation finalized its rules a year ago. The rules require electric and hybrid (混合能源) vehicles to be equipped with some kind of warning sound when moving at speeds up to 30 kilometers per hour. The rules are aimed at preventing injuries among people walking or riding bicycles and to protect the blind.

So what kinds of sounds can we expect to hear from the next generation of electric vehicles?

One of the easiest solutions would be for carmakers to simply reproduce the sound a car would make if it actually did run on fuel. But many industry officials believe this would be a mistake.

They say this would not support the electric vehicle's true identity. It would also limit great

possibilities to link the car's sound to a whole new image, which could help increase sales.

Frank Welsch is head of technical development at Germany's Volkswagen. He said that

finding the perfect sound mix is not an easy process. “The electric vehicle sound is its identity,”

he said. “It cannot be too annoying. It cannot sound like anything we had in the past.”

An official from Mercedes-Benz said the sound was designed to provide a safe warning without

annoying passengers inside the vehicle. He said the goal was to create a car that remains completely quiet on the inside, but fills the sound requirements and supports the model’s image on

the outside.

It might seem strange to think that part of our automotive future is currently being developed

in the same kinds of recording studios used by musicians. But that is exactly what is happening.

33. The underlined words “hit the road” in Paragraph 1 probably mean _____.

- A. clean a road B. start a trip
- C. avoid an accident D. reduce noise pollution

34. The first two paragraphs are mainly intended to _____.

- A. introduce the topic of the passage
- B. list the advantages of automobiles
- C. provide some facts about electric cars
- D. stress the importance of saving energy

35. Sounds are added to electric cars to _____.

- A. limit pollutants B. increase sales
- C. prevent injuries D. make cars smarter

36. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Electric Car Sounds Promote Sales to a Large Degree
- B. Recording Studios Will Create Sounds for All Electric Cars
- C. Governments Call on People to Design Electric Car Sounds
- D. Electric Cars Need Creative Sounds to Replace Engine Noise

第二部分

I. 听力理解

第三节：(共5 小题；每小题1.5 分，共7.5 分)

听下面一段独白，完成第1 至5 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听独白前，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。这段独白你将听两遍。

Smartphones		
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Make calls and send messages ◆ Play games, take pictures and <u> 1 </u> files 	
History	in 1992	The first smartphone could be bought.
	in 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ericsson made a new phone, called the "smartphone". ◆ Nokia made the first phone with a color screen. ◆ Sony made the first phone with a <u> 2 </u>.
	in 2007	Apple started <u> 3 </u> the iPhone.
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u> 4 </u> and convenient ◆ Packed with applications and <u> 5 </u> 	

II. 语法填空(共10 小题; 每小题1 分, 满分10 分)

在下列句子中的空白处填入适当内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. The price of oil _____ (increase) by 2% since last December.
2. The soccer player is recovering _____ the injury he suffered during the match.
3. _____ she is under great stress, she always wears a smile on her face.
4. The stadium was crowded with fans, many of _____ were wearing the same T- shirts.
5. The new school year in China usually _____ (begin) on the first day of September.
6. We were playing outside while Lily _____ (read) in her study.
7. Beijing Expo 2019, _____ lasts for 162 days, is held in Yanqing from April to October.
8. Last year, a gold medal _____ (award) to Johnson for his outstanding contribution to education.
9. _____ (complete) the difficult project, Tom worked hard and put a lot of effort into it.
10. China is a great country, _____ recent economic achievements have made its people proud.

III. 完成句子(共5 小题; 第1,2 小题每小题2 分, 第3,4,5 小题每小题3 分, 满分13 分)

根据括号中所给提示完成下列句子。

1. 对外国游客而言, 长城值得参观。(be worth doing)

2. 新机场将有益于这个地区的发展。(benefit)

3. 京剧, 我们的国宝, 起源于清朝。(date back to)

4. Mr.Smith 鼓励我们参加即将到来的英语演讲比赛。(participate in)

5. 关注阅读很重要, 因为它能扩大词汇量和增加知识。(focus on)

B 卷 满分50 分

I. 选词填空(共7 小题; 每小题2 分, 满分14 分)

用方框中单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每个单词只能使用一次。

impress responsible pattern disappoint prepare apology
effective

1. Tom's boss asked him to be _____for this project.
2. I was_____to hear that the party had been cancelled.
3. Yesterday the airline company _____for the delay of the flight.
4. Time management is an important skill to help us use time _____.
5. The boy practiced with his classmates in _____for the basketball match next week.
6. During the Spring Festival, paper cuts of different _____are often seen on windows and doors.
7. The president delivered a very _____and inspiring speech at the graduation ceremony, encouraging all the graduates to create a brand- new future.

II. 阅读表达(共4 小题; 每小题2 分, 满分8 分)

阅读下面的短文和问题, 根据短文内容, 在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚, 结构正确, 书写工整。

It's hard to imagine life without smartphones or mobile devices. But it wasn't until 3G that smartphones began to influence and change our life. Since then, faster network speeds have been contributing to the creation and widespread use of cloud technology enabling ride- sharing apps, HD entertainment, and video calls. While 3G and 4G powered these services, 5G represents another connectivity jump beginning this year.

5G is known for fast speeds, low latency—the time between data request and its delivery, and more capacity—the amount that the data can be contained, setting the stage for immediate improvements to existing experiences as well as the development of new, yet- to- be- imagined technological advancements.

From day 1, 5G is designed to make everything faster, providing fiber- like speeds to support great demand for unlimited data. You should notice improved download speeds, superior quality video streaming and virtually instant cloud access as 5G is launched in 2019. And it should be easier than ever to download your favorite series at the airport or deliver massive files to colleagues when you're on the go. What's more, 5G is designed to deliver entirely new real- time experiences we've never had before.

One good thing about 5G and edge computing is extended reality, which could transform your experience from passive watching to living the moment. The other good thing is AR shopping, which can make the shopping experience more fun, an experience that can allow you to see how a sofa will fit in your home, a try- it- before- you- buy- it type of experience.

2020 has been declared the year in which 5G will become commercially possible. Global carriers have started 5G speed trials. Developed cities will be the first to experience 5G, as rural areas currently lack the infrastructure (基础设施) to support the network. In order to continue to advance technologically, we will need a stronger network. The future of innovation (创新) depends on the successful implementation (实现) of 5G—and when we get there, it will truly revolutionize the world.

1. What is 5G known for? (不多于7 个单词)

2. What are the two good things about 5G? (不多于5 个单词)

3. Where will 5G first be experienced? (不多于3 个单词)

4. What is the purpose of the passage? (不多于4 个单词)

III. 阅读理解(共4 小题; 每小题2 分, 满分8 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Philosophers from Aristotle to the Beatles have argued that money does not buy happiness.

But it seems to help. Since 2005, Gallup, a pollster (民意调查) has asked a representative sample of adults from countries across the world to rate their life satisfaction on a scale from zero to ten. The headline result is clear: the richer the country, on average, the higher the level of self-reported happiness. The simple correlation (相关性) suggests that doubling GDP per person lifts life satisfaction by about 0.7 points.

Yet the prediction that as a country gets richer, its mood will improve has an unclear record.

In 1974 Richard Easterlin, an economist, discovered that average life satisfaction in America had failed to develop between 1946 and 1970 even as GDP per person had grown by 65% over the same period. He went on to find a similar disconnection in other places, too. Although income

is correlated with happiness when looking across countries—and although economic downturns are reliable sources of short-term suffering—long-term GDP growth does not seem to be enough to turn the average frown (皱眉) upside-down.

The “Easterlin paradox (悖论)” has been hotly debated since, with some economists claiming to find a link between growth and rising happiness by using better quality data. On March 20th the latest Gallup data were presented in the World Happiness Report, an annual UN-backed study. The new data provide some evidence for both sides of the debate, but on the whole, suggest that the paradox is alive and well.

There are important examples of national income and happiness rising and falling together. The most significant—in terms of population—is China, where GDP per person has doubled over a decade, while average happiness has risen by 0.43 points. Among rich countries, Germany enjoys higher incomes and greater cheer than ten years ago. Venezuela, once the fifth-happiest country in the world, has become miserable as its economy has collapsed. Looking across countries, growth is correlated with rising happiness.

Yet that correlation is very weak. Of the 125 countries for which good data exist, 43 have seen GDP per person and happiness move in opposite directions. Like China, India is a populous developing economy that is growing quickly. But happiness is down by about 1.2 points in the past decade. America, the subject of Easterlin’s first study, has again seen happiness fall as the economy has grown. In total, the world’s population looks roughly equally divided between places where happiness and incomes have moved in the same direction over the past ten years, and places where they have separated.

1. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?
 - A. Economic downturns do not cause people’s unhappiness.
 - B. Economic growth increased average life satisfaction in America.
 - C. Long-term GDP growth does not necessarily make people happy.
 - D. The correlation between people’s mood and income can be predicted.
2. Which of the following countries has both a better economy and happier people?
 - A. India.
 - B. America.
 - C. Venezuela.
 - D. China.
3. The passage is mainly developed by _____.
 - A. giving explanations
 - B. presenting research data

- C. giving definition D. listing examples
4. Which of the following does the writer probably agree with?
- A. The relationship between economic growth and rising happiness is uncertain.
B. Countries with similar population tend to have more things in common.
C. Half of the world enjoys growth when economy and mood are positive.
D. National income and happiness will always rise and fall regularly.

IV. 书面表达(满分20分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。来你校交流的英国学生Jim想参加即将开展的“传统文化进校园”活动(剪纸、武术、京剧等)。请你给他写一封邮件,介绍其中一项活动,内容包括:

1. 该活动的时间和地点;
2. 该活动的内容;
3. 欢迎他参加。

注意: 1. 词数不少于50;

2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

提示词: 传统文化进校园 Traditional Culture Entering Campus

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

北京市西城区 2018—2019 学年度第二学期期末试卷

高一英语参考答案

2019.7

A 卷 (第一部分)

I. 听力理解 第一、二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. C | 9. A | 10. B |

II. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. C | 15. B |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. D |
| 21. B | 22. A | 23. C | 24. A | 25. D |

III. 阅读理解 (共 11 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 22 分)

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. B | 27. D | 28. A | 29. C | 30. A | 31. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

32. B 33. B 34. A 35. C 36. D

A 卷（第二部分）

I. 听力理解第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

1. store 2. camera 3. selling 4. Small 5. information

II. 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. has increased 2. from 3. Although/While
4. whom 5. begins 6. was reading
7. which 8. was awarded 9. To complete
10. whose

III. 完成句子（共 5 小题；第 1、2 小题每小题 2 分，第 3、4、5 小题每小题 3 分，满分 13 分）

1. For foreign tourists, the Great Wall is worth visiting.
2. The new airport will benefit the development of this area.
3. Beijing Opera, our national treasure, dates back to the Qing Dynasty.
4. Mr. Smith encouraged us to participate in the coming English speech contest.
5. It is important to focus on reading because it can enlarge vocabulary and increase knowledge.

B 卷

I. 选词填空（共 7 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 14 分）

1. responsible 2. disappointed 3. apologized 4. effectively
5. preparation 6. patterns 7. impressive

II. 阅读表达（共 4 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 8 分）

1. Fast speeds, low latency and more capacity.
2. Extended reality and AR shopping.
3. In developed cities.
4. To introduce 5G.

III. 阅读理解（共 4 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 8 分）

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A

IV. 书面表达（满分 20 分）

Possible version

Dear Jim,

How's everything going? Knowing that you are interested in "Traditional Culture Entering Campus", I'm writing to introduce one of the exciting events to you—Appreciation of Peking Opera.

It will be held in the school auditorium on July 1, from 9 to 11 a.m. This event will start with a lecture delivered by a professor from The Central Academy of Drama, who will introduce basic knowledge and history of Peking Opera. Then comes the highlight of the event—the opera performance. A classic play, “Farewell My Concubine”, will be presented, harmoniously combining acting, singing and acrobatics. After that, there will be an opportunity to draw Peking Opera masks and even to try on the fabulous costumes.

I know you like Peking Opera, so I strongly recommend you attend this event with us. I am looking forward to seeing you there.

Yours,
Li Hua

北京市西城区 2018—2019 学年度第二学期期末试卷

高一英语听力录音材料

第一节：听下面四段对话。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。

Text 1

W: Recently, I'm taking Chinese painting classes.
M: Cool! What have you painted so far?
W: I've painted flowers, birds and fish. Would you like to take classes with me?
M: That sounds interesting. Maybe I can join you and I want to paint my favorite animal, horses.

Text 2

W: Mike, it's Anne. Listen, there are no trains this morning because of the railway construction.
Is it OK if I take a taxi to work? If yes, will the company pay?
M: Can't you use your car? It's much cheaper.
W: It's being repaired at the shop.
M: OK, then. But make sure you ask for a receipt. See you later.

Text 3

W: Hi, isn't the snow great? I've been playing in it all morning. This is the first time I've ever seen snow.
M: So it must be fun.
W: Yes. I stayed up late last night watching the snowstorm as the wind blew the snow.
M: This morning the sky is clear and the sun is shining on the snow. It's a winter wonderland.

Text 4

M: Hi, Joy. What are you going to do this Saturday?
W: In the morning, I think I'm going to the gym because I haven't been there for a while. And then I think I will clean my house because it's a bit messy now.
M: And in the evening?
W: I think I'm going to have dinner with my friends.

第二节：听下面三段对话。每段对话后有两道小题，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。每段对话你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

Text 5

M: Hello, Nick speaking.
W: Hi, it's your cousin, Helen.
M: How are you?
W: Fine. I'm calling to ask if Grandpa's 70th birthday party will be on Friday the 26th or Saturday the 27th.
M: Actually, Mum and Uncle Jack decided on Sunday the 28th because several people couldn't be there on Friday or Saturday.
W: OK. Are you going to have the party at your house?
M: Mine is too small. There is a nice room at my father's golf club. So we will have it there. There's lunch at Mario's restaurant before the party.
W: Sounds great. See you then.
M: See you, Helen.

听下面一段对话，回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

Text 6

M: Melody Music Shop?
W: Yes. How can I help you?
M: My name is Sam Bennett. I saw your advertisement for a Saturday job. What are the hours?
W: The shop is open from ten to six but I'm always here from eight till eight on Saturday, so I really need some help from nine to seven.
M: I see. What kind of help?
W: The most important thing is helping customers. I also want someone to do a bit of cleaning.
M: Where is the shop? I've never been there.
W: It's not in the town center. It's inside the university, a three-minute walk from Main Street. Any other questions?
M: Can I come and see you at 2 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon?
W: Sure. See you then.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

Text 7

M: Hi, Lisa! How is the new flat?
W: It's great. But we haven't finished moving all our furniture yet.
M: Did you have any problems when you moved?
W: A few. The leather sofa was too big for the living room so it's in the dining room for now.
M: What's your new bedroom like?
W: It's bigger than my old one and I can have the computer in there now. We had it in the corner of the kitchen before. My parents have put the small TV in their room, but they said I could have one for my birthday.
M: Great. What about that large mirror you had in the kitchen? Have you still got it?
W: Yes. Now it looks really good in the new bathroom. And do you remember my mum's books? Well, she now has new bookshelves in the hall. It's much better than the books being in their bedroom. Why don't you come and see us this evening?
M: That would be great. I'll do that.

第三节：听下面一段独白，完成第 1 至 5 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听独白前，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。这段独白你将听两遍。

Text 8

Almost everyone has a smartphone. They're used to make calls and send messages. However, they do much more. These machines let us play games, take pictures and store files. A smartphone is like a phone, camera and computer all in one.

Smartphones weren't common until about ten years ago. Before smartphones, mobile phones were used to make calls and send text messages. The first smartphone was the IBM Simon. It could first be bought in 1992. It was a simple version of the smartphone we see today. The Simon was a mobile phone with a touch screen that could send and receive emails and faxes.

In 1997, the Swedish company Ericsson made a new phone. It was called the "smartphone." That was how the word "smartphone" started. Soon many companies started making smartphones. Nokia made the first phone with a color screen. Sony made the first phone with a camera.

Apple started selling the iPhone in 2007. It was the first smartphone with all the important features in one device. Soon most mobile phones looked a lot like the iPhone.

Smartphones make communication fast and easy. They are small and convenient. They easily fit into pockets. Even though they are small, they are packed with applications and information. They've become an important part of our modern life.

第三节到此结束。听力理解部分到此结束。

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。

目前，北京高考在线拥有旗下拥有北京高考在线网站和北京高考资讯微信公众号两大媒体矩阵，关注用户超 10 万+。

北京高考在线_2018 年北京高考门户网站

<http://www.gaokzx.com/>

北京高考资讯微信：bj-gaokao

北京高考资讯

关于我们

北京高考资讯隶属于太星网络旗下，北京地区高考领域极具影响力的升学服务平台。

北京高考资讯团队一直致力于提供最专业、最权威、最及时、最全面的高考政策和资讯。期待与更多中学达成更广泛的合作和联系。

长按二维码 识别关注



微信公众号：bj-gaokao

官方网址：www.gaokzx.com

咨询热线：010-5751 5980