

海淀区高三年级第二学期英语查漏补缺试题

2018. 5

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第一部分 阅读理解

A

In 2013, Eric and Winnie founded their company Dyelicious, the first kitchen trash workshop in the city.

Their office is actually a small laboratory. Sometimes, they spend a whole day boiling or “cooking”, adding sugar, vinegar, and salt among other ingredients(组成部分). In doing so, an orange peel can be turned into orange dye and a rotten pineapple might be turned into a beautiful yellow color.

At the beginning, Eric and Winnie were always laughed at by local vegetable sellers when they asked for their waste. But when the sellers saw the results of their up-cycling, they became more supportive. Over the past five years, Dyelicious has turned more than six tons of food waste into dyes for dresses, scarves and handicrafts, turning the old saying of “one man’s trash is another man’s treasure” into a reality. Turning the food into dye is a small step in alleviating(缓解) food waste woes, but it’s at least a beginning.

Dyelicious sells the dyed products and teaches people how to DIY their own nice clothes and handicrafts. While running the business is definitely not easy, the group says it’s worthwhile.

The waste problem is a pressing issue in the city, as its landfills are expected to be full in two to three years. Eric and Winnie are trying to make a small step to change society and are hoping to gain big improvements for environmental protection in the city.

1. What does the underlined word “trash” in the first paragraph mean?
 

A. Cooking equipment.	B. Food waste, rubbish of food.
C. A trap, a device to catch.	D. A boiling and cooking container.
2. When was this passage written?
 

A. In 2008.	B. In 2009.	C. In 2013.	D. In 2017.
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3. From the fourth paragraph, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. Dyelicious may be still losing money	B. the job of dying clothes and handicrafts may be not easy
C. the company may be producing clothes and handicrafts in quantity now	D. running the business is hard now because many people have learned the skills
4. From the passage, we can see the writer may think that \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. Dyelicious is a bit too small as a kitchen trash workshop	B. Dyelicious will make the clothes and handicrafts nice
C. Dyelicious will make great contribution to the environment	D. Dyelicious can make a lot of money by selling its dyed products

B

New rules from the China National Tourism Administration prohibit guides from steering(操纵) their clients to illegal or immoral activities, such as gambling or drugs.

Guides are also prohibited from forcing clients to shop at businesses during a tour, or to charge extra money against a client's wishes, through intimidation, restricting a person's freedom or using physical force. Those who violate the rules will have their licenses revoked(吊销), and income generated through such misbehavior will be confiscated(没收). In addition, violators will be fined between 2,000 and 20,000 yuan(\$300 to \$3,000).

The administration said the quality of tour guides and the services they provide are key to the way the industry is perceived in China and abroad. Through the rules, which will take effect on Jan 1, the administration hopes to ensure healthy development of the domestic tourism market.

Mr. Wang, a professor of tourism administration at Beijing International Studies University, said the new rules act as a supplement to existing tourism law. "They elaborate tour guides' responsibilities and will be very helpful for the national tourism administration in strengthening its governance of this group of professionals," Wang said.

The 2001 regulations listed some prohibited behaviors, and guides who were found in violation would have points taken away from their annual scores. In 2015 and 2016, many media reports appeared about misbehaving tour guides at popular destinations. Guide services start with 10 points each year. Points are required to maintain a license, so if all 10 are lost, the guide service is shut down.

The new rules describe situations beyond what were in the 2001 regulations, and cover circumstances in which a tour guide would be in violation and punishments are laid out in detail, noting that some of the examples reflect situations that have been reported domestically in recent years. Forced shopping, verbal abuse of clients and even abandoning clients half way through a tour were among the misdeeds.

5. Where does the passage probably come from?
  - A. A newspaper.
  - B. A tour guide's diary.
  - C. The 2001 regulations.
  - D. China National Tourism Administration.
6. What does the underlined word "They" in the fourth paragraph refer to?
  - A. The tourists.
  - B. The new rules.
  - C. The tour guides.
  - D. The 2001 regulations.
7. Which of the following statements about the new rules is true?
  - A. They will replace the 2001 regulations.
  - B. They are replacements of the existing tourism law.
  - C. They cover more detailed description as a supplement.
  - D. They will act as new tourism standards replacing the old ones.

8. From the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there will be more misbehaving tour guides
  - B. many travel agencies will go out of business
  - C. more misdeeds will appear at popular destinations
  - D. the domestic tourism market will be more normal

C

There are mainly four great traditional cuisines that are viewed as demonstrative of Chinese culinary(烹饪的) skills.

**Shandong**

It is all about local, fr-esh ingredients and the stars are the seafood, including scallops, prawns, clams, sea cucumbers, and squid. Other commonly used ingredients include maize, pe-anuts, millet, wheat, oat, and a distinct type of vinegar. Quick-fry, stir-fried, stewed and braised items are among the more than thirty cooking techniques of Shandong cuisine.

**Cantonese**

Authentic Cantonese cuisine is among the most adventurous in China in terms of variety of ingredients as the Cantonese are famous, even among the Chinese, for their extr-remely wide definition of what is considered edible(可食用的). Sauces, like Hoisin, oyster, plum or sweet and sour are predominant in Cantonese cuisine which produces light, sweet, tender and crisp dishes.

**Sichuan**

Saying Sichuan cuisine is hot and spicy is an understatement. Mouth-numbing(麻嘴的) and sweat-inducing, one can easily become addicted to the Sichuan peppercorn and dry peppers. Also sweat-inducing but in a diff-erent way is the Sichuan(as well as Chongqing) hotpot – perfect for the winter yet beloved by locals in the summer. The uniqueness of its cuisine also resides in its two cooking methods, the dry-braising(焖) and the dry-stewing.

**Huaiyang**

Considered a sub-regional style of the Jiangsu region, which also claims Shanghai and Hangzhou cuisine as descendants, Huaiyang cuisine is renowned for the delicateness of the dishes as well as the liberal use of sugar. Chefs of Huaiyang cuisine are more concerned with the presentation of the dishes as opposed to the “large plate stir fry everything” mentality typical of northern Chinese cuisine. Representative dishes include tofu noodles, beggar’s chicken, congee, Yangzhou fried rice and braised meatballs. Another standout is the crab soup dumplings.

9. Which is the characteristic of Sichuan cuisine?
- A. The most adventurous.
  - B. Quick-fry fresh seafood.
  - C. Sweet, using much sugar.
  - D. Spicy and mouth-numbing.
10. What’s typical of northern Chinese cuisine?
- A. Delicate and slightly sweet.
  - B. Large plate stir fry everything.
  - C. Using a distinct type of vinegar.
  - D. Sweat-inducing for resisting cold.
11. Which of the following is typical of one of the four traditional cuisines?

- A. Dry peppers; Beggar's chicken.      B. Seafood; crisp; sweet and sour.  
C. Sea cucumbers; peanuts; wheat.      D. dry-braising; braised meatballs.

D

I love iPhone. I still remember the excitement I felt peeling back the protective plastic from my shiny new iPhone X. What a gorgeous piece of technology! That feeling didn't last.

I could point out a list of complaints, like how Face ID is inconsistent, the bright metal casing is scratch-prone(易擦伤的), and the price tag is astronomical. But there's really one shortcoming that matters to me.

Though the phone is only a bit bigger than the iPhone 6, iPhone 7, and iPhone 8, the bigger screen dramatically changes how you interact with the device. The new gestures required by the notch(选择图标) at the top of the phone mean there's no way to look at my notifications(通知) with only one hand or access the control center. It considerably limits the usability of the phone when I'm on the go or when I have only one hand free. The top two rows of apps on the home screen are basically inaccessible without a sliding move, and it makes me paranoid(妄想的) I'm going to drop the \$1,000 device. The fear of dropping the phone comes from the \$549 bill to repair the cracked glass on its back. I hate the idea of risking that just trying to see my notifications. With my previous iPhone, the 6, I could use my pinky(小手指) as a kind of shelf for the phone to sit on as I tapped away, texting, checking email, or changing songs on Spotify. The X's size doesn't let that happen. I envied my friend when she showed me her new iPhone 8.

At first, I thought it was just an adjustment period. I experienced something similar with my previous phone. Like the X's new shape, the iPhone 6 represented a dramatic departure in form from previous iPhones. When I upgraded to the 6 from my iPhone 4S, I had similar doubts about one-handed use. I ended up falling in love with the phone. That same thing did not happen with the X a month into using it. Determined!

12. According to the writer, what is exactly wrong with iPhone X?  
A. Its price is too high.      B. Its screen is a bit too big.  
C. Its Face ID is inconsistent.      D. Its metal frame is easy to be scratched.
13. How do you think the writer will look at the notifications for safe?  
A. Use the pinky as a shelf.      B. Use the X with a sliding move.  
C. Use the X with both hands.      D. Use the X with only one hand free.
14. How much has the writer spent on the X?  
A. \$451.      B. \$549.      C. \$1,000.      D. \$1,549.
15. What do you think the writer will do according to passage?  
A. Downgrade the X.      B. Change the using habits.

C. Stop using iPhone.

D. Go on with the adjustment period.

## 第二节

### A

Though Thaler, a behaviorism psychologist, hasn't specifically studied the field of communication, his principle works just as well if your mission is to reach and engage your audience. "If you want to get somebody to do something-, make it easy." 16 Here're the ways applying Thaler's approach:

Develop a single high concept to summarize your message. The idea is that to make it easy for your audience, distill(精炼) what you're trying to convey in a short phrase or sentence.

Lead with your point. And now that you've figured out the most important message to communicate, make that your headline or subject line. 17 It attracts their attention. It promises the solution to a problem.

Emphasize the benefit. Answer your audience's key questions: "18" "What's in it for me?"

Be briefer than you ever thought possible. Don't worry about word count; just cut and cut until only the most important is left.

19 We're living in a visually mediated society, and most people would much rather watch a video or scan a photo or spend time on an infographic(信息图) than read.

Reduce friction. In communication, friction occurs when an audience member is intrigued(使着迷)by a topic, but then meets with resistance on his or her quest(跟踪搜寻) to engage with content. 20

Provide a clear way to learn more. Most people will want just a bite of information, but some will long for a snack. So provide an easy way to get more substance.

- A. Why do you think so?
- B. How does this affect me?
- C. Use visuals to instantly convey your meaning.
- D. That's the first thing audience members notice.
- E. So you'd lower your voice before the audience.
- F. So think about how to make the experience easier.
- G. How does this relate to improving communication?

B

**How to Stop Worrying About Being Perfect**

We don't have to be perfect all the time. Perfection is an illusion(幻影) because we are all human. 21 Even something like a weather report or a stock prediction is out of date the second it's released(发布).

**Question your thinking.**

22 It's so subjective. It's up to us. It's not what someone else does, has, or delivers. So, ask yourself, "What do I really want?" When you find out—ooh! What a relief!

23

Sheryl Sandberg explains that she constantly gets long emails from customers and colleagues that want long responses in return. But busy as she is, she'll often reply in one sentence because it's done that way. So forgive yourself for doing the similar thing when you need to. "Done is better than perfect," as they say.

**Don't jump to judgment.**

There's no one more critical(爱挑剔的) of you than you. 24 Because we tend to focus on what's going wrong in our study and lives over what's going right. If you have done your best, that is excellent. Go on!

**Enjoy the process.**

Life is 99 percent journey. Yes, we have those great moments that unforgettably bring us joy—that praise from our teacher, the lovely touches from our parents, whatever it is—but that lasts... well... a few seconds, really. We get used to it pretty fast. 25

- A. How to stop worrying?
- B. What is perfect, anyway?
- C. Know not perfect but do.ne.
- D. We all have o-ur flaws(瑕疵).
- E. Judge right or wrong before going on.

- F. Then we buckle up(扣紧安全带) for the next journey.  
G. You don't have to be so eager to put yourself down as a failure.

1-5 BDACA 6-10 BCDDB 11-15 CBCDA  
16-20 GDBCF 21-25 DBCGF

## 第二部分 完形填空

I log onto a computer at the doctor's office to say I have arrived and then wait until a voice calls me into the examination room. There, a robotic nurse 1 me onto the scales and then takes my blood pressure. Some time later, in steps the 2, who is also a robot. He notes down my 3 and gives me a prescription(处方). I pay for my 4 using a credit card machine and return home without having met another human being.

This is my nightmarish(噩梦般的) vision of the 5, which hasn't happened – 6 not yet.

I should say I really do like many aspects of 7. I am a big fan of air conditioning in the summer and heaters in 8. But I am writing this because I don't want machines to 9.

When I call my dentist's office and actually get a human being on the line, I am 10. And when I see the introduction of yet more self-service checkout stations at the grocery store, I feel like 11, "When it comes to cashiers, make mine 12, please!"

After all, human cashiers sometimes 13 you a store coupon (优惠券) for items you are 14. Even more than that, real-life cashiers often take an interest in particularly cute children, which can 15 a young mother's day. A cashier may also show compassion for an elderly person 16 to get that last penny out of her purse.

Machines can be 17 and cost-effective and they often get the job done just fine. 18 they lack an element so important to everyday life.

Call it the spirit, the soul or the heart. It is 19 no machine will ever have. It is being human that 20 us to smile at others, which may be what they need at that moment.

- |                  |                |               |                 |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. tears      | B. directs     | C. follows    | D. separates    |
| 2. A. teacher    | B. lawyer      | C. doctor     | D. engineer     |
| 3. A. signals    | B. symbols     | C. sculptures | D. symptoms     |
| 4. A. bill       | B. visit       | C. medicine   | D. examination  |
| 5. A. past       | B. present     | C. future     | D. history      |
| 6. A. at most    | B. at last     | C. at least   | D. at intervals |
| 7. A. commercial | B. agriculture | C. literature | D. technology   |
| 8. A. summer     | B. autumn      | C. spring     | D. winter       |
| 9. A. take over  | B. pass by     | C. cut in     | D. go away      |

10. A. annoyed      B. thrilled      C. discouraged      D. disappointed  
11. A. crying      B. laughing      C. shouting      D. whispering  
12. A. machine      B. human      C. animal      D. plant  
13. A. give      B. remind      C. bargain      D. purchase  
14. A. ruining      B. producing      C. advertising      D. buying  
15. A. brighten      B. darken      C. strengthen      D. widen  
16. A. turning      B. happening      C. describing      D. struggling  
17. A. urgent      B. efficient      C. frequent      D. consistent  
18. A. But      B. Because      C. Otherwise      D. Therefore  
19. A. everything      B. something      C. anything      D. nothing  
20. A. encourages      B. persuades      C. punishes      D. explores  
1-5 BCDBC    6-10 CDDAB    11-15 CBADA    16-20 DBABA

## 第三部分 书面表达

## 第一节

## A

假如你是李华，本学期你校运动俱乐部(Sports Club)正在招收武术队员(martial members)。请给你来自美国的留学生朋友 Reef 写封邮件邀请他加入，内容包括：

1. 具体的培训安排（时间与地点等）；
2. 报名方式及截止日期；
3. 邮件发至 [artsteam@163.com](mailto:artsteam@163.com)。

Dear Reef,

How is everything going? The arts team of our school is admitting fresh learners. I'm sure it will appeal to you, for you have been enthusiastic about martial arts. Therefore, I'd love to invite you to join the team. Here follows the information in detail.

The arts team is going to organize learning programs and activities from 2:30 to 4:30 every Tuesday afternoon in the school gym. If you are fond of it, you can send an email to [artsteam@163.com](mailto:artsteam@163.com). The deadline is April 28th. I sincerely hope you could join us. Don't hesitate to ask me if you have any questions.

I will appreciate it if you could offer me an early reply.

Yours,  
Li Hua

## B

假如你校将举行 60 周年校庆作品展示，请你以你校英语报刊编辑的身份用英文写一则征集作品的短文，发送到邮箱 [lh6688@163.com](mailto:lh6688@163.com)。内容包括：

1. 作品主题：反映校园生活，表达祝福；
2. 作品形式：照片、画作、诗词等等；
3. 截止日期：2018 年 1 月 30 日。

注意：

1. 词数不少于 50；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；



3. 开头已为你写好，不计入总词数。

With the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our school approaching, \_\_\_\_\_

With the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our school approaching, we are going to hold an exhibition in its honor. We sincerely hope that all students will provide original artworks to celebrate its birthday.

We will be happy to see photos of different school activities which have left a deep impression on you. Besides, you can write Chinese poems, sharing your sweet experiences of school life. Paintings are also preferred. Whatever your works are, they will show your talents on such a special occasion. More importantly, it is a good opportunity to extend your best wishes to the school as well as display your colorful school life. Please send in your works before January 30<sup>th</sup>.

We really appreciate everyone's active participation.

(以下三篇无答案，仅供创意参考)

#### C

假如你是红星中学高三学生会主席李华，下周会有你们友好学校 St Johnson School 师生交流团来你校访问。作为学生代表，你将在全校大会上发表演讲，欢迎他们的到来。请你写好这篇发言稿，内容包括

1. 表达欢迎；
2. 介绍你校为交流团准备的中国特色的课程及活动的种类和内容；
3. 表达美好祝愿。

注意： 1. 词数不少于 50；  
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

#### D

你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他所在的学校组织学生今年暑期来北京参加中国传统技能夏令营，他很感兴趣，有两种可以选择：“中国书法夏令营”或者“中国武术夏令营”。Jim 希望你能给些建议。请你给 Jim 回信，内容包括：

1. 你建议的班型；
2. 你的理由；
3. 你的祝愿。

注意： 1. 词数不少于 50；  
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

中国书法 Chinese Calligraphy      武术 martial art

#### E

假设你是红星中学李华，你校将举办用英文讲中国故事活动，请你以 “Our motherland,

so awesome!” 为题写一篇演讲稿，讲述我们国家近年取得的一项成就。内容包括：

1. 该成就是什么；
2. 该成就的主要内容；
3. 该成就对你的影响。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

情景作文素材（无绘图、无答案，仅供创意参考）

(1)

假设你是某国际学校高三（1）班的学生李华，上周你邀请外籍朋友 Tom 来你们学校参加了一年一度的学生节，带领他体验了不一样的中国文化。请根据下面四幅图的顺序，介绍这一过程，并向校刊投稿。不少于 60 词。

图一：

你在校门口等候 Tom 的到来，他脸上露出惊喜的表情。校园内，同学们三三两两的聚在一起，非常兴奋，有一个大的横幅“学生节之传统文化的美”。

图二：

很大的一个舞台，同学们正在进行传统文化服饰展，他们身穿绣着各种精美的传统图案的汉服，有龙、凤凰、荷花，拿着扇子，跟随者音乐进行各种表演。你在低声向 Tom 介绍，他一脸的震惊，不可思议。

图三：

来到一个画室，里面的同学们正在进行国画的表演，在他们的旁边有已经画好了的荷花，水中游动的金鱼，苍翠的青松等。Tom 在一个同学的指导下，画了一个小兔子。大家微笑鼓掌，Tom 笑了。

图四：报告厅，同学们在进行诗歌朗诵比赛，Tom 虽然听不太懂，但是被诗歌的韵律和节奏所打动，在我的简单翻译下，他的脸上露出了舒心的笑容。

(2)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。上周是“红楼梦周”，你参加了由校文学俱乐部组织的一系列活动。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇周记，记述你参加活动的全过程。

上周一，我和同学们在校园里收到了由校文学俱乐部的同学制作的宣传册。宣传册里描述了“红楼梦之周”里即将举办的一系列活动，包括以古典名著《红楼梦》为主题的讲座、读书沙龙等。我很感兴趣。

周二，我参加了关于以“红楼梦”为主题的讲座，主讲人是一位著名的当代作家。讲座很精彩，我对《红楼梦》的写作背景、作者生平、人物性格、故事寓意等有了更全面深入的认识。

周三，我参观了以作家曹雪芹为主的展览。通过这个展览了解到曹雪芹的家庭背景、成长经历等，体会到作家的成长背景对作品的深刻影响。

周五下午，我和其他《红楼梦》的爱好者一起参加了一个读书沙龙，大家纷纷谈及自己读《红楼梦》的体会。

通过这次的“红楼梦之周”我体会到大家对于中国古典文学的热爱，更为我们国家有这样出色的文化遗产而骄傲。

(3)

- 1、微信群聊，确定除夕那天一起去看望老师。
- 2、你书写春联。
- 3、几个同学一起乘地铁去老师家。
- 4、到老师家，送上春联，老师喜笑颜开。