

北京一六一中学学科训练 (一)

英语

本试卷共 8 页, 共 120 分。考试时长 100 分钟。考生务必将答案写在答题卡上, 在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后, 将答题卡通过小管家上传给任课教师。

第一部分: 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

I never met Aunt Helen until the day when Mother sent me over to visit her with some chicken soup. I 1 (learn) that she had slipped on the stairs and her ankle 2 (hurt) badly. The door opened almost immediately 3 my knocking at it. In front of me stood an old lady who looked so neat and elegant that I was quite surprised. I had never realized that an old woman could be "beautiful".

B

It is a terrible habit to put off doing things until tomorrow. One way to get rid of it is to change 4 we are doing gradually. We can start with a daily schedule of the things we need to finish. If we begin to follow our own schedule for each day, we will stop 5 (delay), becoming highly efficient and well-organized. Life will become far less difficult and each day will be 6 (easy) to face. We will certainly feel much better too, because we will know that we can overcome our weakness and improve 7 (we).

C

Mount Tai is one of China's most famous 8 (mountain) because it is a perfect combination of culture and natural landscapes. 9 (locate) in central Shandong Province, Mount Tai rises 1,545 meters above sea level. Its highest peak (山峰) Yuhuangding stands over deep valleys and above other peaks. A seemingly endless flight of stone steps leads you to the Heavenly Southern Gate 10 you look around in the distance, enjoying the wonderful views of beauty beyond beauty and scenery beyond scenery.

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。

During the war, my husband was stationed at an army camp in a desert in California. I went to live there in order to be 11 him. I hated the place. I had never 12 been so unhappy. My husband was ordered out on a long-term duty, and I was left in a tiny shack (棚屋) alone. The heat was 13 - almost 125°F even in the shade of a cactus (仙人掌). 14 a soul to talk to. The wind blew non-stop, and all the food I ate, and the very air I breathed, were 15 with sand, sand, sand!

I was so sorry for myself that I wrote to my parents. I told them I was 16 and coming back home. I said I couldn't stand it one minute longer. I 17 be in prison! My father answered my 18 with just two lines - two lines that will always sing in my 19 - two lines that completely changed my life:

*Two men looked out from prison bars,
One saw the mud, the other saw the stars.*

I read those two lines 20. I was ashamed of myself. I made up my mind I would find out what was good in my present 21: I would look for the stars.

I made friends with the natives, and their 22 amazed me. They gave me presents of the favorite artworks which they had 23 to sell to tourists. I studied the delightful forms of the cactus. I wanted for the desert sunsets, and 24 for seashells that had been left there millions of years ago when the sands of the desert had been an ocean 25.

What brought about this 26 change in me? The desert hadn't changed, 27 I had. I had changed my 28. And by doing so, I changed an unhappy experience into the most amazing 29 of my life. I was excited by this new world that I had discovered. I had looked out of my self-created prison and 30 the stars.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. off | B. behind | C. near | D. beyond |
| 12. A. before | B. already | C. then | D. still |
| 13. A. inflexible | B. incomprehensible | C. uncontrollable | D. unbearable |
| 14. A. Only | B. Not | C. Many | D. Such |
| 15. A. covered | B. filled | C. buried | D. charged |
| 16. A. catching up | B. keeping up | C. giving up | D. getting up |
| 17. A. ought to | B. might well | C. would rather | D. had better |
| 18. A. request | B. call | C. question | D. letter |
| 19. A. comparison | B. imagination | C. consideration | D. memory |
| 20. A. over and over | B. by and by | C. up and down | D. now and then |
| 21. A. company | B. occupation | C. situation | D. relationship |
| 22. A. movement | B. reaction | C. guidance | D. purpose |
| 23. A. refused | B. failed | C. managed | D. happened |
| 24. A. asked | B. hunted | C. waited | D. headed |
| 25. A. floor | B. surface | C. rock | D. level |
| 26. A. shocking | B. challenging | C. puzzling | D. astonishing |
| 27. A. as | B. but | C. for | D. or |
| 28. A. attitude | B. principle | C. identity | D. standard |
| 29. A. vacation | B. operation | C. affair | D. adventure |
| 30. A. sought | B. counted | C. found | D. reached |

第二部分：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

| All Summer Camp Programs | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Llandoverly, Wales, UK</p> <p>Language and Music for Life(LMFL)—Founded in 1997, Language and Music for Life offers unique 2-week summer music and language courses. LMFL provides quality one-to-one training in a wide range of instruments & voice tuition to highly-motivated musicians of all ages.</p> <p>Study programs & classes include: 2 weeks with Musical Masterclasses: Composition, Violin, Piano, Recorder, Guitar, Classical Singing...</p> |
|  | <p>Saint-Raphael, France</p> <p>France Langue & Culture (FLC)—Experience a fun, educational language holiday for all the family this summer! FLC is the most family-friendly language school providing French summer classes for teens & young children.</p> <p>Study programs & classes include: 1-4Week Sessions • Children's Summer Camps for ages 4-12 • Courses for teenagers ages 13-17, with homestay accommodation by French host families.</p> |
|  | <p>Quebec City, Quebec, Canada</p> <p>Edu-Inter Summer Language School (EI)—EI offers summer French programs for children & teenagers (ages 10-17) and adults (16+). Quebec City is the only major city in Canada that offers a 100% French-speaking environment, making it the ideal location for learning and practicing French.</p> <p>Study programs & classes include: 2 weeks' Summer French Programs: For Children & Teenagers (ages 10-17) • French & Cooking • French & Dance • French & Horse Riding • French & Music...</p> |
|  | <p>Cambridge, England, UK</p> <p>Reach Cambridge-Academic Camps(RC)—RC offers UK & international high school students the opportunity to gain an invaluable academic experience through a summer course in one of the top educational facilities in the world. We provide unique and academic programs for students ages 14-18.</p> <p>Study programs & classes include: 2 & 3-week Summer Camps • Chemistry & Medical Sciences • Computer Science & Math • Economics • ESL • History & Politics • Law...</p> |

31. Why is Quebec the ideal location for learning and practicing French?

- A. It offers summer French programs.
- B. It is the only major city in Canada.
- C. It has a Summer French Language School.
- D. It has a 100% French-speaking environment.

32. If a boy is 18 and loves computer science, which summer camp suits him best?

- A. LMFL.
- B. FLC.
- C. EI.
- D. RC.

33. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
- A. RC helps kids improve their horse-riding skills
 - B. kids can enjoy one-to-one training at LMFL
 - C. kids can stay at French host families at EI
 - D. FLC was founded in 1997 in France

B

Dear child,

Take a seat. Daddy has something to share with you. I would like us to have a heart-to-heart—even though, over the years, you have slowly broken mine. Oh shut up; you so have! If you go out and ask any mother or father out there, I guarantee they'll say the same thing: All children break their parents' hearts. It's just what children do. In fact, it's what Daddy's own mother continues to remind him still, to this very day, every time they speak on the phone.

In your baby years, you vomited (呕吐), pooped and peed all over me. In your teen years, you came home from parties and vomited red wine all over my already-dirty carpets. There was a time you experimented with drugs and all those things I hate. Where does the heartbreak end?

Still, I want you to know you are loved, because various parenting magazines insist that's my responsibility: to make you feel special and valued and so on. And of course Daddy loves you! Don't you see? And Daddy values you. Very much so. How could he not value you, when you, as a test-tube baby, cost so much to come into this world?

Now you're old enough to hear the truth about parenting. And it's this: all kids annoy their parents. Like you, I started off adorable. Then I went through my weird-body-shape-and-acne years, lost all my cuteness, developed an attitude and never once did I apologize to my parents for stealing the best years of their lives.

When you become a parent yourself, here are some parenting skills you might want to try that have been passed down from countless generations of angry Asians before me. Passive aggression is always welcome. Regular scream "I WISH YOU HAD NEVER BEEN BORN" will help keep your own kid's self-respect in check. But whatever happens, ensure you earn enough money in your adult life. Then give it to me, so I can go on expensive international tours. If you do this I promise I'll stop complaining and leave you alone, because we both know that's what we really want.

Love you lots, Cutie-Pie.

Daddy

34. The letter is probably written to _____.
- A. a young adult
 - B. a little baby
 - C. a parent
 - D. a grandparent
35. The letter discusses all the topics EXCEPT _____.
- A. babyhood
 - B. teenage problems
 - C. parenting
 - D. death
36. According to the letter, the author _____.
- A. used to take drugs
 - B. regrets getting married
 - C. broke his parents' hearts
 - D. was born as a test-tube baby
37. Why does the author write the letter?
- A. To ask his child to earn more money.
 - B. To encourage his child to be independent.

- C. To communicate to his child love and hope.
- D. To stop his child from being a troublemaker.

C

The fight is on to **get rid of** air pollution in our cities. While the best solution in the **long-term** would be to **ban fossil-fueled** cars, that won't help the millions who are dying in the meantime, and so some high-tech solutions are now on the cards.

我们正在进行消除城市空气污染的斗争。虽然从长远来看,最好的解决办法是禁止使用化石燃料的汽车,但这并不能帮助数百万同时死亡的人,因此,一些高科技的解决办法正在酝酿之中。

In March 2016, 10 London pigeons became famous. These pigeons took to the sky from Primrose Hill in north London, **wearing** (现在分词做状语) backpacks monitoring air pollution. Once in the air, the backpacks sent live **air-quality updates** to the smartphones of the Londoners below.

2016年3月,10只伦敦鸽子成名。这些鸽子从伦敦北部的樱草花山上起飞,背着监测空气污染的背包。一旦升空,这些背包就会向下面伦敦市民的智能手机发送实时空气质量更新。

The pigeons and their backpacks were just the latest in **a series of** increasingly **desperate attempts** to **monitor and control** air pollution. London's air pollution problem has been getting worse for years, and it often **rises** to more than **three times the** European Union's **legal limit**.

这些鸽子和它们的背包只是一系列日益绝望的监测和控制空气污染的尝试中最新的一个。伦敦的空气污染问题多年来一直在恶化,而且经常上升到欧盟法定限度的三倍以上。

Another promising **approach** can be found in Beijing, after China **declared** a "war against pollution" in 2014. A seven-metre-high "Smog Free Tower", **designed** (过去分词作定语) by a Dutch scientist, Daan Roosegaarde, opened in Beijing's 751 D Park in September 2016.

在中国于2014年向污染宣战后,北京也找到了另一种有希望的方法。2016年9月,由荷兰科学家 Daan Roosegaarde 设计的七米高的雾霾净化塔在北京 751 D 公园开放。

It is a huge, outdoor air purifier. Airborne **particles** (颗粒) are **sucked into** the tower where they **receive a positive charge**. The particles are then caught by a negatively charged dust-**removal** plate and clean air is blown out of the other end. "Changing smog particles does not take much **current**," Roosegaarde said.

这是一个巨大的户外空气净化器。空气粒子吸入塔,他们收到一个正电荷。微粒被带负电荷的除尘板捕获,干净的空气从另一端吹出。改变雾霾粒子不需要太多电流。Roosegaarde 说。

As for what to do with the collected PM waste, he has currently **set up** a business making jewellery out of the waste. Prince Charles owns **a set of** "smog free" cufflinks (袖扣). If collected on at a big **scale**, Roosegaarde believes it could even be used as a building **material**.

至于如何处理收集到的PM废物,他目前已经建立了一个利用这些废物制作珠宝的企业。查尔斯王子拥有一组烟雾自由袖扣。如果大规模收集,罗斯格德相信它甚至可以用作建筑材料。

Mexico City has an **alternative** solution. Looking to Nature to **maximize** the surface area of a building, Allison Dring, a Berlin-based architect, **managed** to catch light and wind from all sides. She is now making a building material by burning agricultural crop by-products in the **absence** of oxygen. "It means that you are **actually** taking carbon(碳) out of the sky, **transforming** (现在分词作状语) it into a material, and then using it to build," says Dring.

墨西哥城有另一种解决方案。来自柏林的建筑师艾莉森·德林(Allison Dring)通过观察自然来最大化建筑的表面积,成功地捕捉到了来自四面八方的光线和风。她现在通过在缺氧的情况下燃烧农作物副产品来制造一种建

筑材料。这意味着你实际上是把碳的天空,将它转换成一个材料,然后使用它来构建,西湖说。

The fight against outdoor air pollution is really just starting. Even if none of the ideas take off, at least Prince Charles' cufflinks, the special building surface and pigeons wearing back-packs will have brought the **issue** more to the public's **attention**.

与室外空气污染的斗争才刚刚开始。即使这些想法都不被采纳,至少查尔斯王子的袖扣、特殊的建筑表面和背背包的鸽子会让这个问题更加受到公众的关注。

38. The 10 pigeons in London were used to _____.

- A. **monitor** air pollution
- B. **update** weather **forecast**
- C. **warn** Londoners
- D. **promote** backpacks

解析: 本题答案来源为: These pigeons took to the sky from Primrose Hill in north London, wearing backpacks monitoring air pollution. Once in the air, the backpacks sent live air-quality **updates** to the smartphones of the Londoners below.

39. What can we learn about the Smog Free Tower?

- A. Its power **consumption** is high.
- B. PM waste from it can be reused.
- C. It is built of agricultural by-products.
- D. It can **attract** light and wind from all sides.

解析: 本题答案来源为: Another promising **approach** can be found in Beijing, after China **declared** a "war against pollution" in 2014. A seven-metre-high "Smog Free Tower", **designed** (过去分词作定语) by a Dutch scientist, Daan Roosegaarde, opened in Beijing's 751 D Park in September 2016.

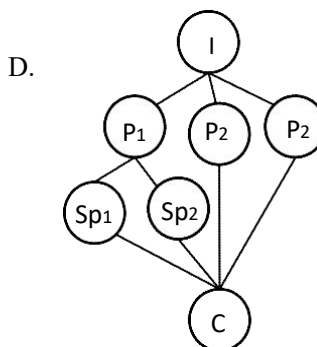
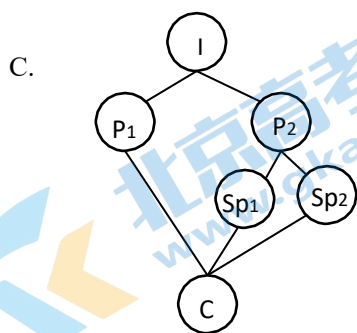
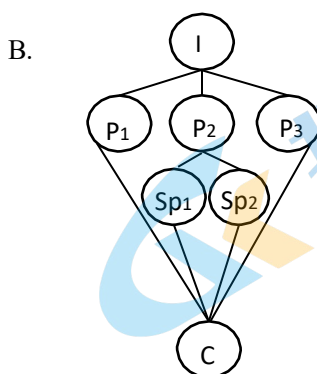
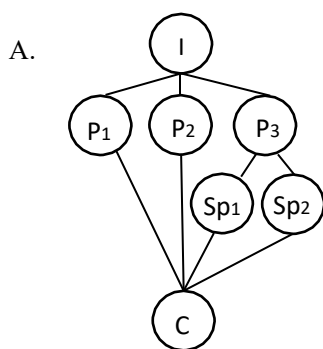
40. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. When can **humans get rid of** smog?
- B. Why is **technology** used to fight smog?
- C. How are the world's cities fighting smog?
- D. What makes smog a worldwide problem?

解析: 标题与主旨密切相关,理解主旨即可答对。



41. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



I: Introduction P: Point Sp: Sub-point (次要点) C: Conclusion

解析:

D

In June 2014, Huffington Post and Mail Online reported that three-year-old Victoria Wilcher, who had suffered facial scarring, had been kicked out of a KFC because she was frightening customers. Later, KFC announced that no evidence had been found to support the story. This phenomenon is largely a product of the increasing pressure in newsrooms that care more about traffic figures.

2014年6月,《赫芬顿邮报》(Huffington Post)和《每日邮报》(Mail Online)报道称,三岁的维多利亚·威尔彻(Victoria Wilcher)因为害怕顾客而被肯德基开除。后来,肯德基宣布没有证据支持这一说法。这种现象在很大程度上是新闻编辑室压力增大的结果,编辑室更关心流量数据。

Brooke Binkowski, an editor, says that, during her career, she has seen a shift towards less editorial oversight in newsrooms. “Clickbait is king, so newsrooms will uncritically print something unreal. Not all newsrooms are like this, but a lot of them are.”

编辑布鲁克·宾可夫斯基(Brooke Binkowski)说,在她的职业生涯中,她发现编辑部的编辑监督正在减少。“点击诱饵”才是王道,所以新闻编辑室会不加批判地打印一些不真实的东西。不是所有的新闻编辑室都是这样的,但很多都是这样的。

Asked what the driving factor was, a journalist said, “You’ve an editor breathing down your neck and you have to meet your targets. And there are some young journalists on the market who are inexperienced and who will not do those checks. So much news that is reported online happens online. There is no need to get out and knock on someone’s door. You just sit at your desk and do it.”

当被问及背后的驱动因素是什么时,一位记者说:“你是一位紧盯着你的编辑,你必须完成你的目标。”市场上有一些年轻的记者没有经验,他们不会做这些检查。网上报道的很多新闻都是在网上发生的。没有

必要出去敲别人的门。你只要坐在你的办公桌前做就可以了。

Another journalist says, “There is **definitely** pressure to churn out (粗制滥造) stories in order to get clicks, because they equal money. At my **former employer** in particular, the pressure was on due to the limited resources. That made the environment quite horrible to work in.”

另一个记者说,绝对是粗制滥造故事为了得到点击的压力,因为他们等于金钱。特别是在我的前雇主,由于资源有限,压力很大。这使得工作环境非常糟糕。

In a February 2015 report for Digital Journalism, Craig Silverman wrote, “Today the **bar** for what is **worth** giving attention to seems to be much lower. Within minutes or hours, a badly **sourced** report can be **changed** into a story that is repeated by dozens of news websites, **resulting in** (含义-导致; 语法-现在分词做状语) tens of thousands of shares. Once a certain **critical mass** is reached, **repetition** has a powerful **effect** on **belief**. The rumor (传闻) becomes true for readers simply by virtue of its ubiquity.”

克雷格·西尔弗曼(Craig Silverman)在2015年2月的一份数字新闻报告中写道,如今,值得关注的东西的门槛似乎要低得多。在几分钟或几小时内,一个来源糟糕的报道可能会变成一个故事,被数十家新闻网站转载,导致数万人分享。一旦达到一定的临界点,重复就会对信念产生强大的影响。谣言成为真正为读者仅仅由于无处不在。

And, **despite** the direction that some newsrooms seem to be heading in, a **critical** eye is becoming more, not



less important, according to the New York Times' public editor, Margaret Sullivan. "Reporters and editors have to be more careful than ever before. It's **extremely** important to question and to use every verification(验证) method **available** before publication." Yet those working in newsrooms talk of doubtful stories being **tolerated** because, in the words of some **senior** editors, "a click is a click, **regardless of** the advantage of a story". And, "if the story does turn out to be false, it's simply a chance for another bite at the cherry."

《纽约时报》的公共编辑玛格丽特·沙利文(Margaret Sullivan)表示, 尽管一些新闻编辑室似乎正在朝着这个方向前进, 但批判性的眼光正变得越来越重要, 而不是越来越不重要。记者和编辑必须比以往任何时候都更加小心。极其重要的是去质疑, 使用每个可用的验证方法在发表前。然而, 那些在新闻编辑室工作的人说, 可疑的报道是可以容忍的, 因为用一些资深编辑的话来说, 点击就是点击, 不管报道的好处是什么。而且, 如果这个故事最终证明是假的, 那也太简单了。

Verification and fact-checking are **regularly** falling **victim** to the **pressure** to bring in the numbers, and if the only result of being caught out is another chance to bring in the clicks, that looks unlikely to change.

核查和事实核查经常成为带来数字的压力的牺牲品, 如果被发现的唯一结果是另一个带来点击的机会, 这种情况似乎不太可能改变。

42. According to Brooke Binkowski, newsrooms **produce** false news because _____.

- A. clicks **matter** a lot
B. **resources** are limited
C. **budgets** are **inadequate**
D. journalists **lack** experience

解析: 本题答案来源为: Brooke Binkowski, an **editor**, says that, during her **career**, she has seen a **shift** towards less editorial **oversight** in newsrooms. "Clickbait is king, so newsrooms will **uncritically** print something unreal. Not all newsrooms are like this, but a lot of them are."

43. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Lies can't sell without an atom of truth.
B. Rumors are like a flame blown by the wind.
C. You can hear rumors, but you can't know them.
D. A lie, repeated often enough, will end up as truth.

解析: 本题来源为: 猜词或者猜句子的题目, 需看懂原文中的上下句, 意义一直的即为答案。

44. What's Margaret Sullivan's attitude towards false news online?

- A. **Negative**.
B. Supportive.
C. **Skeptical**.
D. Neutral.

解析: 本题为作者态度, 答案清晰。

45. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. **Consequences** of false stories.
B. **Incompetence** of journalists.
C. Causes of online false news.
D. A craze to get clicks.

解析: 本题考查主旨-新闻的不严肃问题; 看懂即可答对。

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。

Stop Negative Talk

"I'm so fat," one of your friends says. The girl next to her joins in, "Well, I hate my hair today." Without thinking, you respond: "No, you are not fat! I am fat. And my hair is flat and boring." 46 _____

It is easy for people to engage in self-critical conversations, and once it starts there is often pressure for you to

join in. 47 Maybe it is because “just talking” feels harmless. But before you know it, those opinions flow out of your conversations and into your life, where they start eating away at your self-respect.

48 When you start talking about yourself in a negative way, you are not only affecting your self-respect, but your friends’! When you criticize yourself, your friends might think you have the same standards for them. You have heard that it is important to treat others the way you want to be treated, but there is also value in treating yourself like you treat your friends. If you wouldn’t criticize your friend for the same thing, chances are that you are being too hard on yourself. So, don’t start it.

But what if someone else starts? For example, your friend feels insecure about how well he played in his soccer game, so he puts himself down: “I suck at soccer.” 49 Ask him, “Do you really think that? Why?” Maybe he is actually upset about a comment someone made, or is just getting down on himself over one bad play. Whatever it is, talking through the real issue will help him more than slipping into another negative talk.

It is important to talk to your friend about your insecurities, but make sure you are not talking about them just to put yourself down. 50 Instead of just focusing on the negative, talk about what makes you and your friends beautiful and unique—including what you love about your body and what you have accomplished. When you show yourself love, you set yourself as an example, and everyone benefits from you positively.



- A. Negative talk affects self-respect.
- B. Criticizing yourself helps nobody.
- C. But why do we hesitate to praise ourselves?
- D. But why is it acceptable to talk so negatively?
- E. All it takes is just one comment and the negative talk starts.
- F. It is better to resist negative conversations and create more balanced ones.
- G. Before everyone puts himself down, see if you can get to the root of the problem.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

第一节（15分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他想看一个关于中国文化方面的展览，并请你推荐。请给他回信，内容包括：

1. 介绍展览的相关内容（例如：时间、地点、主题等）；
2. 说明你推荐该展览的原因；
3. 询问对方的意向。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50； 2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

第二节（20分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，记录你和同学参加“助力冬奥，畅享冰雪”为主题的快乐滑雪活动的全过程。

注意：1. 词数不少于 60； 2. 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：滑雪场 ski resort



With the approach of Winter Olympics, more and more people begin to try winter sports. _____

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）