

## 2016~2017学年北京海淀区首都师范大学附属中学高二上学期期末英语试卷

### 阅读理解

1.

A

Just over a year ago, life as an orphan (孤儿) girl in Tilinanu, southern Malawi, was uncertain. Relying on the kindness of the poor villagers for a roof over their head, many had to sleep in a room that held as many as fifteen people, eating a diet mainly of porridge. Their classroom for daily lessons was an open space in the bush.

Now 34 of them have comfortable beds in a smart new home, with a community hall and medical centre next to it. Another 175 village children eat there daily, with the adults coming in to learn English; it's an amazing transformation. Even more amazing is that the person behind it is just 21.

When Alice Pulford was waiting to get into university, she took a five-month teaching position in Malawi. She loved the place, and returned in the spring of 2009 to visit her friend Zulu in Tilinanu. His aunt Mercy owned land there and was doing her best to provide an education for the orphans, many of whom had lost parents to AIDS or malaria.

But after helping Mercy out for some time, Alice realised that what the girls in particular really needed was a safe and permanent place to live. There was an abandoned church on Mercy's land. "If you give me the church, I'll set up a home for these children," Alice told her. Mercy agreed.

Alice phoned home and told her family about her plan. The family had already helped Alice raise £ 1,800 to assist the orphans. After they received Alice's call, they threw themselves into raising another £ 6,000, organising theatre trips and special parties and dinners.

Alice found Malawian builders, selected materials and even helped with the brick-laying. In ten weeks, the church became a dormitory with toilets and a living area. In spring last year, Alice raised another £ 19,000 to build the medical centre and two new dormitories.

The girls are happier and so is Alice, who has been spending around four months in Malawi a year. "The orphans think they're gaining from me, but when I see their smile, it transforms me," she says.

(1) What is known about the home Alice has built for the orphans?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. It looks like a community hall.     | B. It depends on the villagers' help.        |
| C. It provides a place for recreation. | D. It benefits both the children and adults. |

(2) The Pulfords' family are \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. short of money           | B. fond of entertainments  |
| C. supportive of each other | D. unaware of Alice's plan |

(3) What has Alice learned from her experience?

- A. Money-raising is a family business.
- B. Winning orphans' smile calls for skills.
- C. AIDS has made many children parentless.
- D. Helping others brings changes in a person.

2.

B

The following is a brief and selective history of the evolution of the usage of ink from the Middle Ages to the present day.

**Northern England, 1339, a monastery (修道院)**: A scholarly man sits quietly in front of his desk, attending to a seemingly endless task. He has a copy of the Bible in front of him, handwritten by some other monk, that he is reproducing page by page. It will be months if not years before he is done, until every page is perfectly copied, and then the cycle will begin anew. It will be another century before the invention of the printing press gives monks vast blocks of time they never had before.

**London, 1590, the Globe Theater**: It's been a century and a half now since a man named Johannes Guttenberg built the first printing press, and the world of printing has come a long way. Nearly 200 million books have been printed, and among them is work after work by a playwright named William Shakespeare with a theater next to the Thames River.

**Boston, 1850, a factory**: Another few hundred years have passed, and the world has undergone a revolutionary change—the Industrial Revolution. The weaver sits at her loom (织布机) late into the evening, the smoke from the oil lamps blackening the walls. For her six days or 70 hours of work this week, she will earn approximately \$ 3.25 (about \$ 84 in today's money) .

**New York, 1909, the streets**: In America's most populous city, there are now eleven daily newspapers. It is the best of times to own a newspaper in New York. Rivers could run black with all the ink in use. The newspapers fight fierce battles between each other, sending their paperboys out like foot soldiers.

**Sydney, current day, a living room**: The blogger sits before a laptop, tapping out his blog article for the day. His canvas is the Web, his audience digital, and it's rare for him to furnish physical copies of his work. There's simply no need for it. Sure, the blogger has a few unopened ink bottles in his closet that may be of use some day.

- ( 1 ) The scholarly man in Northern England \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has no ink to use
  - B. reads many books every day
  - C. spends much time copying books
  - D. is writing a book for the monastery
- ( 2 ) The underlined sentence "Rivers could run black with all the ink in use" implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the production of ink needs a lot of water
  - B. New York people like reading newspapers
  - C. pollution problems are becoming serious
  - D. the newspaper industry consumes much ink
- ( 3 ) The text is developed mainly by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. showing the effect and then explaining the causes
  - B. pointing out similarities and differences
  - C. describing the changes in time order

D. showing the author's experiences

3.

C

Most of the 20th century has been a development on the Industrial Revolution taken to an extreme: people now own more products than ever before; there are enough nuclear weapons to destroy the earth several times over; there is hardly any forest left and pollution has got to the point where we buy water. Within a few years I predict you will be able to buy air. (There once was a time when you didn't need to buy food or shelter either.)

Important developments in the last century are the breaking down of the class structures left over from the Industrial Revolution stage, bringing with it the empowerment of the "common man": the working day is set by law to only 8 hours a day, everyone has the vote, the media has less obvious government control, people have landed on the moon, sent spacecrafts to Mars and so on. Families have also shrunk drastically (强烈地); the nuclear family came about, and especially in the last half of the 20th century, one-parent families are becoming more common. This shrinking in the size of the family shows the increased independence of people—once upon a time people had to live in large groups to survive.

As humans have "become the gods", they have realized their individuality and independence and taken their control of the world to an extreme. In many countries the land is almost completely used in the production of food and as living space and they live in small cities which are entirely human constructed, made from materials which are also entirely human constructed (concrete, bricks) with hardly any remains of nature. Weeds are poisoned because they are messy; even parks have trees grown in tidy lines; grass is mowed to keep it short and so on. I think the massive drug "problem" troubling people is a result of too much of this influence, humans needing to escape the stark world they have created by entering fantasy worlds.

Over the last 100 years, the 20th century consciousness has spread throughout the world; most of Asia has been thoroughly "Westernized", and most of the Third World is being overrun by western ways of doing things and living.

(1) What's the author most concerned about?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. The influence of pollution.          | B. Strong effects of development.            |
| C. Changed positions of humans as gods. | D. The process of the Industrial Revolution. |

(2) What is the author's attitude towards the changes of the 20th century?

- |               |              |           |              |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. Objective. | B. Tolerant. | C. Vague. | D. Negative. |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|

(3) What does the underlined word "stark" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- |            |             |          |            |
|------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| A. Unfair. | B. Illegal. | C. Dull. | D. Violent |
|------------|-------------|----------|------------|

(4) What can be inferred from the passage?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Men's individuality is over controlled.  | B. People have damaged nature too much.      |
| C. Men's independence is partially limited. | D. People show concern for nuclear families. |

4.

No Crime in the Mountain

The letter came just before noon, special delivery, a dime-store envelope with the return address F.S. Lacey, Puma Point, California. Inside was a check for a hundred dollars, made out to cash and signed Frederick S.Lacey, and a sheet of **plain** white bond paper typed with a number of strikeouts. It said:

Mr. John Evans,

Dear Sir,

I have your name from Len Esterwald. My business is urgent and extremely confidential (机密的). I enclose a retainer. Please come to Puma Point, Thursday afternoon or evening, if at all possible, register at the Indian Head Hotel, and call me at 2306.

The bank on which the check was drawn was about six blocks away. I went over and cashed it, ate lunch, and got the car out and started off.

It was hot in the valley, hotter still in San Bernadino, and it was still hot at five thousand feet, fifteen miles up the high-gear road to Puma Lake. I had done forty of the fifty miles of curving twisting highway before it started to cool off, but it didn't really get cool until I reached the dam and started along the south shore of the lake past the piled-up granite boulders and the sprawled camps in the flats beyond. It was early evening when I reached Puma Point and I was as empty as a gutted fish.

The Indian Head Hotel was a brown building on a corner, opposite a dance hall.

I registered, carried my suitcase upstairs and dropped it in a bleak, hard-looking room with an oval rug on the floor, a double bed in the corner, and nothing on the bare pine wall but a hardware-store calendar all curled up from the dry mountain summer. I washed my face and hands and went downstairs to eat...

I gobbled down what they called the regular dinner, drank a brandy to sit on it, and went out...

The phone office was a log cabin (小木屋), and there was a booth in the corner with a coin-in-the-slot telephone. I shut myself inside and dropped my nickel and dialed 2306. A woman's voice answered.

I said: "Is Mr. Fred Lacey there?"

"Who is calling, please?"

"Evans is the name."

"Mr. Lacey is not here right now, Mr. Evans. Is he expecting you?"

That gave her two questions to my one. I didn't like it. I said: "Are you Mrs. Lacey?"

"Yes. I am Mrs. Lacey." I thought her voice sounded **taut** and over-strung, but some voices are like that all the time.

"It's a business matter." I said. "When will he be back?"

"I don't know exactly. Sometime this evening, I suppose. What did you...?"

"Where is your cabin, Mrs. Lacey?"

"It's ...it's on Ball Sage Point, about two miles west of the village. Are you calling from the village? Did you ...?"

"I'll call back in an hour, Mrs. Lacey," I said, and hung up. I stepped out of the booth. In the other corner of the room a dark girl in slacks was writing in some kind of account book at a little desk.

She looked up and smiled and said: "How do you like the mountains?"

I said: "Fine."

"It's very quiet up here," she said.

"Very restful."

"Yeah. Do you know anybody named Fred Lacey?"

"Lacey? Oh, yes, they just had a phone put in. They bought the Baldwin cabin. It was vacant for two years, and they just bought it. It's out at the end of Ball Sage Point, a big cabin on high ground, looking out over the lake. It has a marvelous view. Do you know Mr. Lacey?"

"No," I said, and went out of there. I walked back to the Indian Head and got into my car...

I stopped the car on the **tip** of the point and walked over to a huge tree fallen with its roots twelve feet in the air. I sat down against it on the bone-dry ground and lit a pipe. It was peaceful and quiet and far from everything. On the far side of the lake a couple of speedboats played tag, but on my side there was nothing but silent water, very slowly getting dark in the mountain dusk. I wondered who the hell Fred Lacey was and what he wanted and why he didn't want to stay home or leave a message if his business was so urgent...

At the end of half an hour, I got up and dug a hole in the soft ground with my heel and knocked my pipe out and **stamped** down the dirt over the ashes. For no reason at all, I walked a few steps toward the lake, and that brought me to the end of the tree. So I saw the foot...

The man was middle-aged, half bald, had a good coat of tan and a line mustache shaved up from the lip. His lips were thick, and his mouth, a little open as they usually are, showed big strong teeth. He had the kind of face that goes with plenty of food and not too much worry. His eyes were looking at the sky.

The left side of the green sport shirt was sodden with blood in a patch as big as a dinner plate. In the middle of the patch there might have been a scorched hole. I couldn't be sure. The light was getting a little tricky ...

There was twelve dollars in his wallet and some cards, but what interested me was the name on his photostat driver's license. I lit a match to make sure I read it right in the fading light.

The name on the license was Frederick Shield Lacey.

( 1 ) **Question 1 to 5.** Judge if the following statements agree with the information given in the passage.

Choose **A** for **TRUE** if the statements agree with it; choose **B** for **FALSE** if the statements don't agree with it; choose **C** for **NOT GIVEN** if the information the statements carry is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

- ① After a long drive, John Evans felt hungry by the time he got to the hotel.
- ② Not many travels registered in the Indian Head Hotel in summer.
- ③ Mrs. Lacey didn't know that her husband had asked Evans for help.
- ④ The Lacey's cabin was empty for two years because of a murder.
- ⑤ Evans found Mr. Lacey's body under a tree near the Indian Head hotel.

( 2 ) 1. plain

2. taut

3. tip
4. stamp
- A. tight
- B. simple
- C. the top point of a mountain or hill
- D. lacking in physical beauty or proportion
- E. the extreme end of something or some place
- F. to put feet down very hard on the ground
- G. very worried and tense
- H. to mark, or produce an imprint in or on something

( 3 ) What kind of person do you think Mr. Lacey is?

- A. Wealthy                      B. Warm-hearted                      C. Poor                      D. Cruel

### 七选五

5. Some animals can be trained to help humans. For example, specially trained dogs help blind people walk around the town safely. Some kinds of monkeys can be taught things too. 1 The monkeys pick up the phone when it rings, carry shopping bags and do housework.

In the wild, animals and humans are not usually friends. 2 In Africa, the honeyguide bird works with humans to find food. The bird likes to eat the grubs ( 幼虫 ) ---a type of insect that lives inside a beehive ( 蜂巢, 蜂窝 ) . It knows how to find beehives but it can't open them and get the grubs. People like to eat honey, but they aren't very good at finding beehives. 3 The bird flies to a beehive and people follow it. When the people open the beehive and take the honey, they give the grubs to the bird.

In Laguna in the south of Brazil, fishermen and dolphins work as a team. The ocean isn't very clean, so the fishermen can't see the fish. 4 When the dolphins find a large group of fish, they make a noise to tell the fishermen. Then the dolphins push the fish to the beach. The fishermen wait in the water near the beach and catch a lot of fish in their nets. The fishermen's nets make it easier for the dolphins to catch fish too. In Laguna, fishermen and dolphins have been working together for many years. 5 The dolphins must be happy to help because they teach their babies how to work with the humans!

- A. So the bird and the people help each other.
- B. They attack each other for food or something else.
- C. However, dolphins can find them easily by using sounds.
- D. In fact, they usually help to get enough food for their babies.
- E. The fishermen teach their children how to work with the dolphins.
- F. They can learn how to help people who can't use their arms or legs.
- G. However, there are a few interesting examples where they can work together.



## 完形填空

6. I used to find notes left in the collection basket of the church, beautiful notes about my homilies ( 讲道 ) and about the writer's thoughts on the daily readings. The 1 attracted me. But it was a long time 2 I met the author of the notes.

One Sunday morning, I was told that someone was waiting for me in the office, a young woman who said she 3 all the notes. When I saw her I was 4, since I had no idea that it was she who wrote the notes. She was sitting in a chair in the office. Her 5 was bowed and when she raised it to look at me, she could hardly 6 without pain. Her face was disfigured ( 畸形 ), so smiling was very difficult for her.

We 7 for a while that Sunday morning and agreed to meet for lunch later that week.

As it turned out, we went to lunch several times, and we shared things about our lives. We spoke of authors we were both 8, and it was easy to tell that 9 are a great love of hers.

She suffered from a disfigurement that cannot be made to look 10. I know that her condition 11 her deeply. Yet there was a beauty to her that had nothing to do with her 12. She was one to be listened to, whose words came from a wounded 13 loving heart. She possessed a fine tuned sense of beauty. Her only 14 in life was the loss of a friend.

The truth of her life was a desire to see beyond the 15 for a glimpse of what it is that matters. She found beauty and grace, which befriended her and showed her what is real.

- |                    |              |                   |                 |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. heading      | B. paragraph | C. notes          | D. baskets      |
| 2. A. since        | B. after     | C. when           | D. before       |
| 3. A. lost         | B. left      | C. dropped        | D. collected    |
| 4. A. shocked      | B. satisfied | C. frightened     | D. disappointed |
| 5. A. hand         | B. arm       | C. head           | D. neck         |
| 6. A. stand        | B. smile     | C. speak          | D. bow          |
| 7. A. chatted      | B. discussed | C. drank          | D. greeted      |
| 8. A. popular with | B. fond of   | C. connected with | D. familiar to  |
| 9. A. friends      | B. churches  | C. schools        | D. books        |
| 10. A. bold        | B. cheerful  | C. attractive     | D. generous     |
| 11. A. hurt        | B. impressed | C. prevented      | D. defeated     |
| 12. A. fame        | B. wealth    | C. interest       | D. appearance   |
| 13. A. and         | B. or        | C. but            | D. also         |
| 14. A. fear        | B. condition | C. focus          | D. anger        |
| 15. A. dream       | B. surface   | C. imagination    | D. wisdom       |

## 单选

7. ---I'd like some more cheese.

---Sorry, there's \_\_\_\_\_ left.

- A. some                      B. few                      C. a little                      D. none

8. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ all the cooking for my family, but recently I've been too busy to do it.

- A. do                      B. did                      C. have done                      D. would do

9. Little \_\_\_\_\_ then how badly I would suffer without James to take care of me!

- A. did I know                      B. I knew                      C. Knew I                      D. did know I

10. All of us have read thrilling stories \_\_\_\_\_ the hero had only a limited and specified time to live.

- A. to which                      B. in which                      C. with which                      D. about which

11. The committee has recommended that the training program \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. would be improved                      B. will improve                      C. improves                      D. be improved

12. It was ages before he got back, but when he did he heard me \_\_\_\_\_ and he came straight to me.

- A. moan                      B. moaning                      C. to moan                      D. moaned

13. ---Fred, why do you look worn out?

---I \_\_\_\_\_ trees for the last three hours.

- A. planted                      B. was planning                      C. had planted                      D. have been planting

14. ---Hurry up! Jane and Alice are waiting for you downstairs.

---I thought they \_\_\_\_\_ without me.

- A. went                      B. would go                      C. had gone                      D. go

15. \_\_\_\_\_ himself by drinking a cup of coffee, Bill went on studying.

- A. Refreshed                      B. Being refreshed                      C. To refresh                      D. Having refreshed

16. It is difficult for us to learn a lesson in life \_\_\_\_\_ we've actually had that lesson.

- A. until                      B. after                      C. since                      D. when

## 单词填空



## 17. 填空

- (1) The possibility that she might be wrong never occurred to her.
- (2) It soon became apparent that our opponents were too strong for us.
- (3) Francis withdrew \$100 from his account yesterday.
- (4) Chaplin, one of the funniest comedians, was the first to the movies accompanied by sound.
- (5) The enemy made a desperate attempt to seal off the gap through which it had burst.
- (6) And when the sun sets behind the bridge, it leaves me bewildered. Absolutely unbelievable.
- (7) I can't do this job right now because of other commitments.
- (8) The building is a barrier to the disabled people as it has no steps.
- (9) I think I'm a traditional kind of person so I have a tendency to like traditional kinds of music, like Beijing Opera for example.
- (10) Colours like red convey a sense of energy and strength.

## 书面表达

18. 假如你是红星中学高二(1)班学生李华。今天是你父亲的生日,你给父亲买完生日蛋糕后,在回家途中做了几件好事。请根据图片的先后顺序,写一篇英文日记,介绍事情的全过程。



March 23, Friday

Sunny

Today is Dad's birthday and I wanted to buy him a gift.

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阅读理解

1. 【答案】 (1) D  
(2) C  
(3) D

2. 【答案】 (1) C  
(2) D  
(3) C

3. 【答案】 (1) B  
(2) D  
(3) C  
(4) B

4. 【答案】 (1) ① A  
② C  
③ A  
④ C  
⑤ B  
(2) 1. B  
2. G  
3. C  
4. F  
(3) A

七选五

5. 【答案】 1. F  
2. G  
3. A



4. C

5. E

### 完形填空

6. 【答案】 CDBAC BABDC ADCAB

### 单选

7. 【答案】 D

8. 【答案】 A

9. 【答案】 A

10. 【答案】 B

11. 【答案】 D

12. 【答案】 B

13. 【答案】 D

14. 【答案】 C

15. 【答案】 D

16. 【答案】 A

### 单词填空

17. 【答案】 (1) occurred  
(2) apparent  
(3) withdrew  
(4) comedians  
(5) desperate



- ( 6 ) behind
- ( 7 ) chores
- ( 8 ) apt
- ( 9 ) tendency
- ( 10 ) convey

## 书面表达

18. 【答案】 March 23, Friday

Sunny

Today is Dad's birthday and I wanted to buy him a gift. So after school I hurried to a bakery and bought a big birthday cake. Imagining the delighted look on his face when Dad saw the cake, I couldn't wait to go back home.

When I got on a bus, I was pleased to find a vacant seat, so I sat down with the cake on my legs. When the bus got to the next stop, an old lady got on, carrying many bags. Without hesitation, I gave my seat to her and I was standing until arriving at the destination. I got off the bus and was about to cross the road when I saw a blind man waiting by the crosswalk. I walked over quickly and led him across the road safely.

Arriving home, I gave the cake to Dad as well as my best wishes. And then, I told Mum and Dad what I had done on my way home. Hearing my story, Dad smiled, "It is not the cake but your deed of helping others that is the most valuable gift for me."