2014 北京东城高三一模

英　　语

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1．5 分，共 7．5 分）

听下面 5 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 l0 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 drink?

A．Tea.　　B．Coffee.　　C．Hot water.

2．Which cake does the man order?



A



B



C

3．Where are the speakers?

A．In the hotel.　　B．In the cinema.　　C．At the airport.

4．What's the man probably doing?

A．Driving a car.　　B．Reading a map.　　C．Looking for a gas station.

5．How does the man feel after retirement?

A．Lonely.　　B．Depressed.　　C．Relaxed.

第二节 （共 15 小题；每题 1．5 分，满分 22．5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A，B，C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6．Why does the woman call the man?

A．To invite him to visit her house.

B．To ask him to help her with the report.

C．To fell him about her delay for the party.

7．What will the woman first do after she finishes her work?

A．Go home.　　B．Visit Lisa.　　C．Go to the party.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8．What are on the third level?

A．Map collections.　　B．Magazines.

C．Science books.

9．How many books can a student borrow at most each time?

A．3.　　B．5.　　C．6.

10．When is the library closed?

A．On Monday.　　B．On Saturday.　　C．On Sunday.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 12 题。

11．What are the speakers talking about?

A．A job" opportunity.　　B．A computer center.

C．A summer holiday.

12．What's the possible relationship between the speakers?

A．Father and daughter．

B．Teacher and student．

C．Manager and assistant．

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13．What makes the woman excited?

A．A new computer．　B．A trip to England．　C．Good exam results．

14．What will the man probably do in summer?

A．Work．．　B．Study．　C．Travel．

15．How does the woman think of the man's plan?

A．Pretty good．　B．Not practical．　C．A waste of time．

第三节（共 5 小题，每小题 1．5 分，共 7．5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成第 16—20 题，每小题仅填写一个词，听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题。听完后欠将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Car Rental Form		
Customer information	Name:	Ronald __16__
	Age:	33
	Driving license type:	__17__
Car information	Car type:	A Toyota
	Time:	From next __18__ to Thursday
	Total rent:	£ __19__, not including petrol
Pick-up time	Around __20__	

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21．There are plenty of vegetables in the fridge．You needn't buy

A．some　B．any　C．few　D．little

The pianist _____ a love for music when he was a little boy．

A．was developed　B．developed　C．has developed　D．has been developed

23．You _____ take photos inside the museum; it is forbidden．

A．wouldn't　B．needn't　C．mustn't　D．mightn't

24．The editor got an e-mail from a reader, asked him how to submit articles to the magazine．

A．when　B．who　C．whose　D．where

25．It is usually cheaper to have the goods by sea than by air．

A．sent　B．to send　C．sending　D．being sent

26．—Your computer is working again!

—Yes, there was something wrong with its screen, but it

A．had been repaired　B．is being repaired

C．has been repaired　D．would be repaired

27．Ken s next-door neighbour had a party last night, the noise kept him awake all night．

A．but　B．or　C．for　D．and

28．_____ the Internet, we are able to get up-to-date information from a variety of sources．

A．Use　B．To use　C．Using　D．Used

29．Joe looked closely at his car_____ if it had been damaged．

A．to see　B．seeing　C．to be seeing　D．having seen

30．—Where is Jack? I haven’t seen him recently.

—He his holiday in

A．is spending　B．spent　C．has spent　D．will spend

31．_____ Nancy likes best about college is that she can meet people from all over the country．

A. Where　　B．When　　C．That　　D．What

32．I can remember my first day of school _____ it were yesterday．

A．in case　　B．even though　　C．as if　　D．now that

33．In many big cities in the world, the overuse of cars is considered_____one of the

A．for　　B．by　　C．to　　D．as

34．One strong public opinion in the USA is _____ government should control the use of gun．

A．that　　B．where　　C．why　　D．whether

35．—Betty, why are you here? Don't you know the meeting has been cancelled?

—No．I don't．Someone _____me．

A．could tell　　B．might tell　　C．would have told　　D．should have told

第二节 完型填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1．5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上涂黑。

It was the first morning of the New Year and the weather was very cold．I have always been an early bird and my morning walks have been the __36__for the last 7 years, so I put on my shoes to __37__ for my first walk of the New Year．There was complete38outside．Litter could be seen everywhere．It seemed that everyone had an all-night 39．It was too cold to__40__anyone to be awake to clear all the walkways at 5 in the morning．I was__41__to walk on the dirty walkways and decided to go back home.

I was about to leave __42__I saw Sam cleaning the garden．He is an employee of our society association and is__43__ to take care of the walkways and the garden．I walked up to Sam as it was a（n） __44__ to see him there cleaning at this time．He saw me and politely 45__ me, "Happy New Year!"

I was about to leave __42__I saw Sam cleaning the garden. He is an employee of our society association and is__43__to take care of the walkways and the garden. I walked up to __45__me, “Happy New Year!”

“How come you are here and doing all this on the very first day of a new year?” I asked. Sam answered__46__, “It is the first day of the year so they should feel good and special. For me, today is like any other day and my job starts with the __48__.”

It was good to see someone so __49__at heart. Like other staff members, Sam could have taken a day __50__, but he woke up early and came for all of us. I suddenly realized life does not __51__when the clock strikes twelve at midnight and a New Year begins. We__52__all night, the surround dirty．Life goes on and others need to __53__ up early and clear the garbage．Isn't the very next morning a new day of a New Year for all those who clear our garbage? Why can't we also keep our__54__ clean so that everyone can have a New Year the very next day? It is true that small things can make a big __55__ in our lives．

36．A．manner　　B．trend　　C．routine　　D．procedure

37．A．look　　B．send　　C．long　　D．head

38．A．waste　　B．freedom　　C．silence　　D．absence

39．A．celebration　　B．tradition　　C．decoration　　D．pollution

40．A．order　　B．expect　　C．trust　　D．catch

41．A．tired　　B．scared　　C．puzzled　　D．annoyed

42．A．because　　B．though　　C．unless　　D．when

43．A．advised　　B．promoted　　C．supposed　　D．determined

44．A．pleasure　　B．success　　C．surprise　　D．honor

45．A．suggested　　B．wished　　C．asked．　　D．congratulated

46．A．coldly　　B．hopefully　　C．casually　　D．calmly

47．A．dirty　　B．narrow　　C．busy　　D．cold

48．A．beginning　　B．same　　C．special　　D．new

49．A．devoted　　B．cautious　　C．honest　　D．polite

50．A．over　　B．out　　C．up ．　　D．off

51．A．change　　B．improve　　C．return　　D．happen

52．A．sleep　　B．party　　C．work　　D．clean
53．A．put　　B．stay　　C．wake　　D．pick
54．A．surroundings　　B．conditions　　C．background　　D．location
55．A．decision'　　B．difference　　C．promise　　D．suggestion

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

You know what it s like．You've just arrived in Toronto after a long flight, and all you really want to do is to lie down and relax in your hotel room．But first you have to make a few quick notes for tomorrow's meeting, then check your e-mails, and perhaps print out a few things．And you need to make a few local telephone calls, and one call home to your family．

And what do you usually get? Your desk is just about big enough for a cup of coffee; there's no desk lamp; the stationery（办公用品） is a couple of sheets of headed notepaper; and a pen doesn't work．Printing has to be arranged with the Reception, and when you try to use your cell phone you find that it won't work in Canada．

Well, Harmony is different．Just tell us in advance what you're going to need, and we'll see that it's waiting for you when you arrive．There will be a printer in your room if you want one, and a cell phone that really works．All you have to pay for is the calls you make．

We can also arrange a room for business meetings, and, using the very best employment agency, even supply a secretary to take minutes．All we ask is a few days' notice．

All our-rooms are of the same high standard, and we guarantee not to increase prices in the next twelve months．But book now, because we're already filling up fast, and we'd hate 1:0 disappoint you．

Harmony-the hotel you ye always wanted; but never been able to find-until now

56．The advertisement is intended for
A．airline staff　　B．business people
C．secretaries　　D．tourists

57．What must the guest do if he wants a secretary?
A．Inform the hotel in advance．
B．Tell the Reception on arrival．
C．Call an employment agency．
D．Put up a notice in the hotel．

58, Why is it best to book now?
A．The best rooms go first．
B．Prices might increase soon．
C．It ensures high standard rooms．
D．Rooms may become unavailable．

59．What is special about Harmony^
A．It offers telephone calls for free．
B．It provides printing at the Reception．
C．It gives high standard information services．
D．It makes arrangements to meet guests' needs．

B

Lumberjack Art

When people think of an artist, they probably do not imagine a lumberjack（伐木工人）cutting down trees with a chainsaw．Yet many lumberjacks consider themselves to be artists． Instead of．patiently working on a large block of hard rock, however, lumberjack artists use chainsaws to．． carve their, masterpieces from wood．

Wooden, sculptures（雕塑）created with chainsaws are perfect examples of folk art． Everyday tools are used to create art that focuses on subjects found in nature, such as bears or other forest animals． Not all lumberjacks are artists, but some chainsaw artists have been lumberjacks．

A lumberjack, who is also an artist might cut down a tree during a workday． If the stump, the bottom of the tree, is a good

size, the artist might be motivated to sculpt the stump into the shape of a forest animal．The chainsaw artist might also carve other large blocks of wood．Sometimes a homeowner might cut down a tree in the yard and then hire a chainsaw artist to create an outdoor sculpture from the stump．So, this art owes its origins to everyday tasks and nature．

The origins of chainsaw art may be humble （不起眼的）, but the practice has expanded well beyond turning a stump into a sculpture．In some ways chainsaw artists are like traditional woodcarvers．One artist said that using chainsaws was simply more practical．This person began his work as a traditional woodcarver-that is, he used hand tools to ．carve the wood into the shapes he wanted．To save time, he began using a chainsaw to remove some parts of the wooden block．This artist realized that the chainsaw not only cut down large pieces of wood quickly, but also produced a distinctive and beautiful pattern on- the: wood．These patterns would not be seen in other pieces of art．Eventually, the artist began using the chainsaw for nearly all of his carvings．

However unusual it may seem, chainsaw art is here to stay．The final test of success for any type of art is the enthusiasm and acceptance of the public．The conclusion is; people love watching chainsaw artists work, and people love the sculptures they create．

60．What do we know about chainsaw artists?

A．They are originally traditional lumberjacks．

B. They create masterpieces in woods and forests.

C. They introduce a new concept of artists to people.

D. They produce their sculptures while cutting down trees.

61. Chainsaw art

A. is a kind of folk art　　B. is hard to be spread

C. focuses on modern themes　　D. needs time to be mastered

62. What is mainly discussed in Paragraph 4?

A. The origins of the lumberjack art.

B. The experiences of a chainsaw artist.

C. The procedure for creating a chainsaw sculpture.

D. The application of chainsaw in the lumberjack art.

C

It was a dangerous period for Nancy where her own fortunes were concerned. She had to rely on freelance(自由撰稿) work for six months after Quality Weekly Magazine folded. The regular salary cheque had always seemed very small, but now it-was like lost riches. She sent many articles to other magazines. Sometimes she struck it lucky and got a task. She once wrote a short article of a politician who appreciated her fair-minded approach and gave her some secret information. Her article was noticed by an editor in search of something sharp and fresh. And Nancy was getting a name for sharp comment. In this trade, she saw, you didn't need so much to be up to date with things as ahead of them, lying in wait for circumstance, ready to jump.

Then one day she walked into the offices of National Daily. It had taken her article and its editor had looked kindly upon her. Having handed over a piece on the latest educational theories she'd written, she fell into conversation with a woman she had known 'before. She learned that one of the paper's regular columnists(专栏作家) had quitted the job. So Nancy made the necessary phone call to apply for the job.

And then, the phone call came. She'd have a weekly column with her photograph next to it. There'd be a salary cheque, and perhaps fame and success to follow that. She realized that the job presented her with a wonderful opportunity.

Later, when she was alone. Nancy thought that her appointment had probably been a piece of good fortune. However, she refused to allow the word '"luck". She must have got the job because she was good and experienced. What she never knew was that in fact the editor had been at the point of offering the column to another writer, Alex. When he was about to pick up the phone to call Alex, the colleague he most disliked walked into his office, and spoke with satisfaction of the possibility of closer association with this old friend of his. As soon as the colleague was out of the room, he reached for the phone, and rang Nancy.

63．Why did Nancy spend a dangerous period?

A．Because freelance work was difficult to do．

B．Because she reported some secret information．

C．Because her regular salary cheque was too small．

D．Because she lost the job in Quality Weekly Magazine．

64．Nancy thought the secret of success as a journalist was to _____．

A．make positive comments　　B．wait and grasp the chance

C．get along well with editors　　D．keep up with the latest information

65．In the last paragraph, the underlined part "this old friend of his" refers to _____．

A．the colleague　B．the editor　C．Alex　D．Nancy

66．What can we inter from the passage?

A．The new job presented Nancy with pressure．

B．Nancy got the job in National Daily by chance．

C．Regular columnists are better than freelance writers．

D．Working hard is the key to gaining popularity for a writer．

D

Running on Empty

For almost a century, scientists have assumed, tiredness-or exhaustion-in athletes originates in the muscles（肌肉）．Precise explanations have varied, but all have been based on the "Limitations Theory"．In other words, muscles tire because they hit a physical limit; they either run out of fuel or oxygen or they drown in harmful by-products （副产品）.

In the past few years, however, Timothy Noakes from the University of Cape Town． South Africa, has examined this standard theory． Tiredness, he argues, is caused not by signals springing from overtaxed muscles, but is an emotional response which begins in the brain． The fundamental nature of his new theory is that the brain paces the muscles to keep them well back from the edge of exhaustion． When the brain decides it’s time to quit, it creates unbearable muscle tiredness． This "Central Governor" theory remains controversial, but it does-explain many puzzling aspects of athletic performance．

A recent discovery that Noakes calls the "lactic acid paradox" made him start researching this area seriously．Lactic acid is a by-product of exercise, and the increase of it is often mentioned as a cause of tiredness．But when research subjects exercise in certain conditions created artificially, they become tired even though lactic acid levels remain low．

Nor has the oxygen content of their blood fallen too low for them to keep going． Obviously, something else was making them tire before they hit either of these physiological limits． Noakes conducted an experiment with seven cyclists．It has long been known that during exercise, the body never uses 100% of the available muscle fibres （纤维）．The amount used varies; but in some tasks such as this cycling test the body calls on about 30%． His team found that as tiredness set in, the electrical activity in cyclist's legs declined-even when they were making a great effort to cycle as fast as they could．

To Noakes, this was strong evidence that the old theory was wrong． "The cyclists may have felt completely exhausted," he says, "but their bodies actually had considerable reserves that they could theoretically tap by using a greater amount of the resting fibres． "

This, he believes; is the proof that the brain is regulating the pace of the workout to hold the well back from the point of extreme tiredness．

67, Which of the following is supported by the "Limitations Theory"?

A．Tiredness is caused by signals from brain．

B．Athletes feel tired when they use． up all their energy．

C．The body uses 100% of the muscle fibres in exercise．

D．Athletes become tired though lactic acid levels remain low．

68．Noakes has found out that_____．

A．muscle fibres control athletes' movements

B．lactic acid levels remain high in cycling test

C．mental processes control the symptoms of tiredness

D．different exercises use different amount of muscle fibres

69．It is likely that both theories accept that_____．

A．lactic acid is produced in muscles during exercise
B．the oxygen content in blood may rise after sports
C．tiredness is a harmful by-product of exercise
D．the energy in human bodies can be

70．What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
A．The description of a new test．
B．The explanation of the theory．
C．The puzzling evidence of a study．
D．The whole process of the research．

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。

The iPon Generation

Today it is common to see people who walk about with colored wires hanging from their ears wherever they go．They move about in their personal bubbles, sometimes unaware of what's happening around them．71 Outside life is shut out．So are you one of them"?

For me; walking around in my own personal bubble is perfect．72 What's even better, wearing earphones seems to give a signal to people which says; "I'm not available for chatting at the moment j"

Suppose, you're at work and about to make an incredible breakthrough? but a colleague suddenly turns up．At this precise moment, the slightest disturbance would break your concentration．73 Once again, those wires hanging from your ears would be sure to give that "Go away!" signal．

74 It's probably part of the growing up stage when they just want to ignore their whole family．While their mothers give them lectures about why they should do their ' Yes．Mum．" Problem solved．

Pretty soon, not only will we have pretty colored wires hanging from our ears-but also our brains will be directly plugged into some new high-tech instrument. We'll be in a virtual（虚拟的）world, communicating with everyone else, or choosing not to, as we like．In this world, we will all be permanently plugged in．75 And they are changing our social habits along the way．

In the end, there is a thin line between using technology as a tool for making life better and being a slave to it! It's so strange-suddenly, I don't feel like wearing my earphones anymore

A．Our instruments are changing quickly．
B．I also have wires hanging from my ears．
C．In the home situation, teenagers love these wires．
D．I don't have to deal with the noise from the environment．
E．After all, I am listening to my favourite music and would rather not be disturbed．
F．Listening to music through earphones is the perfect way to ignore such interruptions．
G．They walk around in their own spaces, with their personal "digital noise reduction systems ．

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（15 分）

你的英国笔友 Chris 要在班级介绍中国传统文化，他发来邮件寻求你的建议。请你根据以下提示回复邮件。

1．建议介绍北京春节期间的庙会（temple fairs）；
2．庙会很受人们欢迎，有很多传统表演和小吃；
3．随邮件附上几张自己逛庙会的照片。

注意：

1．词数不少于 50。
2．可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
3．邮件的开头和结尾已写好，不计入总词数。

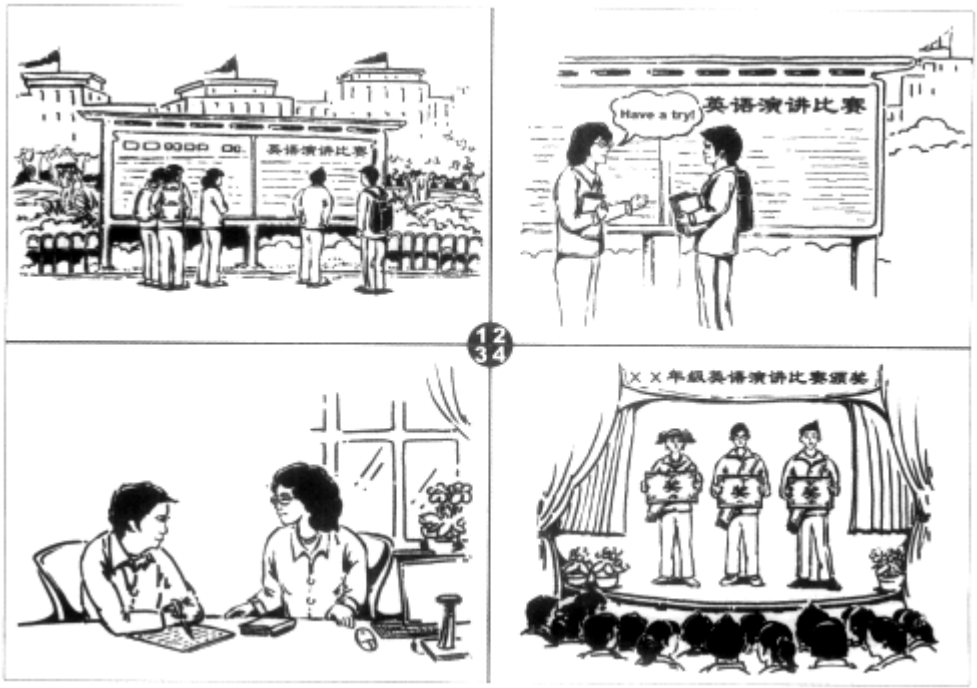
Dear Chris,

Yours,

Joe

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学的学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，为校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文，讲述上学期你参加英语演讲比赛过程。词数不少于 60.



参考答案

第一部分

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
C	A	C	A	B	C	B	C
9	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	
B	C	A	B	B	A	A	

16. ninth/9th　　17.Tuesday　　18.6:30　　19.classrooms　　20.lunch

第二部分

21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
B	B	C	B	A	C	D	C	A	A
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
D	C	D	A	D	C	D	C	A	B
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
D	D	C	C	B	D	A	B	A	D
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
A	B	C	A	B	B	A	D	D	C
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
A	D	D	B	C	B	B	C	A	C
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**					
G	D	F	C	A					

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容是否充实，交际是否得体，语言是否正确。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑，英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分