# 2015 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 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话或独白后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话或独白你将听一遍。

例：What is the man going to read?

A. A newspaper.

B. A magazine.

C. A book.

答案是 A。

1. When will the party begin?

A. At 7 :15.　　B. At 7:30.　　C. At 8:00.

2. What will the woman do this afternoon?

A. Write an essay.　　B. Go to see a movie.　C. Take a rest.

3. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Go to a party.　　B. Wear black clothes.　C. Change his shirt.

4. Which button is intended for the banking hours?

A. 1.　　B. 2.　　C. 3.

5. Which place is the woman looking for?

A. The conference center.　B. The gas station. C. The Star Hotel.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1．5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，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。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. How do the speakers feel about the test?

A. Tiring.　　B. Useless.　　C. Boring.

7. What does the man want to study in college?

A. Science.　　B. Medicine.　　C. English.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the weather like?

A. Snowy.　　B. Snowy　　C. Windy.

9. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a shop.　　B. On an island.　C. On a boat.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What kind of books does the man like best7

A. Historical novels　　B. Adventure stories.　C. Biographies

11. Where does the man get most of his books?

A. From his friends.　　B. From online bookstores.　C. From the library.

12. What is the woman doing?

A. Selling books.　B. Doing a survey.　　C. Talking about her habits.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. Why does the speaker surf the Internet?

A. To read comments about herself.

B. To watch the world news.

C. To order some food.

14. What does the speaker usually do at about 3:00 PM7

A. Drink a cup of coffee. B. Attend a meeting. C. Have lunch

15. What is the speaker's job?

A. A journalist B. A business woman. C. A singer.

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 至 20 五道小题，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，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Sports Center's Customer Service Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Model | 16 Bike |
| Problem | LCD 17 does not work |
| Reservation Date the Repair | 18 23rd |
| Customer' s Name | Lisa 19 |
| Customer' s Address | 995 Silver 20 Street in Long Beach |

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填人空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例 :It's so nice to hear from her again. _____, we last met more than thirty years ago.

A. What's more B. That's to say

C. In other words D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

21. —Mum, where's my packed lunch?

一 In the kitchen. I_____you two sandwiches.

A. make B. am making C. have made D. will make

22. 1 think we'd better keep to the subject,_____we'11 waste our time.

A. and B. or C. but D. so

23. Don't phone me between 10:00 and 11:30 tomorrow morning. I_____a meeting then.

A. had B. have C. was having D. will be having

24. During the weekend, the health club is usually full of people_____to get in shape

A. try B. grew C. is growing D. having tried

25. The children's excitement_____as Christmas drew near.

A. grows B. tried C. trying D. had grown

26. Tom's worry is_____he won't be chosen for the school football team.

A. that B. whether C. when D. why

27. —The fire in the supermarket last night was terrible !

—They_____have taken some measures to prevent it occurring.

A. must B. will C. would D. should

28. The room he has just rent is about 9 meters_____length and 3 meters wide.

A. in B. on C. to D. at

29. Charles entered New York University in 2009 and one year later_____to University of London as an exchange student

A. sent B. had sent C. was sent D. had been sent

30. —Can you give me a ride?

—Sorry. There is no room _____in my car.

A. to leave B. leaving C. left D. being left

31. You'd better prepare some candles at home _____the power fails.

A. even though　　B. in case
C. as long as　　D. in order that

32. My uncle has a large greenhouse in his garden _____he grows vegetables in winter
A. which　　B. where　　C. when　　D. whose

33. —Good news ! There's a supermarket _____in this area next month!
—Cool! It will be convenient for us when it's open
A. building　　B. built　　C. having built　　D. to be built

34. —Sarah went to the party.
—Really? I_____her if I had gone with you.
A. met　　B. had met　　C. would met　　D. would have met

35. Spending a few hours learning about the history and culture of the destination will help tourists understand_____they're seeing
A. what　　B. where　　C. that　　D. why

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。

In high school I had a math teacher, Mrs. Davies, who took her job seriously and expected her students to put forth the same degree of commitment. Strict but fair, she held our attention with her time-proven approach. One of her __36__was for students who were more advanced academically. I chose to __37__ it and soon realized that the course was a bit over my head. I __38__with the complex problems that others seemed to learn without much effort

One Friday we were tested__39__our ability to use a theorem（定理） that no one in the class thoroughly understood. The teacher would__40__our papers based on our ability to progress through the problem which easily filled two pages of formulaic notations（公式符号）. I was absolutely__41__. Finally, I didn't use the required theorem. Instead, I decided to use more familiar theorems to arrive at an__42__. I knew I had failed because I hadn't done the __43__assignment. I became resigned to my fate.

Our test papers were__44__back the following Monday. Everyone received a "C" except for me To my surprise, I received an "A". I __45__that there must be a mistake. I watched__46__as the teacher approached my desk, smiled, and asked for my test __47__back. She then went back to copy my work onto the blackboard, __48__the class how I had arrived at the correct answer. "Mathematics is meant to be a creative tool, pushing our minds to a rewarding answer," she said with confidence. __49__I didn't use the required theorem, she seemed genuinely proud of how I'd worked through the problem. The class saw her fold my test paper and put it into her textbook. She announced that it would be __50__with future classes

My teacher would have been justified in giving me a __51__grade. Instead, she used the__52__to deeply influence a student who often struggled. And after forty years, I still cherish the__53__. It helped change my self-image. I__54__up to a broad boundary of possibilities which has made my life an adventure. She understood that teaching went beyond strict demands and could be used to__55__. Thank you, Mrs. Davies.

36. A. ways　　B. tasks　　C. tests　　D. classes
37. A. run　　B. take　　C. teach　　D. like
38. A. compared　　B. struggled　　C. connected　　D. argued
39. A. on　　B. at　　C. of　　D. for
40. A. explain　　B. collect　　C. print　　D. grade
41. A. tired　　B. curious　　C. lost　　D. content
42. A. effect　　B. end　　C. answer　　D. interest
43. A. completed　　B. proved　　C. fixed　　D. required
44. A. handed　　B. held　　C. thrown　　D. dated
45. A. hoped　　B. assumed　　C. declared　　D. dreamed

46. A. angrily B. regretfully C. disappointedly D. nervously
47. A. paper B. score C. question D. method
48. A. helping B. following C. showing D. praising
49. A. Since B. Unless C. Though D. Because
50. A. shared B. exchanged C. practiced D. checked
51. A. friendly B. failing C. corrected D. wrong
52. A. possibility B. creation C. intention D. opportunity
53. A. change B. memory C. school D. life
54. A. opened B. kept C. made D. looked
55. A. learn B. survive C. inspire D. manage

## 第三部分：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

The latest fashion in kitchen is the food steamer. All the stores are selling them; everyone wants one. Steaming is one of the simplest and healthiest ways of cooking food. However, that cooking time is usually longer than with other methods. In case you're thinking of buying a steamer, I've done a survey about the steamers available on the market to help you decide which will suit you best.

**●Folding Steamer**

The simplest and least expensive is the folding stainless-steel （不锈钢）version.

Advantages: This is a good, basic design which sits inside a variety of different shapes of pans with the water under it; a ring in the center allows for easy lifting and it's easy to clean.

Disadvantages: It only holds small dishes. Also, if you put too much water in the pan, it will boil up through the vegetables and they will be watery. If you put too little water in and let it get dry, you will burn the pan and get strange-smelling vegetables.

**●Steaming Pan**

This is a three-layered black Teflon-coated version with a lid and two double-handled steamers, which sits on the oven ring. The brand I bought is called Nutritious Living.

Advantages: This is an excellent steamer, lightweight, easy to clean, and of all the steamers I've tried, this cooks the fastest. Fish and chicken can be cooked on the bottom with rice or vegetables on the top. It's easier to store.

Disadvantages: Water can boil away until the pan is dry, but if you make sure you fill the pan up to the suggested level and do not overcook the food, this should not happen. You cannot see the food cooking from the top. It doesn't supply a dish for cooking rice.

For serious users of steamers, I recommend having one of each version. If you just want to try it, get the folding stainless-steel type.

56. Why did the author carry out the survey?
A. To inform people of different steamers
B. To run an advertisement for steamers
C. To find out a suitable steamer to buy
D. To learn how to cook with steamers

57. What can we learn about the folding steamer?
A. It comes in different kinds of shapes and sizes.
B. It is designed for large families.
C. It is able to clean itself.
D. It is easy to take out.

58. The Nutritious Liuing steamer_____.
A. is more difficult to store

B. provides a dish to cook rice with

C. cooks different foods at the same time

D. cooks fish and chicken faster than vegetables

59. According to the author, you should_____.

A. use steamers to save cooking time

B. buy a steamer with dishes supplied

C. do a survey before choosing a steamer

D. buy a folding steamer if you want to try

B

"Shark on the bait （诱饵） !" shouted Andre Harman, pointing to a spot a few yards behind the outboard motors. His voice gave no indication of panic, but the crew suddenly became tense and fixed their eyes on the water. Slowly, smoothly, Andre drew in the bait. The shark followed. No one asked what kind of shark it was. Everything about it, from its color to its shape, tells that it was a great white shark.

Andre lifted the bait aboard. Placing himself between the two motors, he dropped his right hand into the water just as the great head reached the first motor. "My goodness Andre!" I said. His hand seized the big nose, moving it away from the tube of the motor, guiding the shark's head up as it rose out of the water. Andre's hand held the nose, touching it gently. No one spoke. No one breathed. The moment seemed endless. In fact, it lasted less than five seconds before Andre pulled his hand back.

Still nobody spoke. Then Andre smiled and said: "The first time was an accident. I was just trying to move the shark away from the motor. Sharks are attracted to motors by r. heir electrical signals and have a habit of biting them to see if they are eatable. " Andre has worked with great white sharks for years. "My hand landed on its nose, and it sort of paused, so I kept it there, and when I did let go, the shark bit and bit as if it was searching for whatever it was that had attracted it. "

Nearly every encounter （遭遇） we had had with the great whites had been totally illogical. The more we learned, the more we realized how little was really known about them in the past years. Back then, it was generally accepted that great whites ate people by choice. Now we know that almost every attack on a human is an accident in which the shark mistakes a human for its normal food. Back then, we thought that once a great white smelt blood, it would lead to death. Now we know that nearly three-quarters of bite victims survive, perhaps because the shark recognizes that is has made a mistake and doesn't return for a second bite.

60. The author said, "My goodness! Andre ! " when_____.

A. Andre was about to fall into the water

B. Andre was about to touch the shark

C. Andre was followed by the shark

D. Andre was bitten by the shark

61. What does the author think of the encounters with great whites?

A. Exciting. B. Educational. C. Frightening D. Reasonable

62. Most bite victims survive in shark attacks because

A. they are taught how to fight off sharks

B. sharks discover they are no threats

C. they manage to swim to safety

D. sharks stop attacking them

C

Etymology, the study of words and word roots, may sound like the kind of thing done by boring librarians in small, dusty rooms. Yet etymologists actually have a uniquely interesting job. They are in many ways just like archaeologists （考古学家） digging up the physical history of people and events. The special aspect of etymology is that it digs up history, so to speak, through the words and phrases that are left behind.

The English language, in particular, is a great field to explore history through words As a language, English has an extraordinary number of words. This is partly due to its ability to adapt foreign words so readily. For example, "English" words such as kindergarten (from German), croissant (from French), and cheetah (from Hindi) have become part of the language with little or no change from their original sounds and spellings. So English-language etymologists have a vast world of words to explore.

Another enjoyable thing about etymology for most word experts is solving word mysteries (谜). No, etymologists do not go around solving murders, like the great detective Sherlock Holmes. What these word experts solve are mysterious origins of some of our most common words

One of the biggest questions English language experts have pursued is how English came to have the phrase OK. Though it is one of the most commonly used expressions, its exact beginning is a puzzle even to this day. Even its spelling is not entirely consistent-unless you spell it Okay, it is hard even to call it a word.

Etymologists have been able to narrow OK's origin down to a likely, although not certain, source (来源). It became widely used around the time of Martin Van Buren's run for president in 1840. His nickname was Old Kinderhook. What troubles word experts about this explanation is that the phrase appeared in some newspapers before Van Buren became well known. It is likely that Van Buren could be called its primary source Etymologists will doubtlessly keep searching for the initial source. However, it is clear that OK's popularity and reputation have topped those of the American president to whom it has been most clearly linked.

63. The author mentions the words like "croissant" in Paragraph 2 to indicate_____.

A. words have changed a lot in the two languages

B. what English-language etymologists are exploring now

C. English has absorbed many words from other foreign languages

D. the English vocabulary is difficult to the non-English-speaking people

64. The underlined word "pursued" in Paragraph 4 means_____.

A. looked upon B. dug up C. put in D. set down

65. We can learn from the passage that etymologists_____.

A. discover the possible origin of words

B. help detectives to solve mysterious murders

C. write interesting stories for some newspapers

D. explore the English language as well as the recent events

66. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To present the history of English words

B. To explain the procedure of an etymologist's job

C. To introduce the pleasure of the study of words and word roots.

D. To teach readers how to distinguish English and non-English words

D

It is easy to lose patience with science today. The questions are pressing: How dangerous is air pollution? What about low-level radiation? When will that horrible earthquake strike California? And why can't we predict weather better? But the evidence is often described as "uncertain", forcing scientists to base their points of view almost as much on intuition (直觉) as on science.

When historians and philosophers of science listen to these questions, some conclude that science may not be able to solve all these problems any time soon. The unknowns can grow into riddles that are impossible to solve. Because of the unstable and changing state of the earth's atmosphere, for example, scientists have struggled for centuries to predict the weather with precision (精确) but failed.

The case is different for scientists of astronomy. For example, they think that the gravitational force of a nearby space vehicle, though tiny, is able to change the path of a much larger planet if the vehicle spends enough time close to it. With the aid of Newton's laws of gravitational attraction, ground

controllers can predict the path of a planetary probe （探测仪）-or satellite-with incredible accuracy. They do this by calculating the gravitational force from each of the passing planets until the probe speeds beyond the edge
of the solar system. A much more difficult task is to calculate what happens when two or three times of such force pull on the probe at the same time. Such procedures can, of course, be very difficult, but for experiments, they are effective.

This range of questions-from simple problems to those impossibly complex-has resulted in nicknames for various fields of study: "soft" sciences and " hard " sciences. "Soft" sciences admit a great degree of uncertainty. Academicians tend to judge fields such as sociology, psychology, and political science as "soft" because they are assumed to be understandable, of unnecessary mathematical accuracy, and concerned with everyday affairs such as interpersonal relationships. However, "hard" sciences, such as astronomy and chemistry, are said to offer precise answers. Precise definitions for "hard" sciences vary, but the characteristics of "hard" sciences include: producing testable predictions; performing controlled experiments; relying on quantifiable data and mathematical models; a high degree of accuracy and objectivity; and generally applying a pure form of the scientific method

67. We can learn from the passage that_____.

A. a large planet is able to change the size of a tiny planet

B. ground controllers can affect the gravitational force of planets

C. calculating the probe speeds beyond the solar system is possible

D. predicting the weather is more difficult than predicting the path of a satellite

68. According to the author, "soft" sciences_____.

A. allow for certain inaccuracy

B. focus on personal relationships

C. are based on controlled experiments

D. are rooted in data and mathematical models

69. What might be the best title for the passage?

A. Science, a Long History?

C. Science, Accurate or Not?

B. Science and Its Functions

D. Science and Its Application

70. What is the author's attitude towards science in this passage?

A. Objective. B. Sceptical. C. Disapproval. D. Optimistic

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。

Anxiety is your mental watchman. Its fixed pattern is to search for what may be about to go wrong. it continually, and without your conscious permission, scans your life, even when you are asleep, in dreams and nightmares. __71__ When it finds one, it worries it.

Along with depression and anger, anxiety is one of the bad faces of worries__72__ Controlled by anxiety, you will feel a lack of security and confidence. When anxiety is severe and pained, it can be a sign of a disorder, such as panic or terror.

Although anxiety seems to have a biological basis, it is habit-forming for many of us. Some of our anxious feelings are in fact wasted energy. Anxiety has gotten out of hand when it is pointless and repeated. When you are faced with a problem at work, before taking a test, or making an important decision, you will feel anxious. When you are controlled by anxiety, you are unable to control your emotions（情感） to the point of it changing your daily routine and habits. __73__ Or you find you are usually anxious at work or around your family.

At times, you should listen to the message of your negative emotions, as uncomfortable as they may be, and change your outward life rather than your emotional life. __74__ If you are worried about the

dangers of your brother's new hobby, sky diving, perhaps you ought to tell him so. Taking action may relieve your anxiety. 75 By learning to stop always seeking guarantee, not only can you start to undo the automatic cycle of anxiety, but also you learn that you can manage just fine without the need for constant guarantee. This in turn creates a sense of self-confidence and self-respect, which is vital to overcome anxiety.

A. For these people, saying NO to others is often of much anxiety.
B. It reviews your work, your love, your play, until it finds an imperfection.
C. Comparing anxiety with depression helps to discuss possible cures for anxiety.
D. These three common emotions are considered the cause of most mental illnesses.
E. If that doesn't work, then it's time to deal with any automatic thoughts in yourself.
F. If you are anxious about the work, you might get to the office an hour earlier every day.
G. You find yourself waking up anxious, going through the day anxious and going to bed anxious.

## 第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

你的美国笔友 Lucy 来信说她最近学习负担重，常常感到疲惫。请你根据以下提示给 Lucy 写回信。

1. 调整学习方法；
2. 积极锻炼；
3. 其它建议。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Lucy,

J learned about your trouble from, your mail. Don't worry. _____

_____

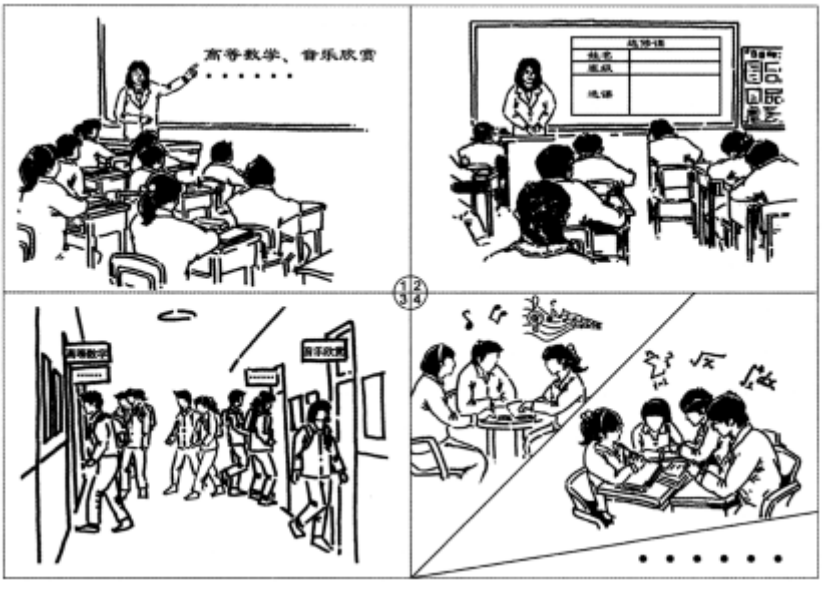
Best wishes!

Yours

Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高二（1）班的学生李华，下面四幅图描述了上学期高二年级开设选修课的过程。请根据图片的先后顺序，为校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文。词数不少于 60。开头已给出，不计入总词数。




Last term , our school offered optional courses for the students in Senior 2. _____

_____

# 参考答案

一.

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

16. EX126

17. screen

18. November/Nov

19. Sloan

20. Lake

二.

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

三.

Dear Lucy,

I learned about your trouble from your mail. Don’t worry. This kind of problem bothers us a lot, but it doesn’t matter. We can find lots of ways to deal with it. I think good learning methods will help increase efficiency. So you need to adjust your learning methods. For example, you can spend more time on important tasks, Besides, doing sports is a good way to reduce pressure. And you can also find some other ways, like talking with friends or listening to music. Have a try! I believe you can make it.

Best wishes!

Yours

Li Hua

四.

Last term, our school offered optional coures for the students in Senior 2. At the beginning of the term, our teacher introduced several courses to us, including Music Appreciation, Advanced Math, Western Art, and etc. We selected the courses we liked, filled in the forms, and handed them in. Several days later, The optional courses started. We went into different classrooma to begin our study. During the lessons, some of us enjoyed beautiful music, while others learned amazing knowledge in math. Everyone gained what they couldn’t get in the regular lessons. Thanks to the optional courses, we had the opportunities to learn what we were really interested in.