2017 北京石景山高三一模

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，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，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。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Taking a walk　　B. Taking a bus　　C. Animals in the zoo

2. What relation is the woman to Jack?

A. His roommate　　B. His mother　　C. His wife

3. How does the woman get along with her work?

A. Badly　　B. Well　　C. Jus so-so

4. Where is the city bank?

A. Beside a hotel　　B. Behind a hotel　　C. Opposite a hotel

5. Why does the man want his money back?

A. He wants to use the money to buy some furniture

B. The machine doesn’t have the functions he wanted

C. The machine went wrong within a week

第二节　（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 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. When is the conversation taking place?

A. After school　　B. At break time　　C. Before breakfast

7. What is the boy supposed to do first?

A. See a doctor

B. Bring his fever down

C. Deal with the leg injury

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why does the woman call the man?

A. To ask for direction

B. To cancel the appointment

C. To make an apology

9. What time is it now?

A. Around 7:30　　B. Around 8:00　　C. Around 8:30

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. In which season do hurricanes most likely happen in the woman’s country?

A. Summer　　B. Autumn　　C. Winter

11. How many people lost their lives?

A. 16　　B. 18　　C. 19

12. What do we know about the woman?

A. She had a narrow escape

B. She was struck by a tree

C. She was blown off by the wind

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. What should the listeners bring?

A. A sandwich　　B. Fruit　　C. A drink

14. What can the listener see in the National Concert Hall?

A. An exhibition　　B. A concert　　C. A dancing

15. When will the bus set off for school?

A. At 5:00 p. m　　B. At 5:30 p. m.　　C. At 7:15 p. m.

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。

A Class Situation

Teacher	Professor Smith
Type	An oral __16__ class
Problem	Only __17__ students giving their opinions
Cause	◆ __18__ students in a morning class ◆A(n) __19__ difference
Advice	Share communication __20__ in class

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，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. The accident is my fault, so I had to pay for the damage _____ the other car.

A. by　　B. at　　C .to　　D. on

22. He wrote a letter _____ he explained what had happed in the accident.

A. what　　B. which　　C. how　　D. where

23. I can’ t remember when _____turning point occurred exactly, but it might be _____summer morning during my vacation.

A. /; a　　B. a; a　　C. the; a　　D. a; the

24. I’ m terribly sorry to have kept you waiting so long, but it’ ll still be some time ____Tony gets back.

A. after　　B. since　　C. till　　D. before

25. All the passengers are worrying about _____the flight will take off on time.

A. why　　B. whether　　C. that　　D. when

26. ---Jack, what about the lecture?

---It is the most inspiring lecture that I _____since I came to this university.

A. attend　　B. have attended　　C. am attending　　D. had attended

27. Group work is often organized in class_____ students develop team spirit.

A. helping　　B. having helped　　C. helped　　D. to help

28. I _____ have watched that movie---it gives me horrible dreams.

A. shouldn’ t　　B. needn’ t　　C. couldn’ t　　D. mustn’ t

29. ---Joan, what _____in your hand?

---Look! It’ s a birthday gift for you grandma.

A. are you holding　　B. had you held　　C. do you hold　　D. will you hold

30. _____at the restaurant before, Johnson didn’ t want to go there anymore.

A. Having eaten　　B. To eat　　C. Eat　　D. Eating

31. _____ Stephen Chow shows to his fans is his honesty and sense of humour.

A. Which　　B. That　　C. What　　D. Whom

32. When residents learned that only one of the 13 workers trapped underground _____, they burst into tears.

A. will be rescued　　B. is rescued

C. has been rescued　　D. had been rescued

33. When _____for his views about New Year's greeting movies, Professor Wang said most of them were boring.

A. asking　　B. asked　　C. having asked　　D. to be asked

34. The number of various educational programs _____important roles have been realized by more and more people, has a rapid growth these years.

A. whose　　B. where　　C. which　　D. that

35. It is said the city is now _____ large as what it was.

A. as twice　　B. twice as　　C. twice much　　D. much twice

第二节完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 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。

A Man and His Word

In a used furniture business, unlike new, you cannot order stock(存货)from a catalogue. People call in, and you have to go out and make an offer. "You can't __36__what you don't have." my father would say.

When I was aged thirteen, my father lose his store __37__, a one-armed guy who could do more with his one arm than many will do with two. With his manager gone, my father came to me. "Will you come in while I go out to __38__ the day's calls until I find the __39__person?" he asked.

The store has tens of thousands of __40__. "People like to bargain," he told me, "So I don't __41__ prices. You just have to know a __42__."

He took me around. "A quarter-horse motor you can sell for four dollars. For a refrigerator, depending on the __43__, you can sell for thirty-five dollars to sixty dollars. However, if it has a freezer that goes well, sell it for eighty dollars, in__44__ condition, maybe one hundred dollars. Dishes come in with a houseful of furniture, and I don't even __45__them in when I give a price. You can sell them for a cent to a doll. Something really nice."

Every day after __46__, I would ride to the store. Soon after, I was writing up a sales slip（纸条）for an attractive plate when my father walked in. I had asked a dollar and the guy did not__47__. I was very pleased. My father glanced down at what I was doing, __48__ to the customer and said, "You sure got a bargain today. My employee gave you the __49__and that's the price."

Afterward, I asked my father, “What was that all about?”

It turned out that it was an antique plate, worth a few hundred dollars. I was 50 . Here I was 51 to help my father in the business and instead I was losing money for him.

He said, “I could’ve 52 the sales if I’d wanted to. You were just writing up the slip and hadn’t yet taken the money. Besides, by civil law, you’re under 53 . But, a man stands by his word and the word of his 54 .”

The deal cost my father a small amount of money, but I learned a 55 lesson in integrity (正直).

36. A.buy	B.sell	C.order	D. store
37. A. salesman	B. Friend	C. boss	D. manager
38. A. ask	B.return	C.answer	D. buy
39. A. able	B. honest	C. right	D. hardworking
40. A. items	B. customers	C.plates	D. instruments
41. A. raise	B. decide	C. create	D. mark
42. A. range	B. name	C. variety	D. catalogue
43.A.price	B.situation	C.condition	D. quantity
44. A. ordinary	B. unexpected	C. special	D. excellent
45. A. bring	B. call	C. figure	D. force
46. A. school	B. work	C.study	D. play
47. A. speak	B. buy	C. enter	D. hesitate
48. A. went	B. turned	C. spoke	D. laughed
49. A. plate	B. gift	C. price	D. money
50. A. disappointed	B. shocked	C. anxious	D. desperate
51. A. dreaming	B. pretending	C. managing	D. trying
52. A. offered	B. encouraged	C. stopped	D. continued
53. A. age	B. tendency	C. pay	D. intelligence
54. A. father	B. agent	C. value	D. ability
55. A. lifelong	B. colourful	C. painful	D. practical

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，将正确的选项涂在答题卡上。

A

The Mystery of the Famous Word Collector

One of the greatest contributors to the first *Oxford English Dictionary* was also one of its most unusual. In 1879, Oxford University in England asked Prof. James Murray to serve as editor for what was to be the most ambitious dictionary in the history of the English language. It would include every English word possible and would give not only the definition but also the history of the word and quotations(引文) showing how it was used.

This was a huge task, so Murray had to find volunteers from Britain, the United States, and the British colonies to search every newspaper, magazine, and book ever written in English. Hundreds of volunteers responded, including William Chester Minor. Dr. Minor was an American surgeon who had served in the Civil War and was now living in England. He gave his address as "Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berkshire," 50 miles from Oxford.

Minor joined the army of volunteers sending words and quotations to Murray. Over the next 17 years, he became one of the staff's most valued contributors.

But he was also a mystery. In spite of many invitations, he would always decline to visit Oxford. So in 1897, Murray finally decided to travel to Crowthorne himself. When he arrived, he found Minor locked in a book-lined cell at the Broadmoor Asylum(精神病院) for the Criminally Insane.

Murray and Minor became friends, sharing their love of words. Minor continued contributing to the dictionary, sending in more than 10,000 submissions in 20 years. Murray continued to visit Minor regularly, sometimes taking walks with him around the asylum grounds.

In 1910, Minor left Broadmoor for an asylum in his native America. Murray was at the port to wave goodbye to his remarkable friend.

Minor died in 1920, seven years before the first edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* was completed. The 12 volunteers defined 414,825 words, and thousands of them were contributions from a very scholarly and devoted asylum patient.

56. According to the text, the first *Oxford English Dictionary* ____.

A. came out before Minor died

B. was edited by an American volunteer

C. included the English words invented by Murray

D. was intended to be the most ambitious English dictionary

57. How did Dr. Minor contribute to the dictionary?

A. He went to England to work with Murray.

B. He helped Murray to find hundreds of volunteers.

C. He sent newspapers, magazines and books to Murray.

D. He provided a great number of words and quotations.

58.Why did Dr. Minor refuse to visit Oxford?

A He was busy writing a book　　B. He lived far from Oxford

C. He was shut in an asylum　　D. He disliked traveling

59. Prof. Murray and Dr. Minor became friends mainly because_____.

A. they both served in the Civil War

B. they had a common interest in words

C. Minor recovered with the help of Murray

D. Murray went of America regularly to visit Minor

B

Park’s Regulations

In order to protect the parks, parkways, recreational facilities and the protecting areas within the city from injury or damage, these regulations are made. The term “park”, as later used in this chapter, shall include all grounds, structures and watercourses which are or may be located within any area offered to the public use as a park, parkway, recreation facility, walking trail or conservancy district in the city.

Specific regulations:

1. Littering forbidden. No person shall throw away any rubbish, refuse, earth or other material in any park.

2. Sound devices. No person shall operate or play any amplifying (扩音的)system unless specific authority is first obtained from the Common Council.

3. Pets. Dogs, cats, or other pets are forbidden in all city parks, unless permitted by the Parks and Recreation Board. Excepted from the forbidding are animals specifically trained to assist the disabled.

4. Bill posting. No person shall post, paste, fasten, paint or attach any bill, notice, sign or advertising matter upon any structure, tree or other natural object in any park, except park regulations and other signs authorized by the Common Council.

5. Removal of park equipment forbidden. No person shall remove benches, seats, tables or other park equipment from any park.

6. Making of fires. No person shall start a fire except in personal grills(烤架) or specific fireplaces. Personal grills shall be used in specific picnic areas only. All fires should be

thoroughly extinguished before you leave the area. Unburned fuel and ashes shall be got rid of in such a manner as to prevent damage to any park property.

7. Protection of park property. No person shall kill, injure or disturb or attempt to injure or disturb waterfowl, birds or animals. No person shall climb any tree or remove flowers or fruit, or break, cut down, remove or in any manner injure, write upon or ill use any tree, flower, flower bed, soil, sand, fountain, building, structure, bench, table, official notice, sign or other property within any park or any of the facilities of the municipal (市政的)swimming pool.

8. Park hours. Subject to certain exceptions, all city parks shall be closed to people from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. the following day. The exceptions are:

a) Persons launching or loading a boat at a public dock (码头)

b) The hiking paths are closed from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

c) Scheduled athletic games at least halfway concluded by 9 p.m. shall be allowed to continue at Cutler Park until 12 noon.

60. What are you permitted to do in the park according to the passage?

A. Pick flowers. B. Have a barbecue in specific areas.

C. Begin baseball games at 9 p.m. D. Hunt animals.

61. Which of the following animals are allowed into the city parks?

A. Dogs raised by children. B. Cats from the rich family.

C. Dogs used by the blind. D. Horses ridden by officials.

62. The text most probably comes from _____.

A. a government document B. an introduction to parks

C. an environmental report D. a tour guide of a city

C

Owls and Larks

Larks are most likely to be healthy, wealthy and wise, according to the old saying.

But those who are early to bed and early to rise do not always have the upper hand, researchers say. They have found that night owls are generally brighter and wealthier than those able to get up early in the morning.

Experts from the University of Madrid carried out tests on around 1,000 teenagers and found that those who preferred to stay up late demonstrated the kind of intelligence associated with honored jobs and higher incomes. ‘Larks or ‘morning people’, however, often acquired better exam results, possibly because lessons are held at the wrong time of day for night owls. The researchers examined

the habits and body clocks of the youngsters to determine whether they liked to stay up late and sleep in later in the morning, or preferred to go to bed early and were at their peak in the morning. School performance and inductive (归纳的) intelligence, or problem solving, were measured and academic grades in the major subjects were also taken into account. The results showed that evening types scored higher than morning types on inductive reasoning, which has been shown to be a good estimate of general intelligence and a strong indicator of academic performance. They also had a greater capacity to think conceptually as well as analytically. Such abilities have been linked to innovative thinking, more admired occupations and better incomes.

Famous night owls include President Obama, Charles Darwin, Winston Churchill, Keith Richards and Elvis Presley. George W Bush, who is regularly in bed by 10pm, Thomas Edison, Napoleon, Condoleezza Rice, who wakes at 4.30am, and Ernest Hemingway are among those known as larks. Jim Horne, professor of psychophysiology at Loughborough University, said: 'Evening types tend to be the more active and creative types, the poets, artists and inventors, while the morning types are the deducers (推断者), as are often seen with civil servants and accountants.' A previous study of US Air Force recruits found evening types were much better at thinking to solve problems than larks.

63. What does the word "owl" mean in the text ?

A. A bird of prey that flies at night

B. A kind of person who stays up late

C. A kind of person who gets up early

D. A bird of prey that is a symbol of wisdom

64. The following features belong to night owls **EXCEPT** that _____.

A. Night owls are much healthier, wealthier and wiser

B. Night owls stay up late and sleep later in the morning

C. Night owls have a strong ability of inductive reasoning

D. Night owls are expert in analyzing and innovative thinking

65. What's the author's attitude towards night owls?

A. Doubtful. B. Objective. C. Subjective. D. Negative.

66. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

A. The early bird will catch the worm.

B. Morning types have a tendency to do some creative jobs.

C. Night owls usually do poorer in the examinations than larks.

D. President Obama and George W Bush are models of night owls.

D

Work and the Young: Generation Jobless

“YOUNG people ought not to be idle(闲置的). It is very bad for them,” said Margaret Thatcher in 1984. She was right: there are few worse things that society can do to its young than to leave them ignored.

Yet more young people are idle than ever. The International Labour Organization reports that 75m(m=million) young people globally are looking for a job. World Bank surveys suggest that 262m young people are economically inactive. The number of young people without a job is nearly as large as the population of America (311 m).

Two factors play a big part. First, the long slowdown in the West has reduced demand for labour, and it is easier to put off hiring young people than it is to fire older workers. Second, in emerging economies population growth is the fastest in countries with dysfunctional labour markets, such as India and Egypt.

One possible way to settle this problem is to stimulate growth. That is easier said than done in a world suffering from debt, and is anyway an possible answer. The countries where the problem is worst (such as Spain and Egypt) suffered from high youth unemployment even when their economies were growing. Throughout the recession(经济不景气), companies have continued to complain that they cannot find young people with the right skills. This underlines the importance of two other solutions: reforming labour markets and improving education.

Youth unemployment is often at its worst in countries with inflexible labour markets. High taxes on hiring, strict rules about firing, high minimum wages: all these help force young people to the street corner. South Africa has some of the highest unemployment, in part because it has powerful trade unions and inflexible rules about hiring and firing. Many countries with high youth unemployment rate have high minimum wages and heavy taxes on labour. India has around 200 laws on work and pay.

Across the OECD(经合组织)people who left school at the earliest opportunity are twice as likely to be unemployed as university graduates. But it is unwise to conclude that governments should simply continue increasing the number of people who graduate from university. In both Britain and the United States many people with arts degrees are finding it impossible to get appropriate jobs. In North Africa university graduates are twice as likely to be unemployed as non-graduates.

What matters is not just number of years of education people get, but its content. This means expanding the study of science and technology and closing the gap between the world of education and the world of work — for example by upgrading vocational education and by building closer relations

between companies and schools. Germany, which has the second lowest level of youth unemployment in the rich world, owns long-history system of vocational schooling and apprenticeships(学徒制)

The problem of youth unemployment has been getting worse for several years. But there are at last some reasons for hope. Governments are trying to address the mismatch between education and the labour market. Companies are beginning to take more responsibility for the young. The world has a real chance of introducing an education—and—training revolution worthy of the scale of the problem.

67. According to the passage, which of the following statements may the author approve of?

A. A flexible labour market is not enough to raise youth employment.

B. As long as the economy grows youth unemployment will soon be settled.

C. Firms fire more older workers than young people in the economic slowdown.

D. Powerful trade unions and high minimum wages lead to high employment.

68. The author mentioned the German's education system in order to show_____.

A. rich countries are responsible for high youth unemployment

B. the problem of youth unemployment has been settled

C. companies have more responsibilities to settle youth unemployment

D. the match between education and the labour market can reduce youth unemployment

69. What does the underlined phrase "vocational education" mean in Para. 7?

A. Moral education　　B. Higher education

C. Technical training　　D. Business courses

70. The passage mainly talks about_____.

A. the need for labour market revolution

B. factors contributing to low youth unemployment

C. the relations between education and employment

D. possible ways to settle global youth unemployment

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。选项有两项为多余选项。

How to Have a Successful Teenage Life

Everyone wants to succeed in their life, don't they? Even as a teenager, you can achieve success in your life; it really isn't that hard. 71

• Do well in school. No matter how boring it is now, education will help you be a productive member in society. Try your best for excellence in school: listen to the teachers, do your

homework, study, and get good grades. Doing so will help you get into a better university, which will enable you to have a bright future. ___72___

• Do good in your community .(社区）.Volunteering can not only improve your community's status, it could make you happier. Studies show that people who volunteer are less likely to develop depression (抑郁）than people who don't, ___73___For example, if you love animals, volunteer at an animal shelter. If you love helping the environment, plant trees or pick up litter. When you help others, it will make you feel better about yourself.

• ___74___Remember, they're there to help you be the best that you can be. Respect them and value their opinions, even if they annoy you sometimes. ___75___You don't get to choose your teachers or your family, but you still have to put up with them. Learn how to deal with people now, because when you're an adult, you don't get to choose your boss or your co-workers, so learn how to respect them now.

A. Live life to the fullest.

B. School sets you up on the right track!

C. Be nice to your parents and teachers,

D. Find chances to do volunteer work that interests you.

E. It will help you pass time and develop your personality.

F. Here are some important points that you may find helpful.

G. Keep in mind that they do the things they do because they care about you.

第四部分： 书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假定你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的美国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对中国新近出现的一种共享单车“mobike” 很感兴趣，并请你做个简要介绍。请你给 Jim 回信，内容包括：

1．这种单车的使用方法（如：APP 查看车辆、扫码开锁等）；

2．这种单车的优势；

3．你对这种单车的看法。

注意：

1．词数不少于 50；

2．开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：智能手机 smartphone, 二维码 the QR code

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校昨天举办了高三学生成人仪式。请按照以下四幅图的先后顺序，以“A Memorable Adulthood Ceremony”为题，给校刊 “英语角”写一篇英文稿件，介绍活动全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：宣誓 take an oath



参考答案

第一部分听力理解（共三节，30 分）

1-5BBAAB　6-10CBCAC　11-15CACAB

16. English　17. 3/three　18. sleepy　19. culture/ cultural　20. styles

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）

21-25CDCDB　26-30BDAAA　31-35CDBAB

第二节完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36-40BDCCA　41-45DACDC　46-50ADBCB　51-55DCABA

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）

56-60DDCBB　61-65CABAB　66-70CADCD

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71-75FBDCG

第四部分 书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I’m writing to tell you more about the new form of sharing bike mobike mentioned in your latest letter.

It’s very convenient to use if you have a smart phone. What you do is find a nearest mobike through the APP, scan the QR code on the bike, and enjoy your trip. Compared to other forms of sharing bike, the greatest advantage of mobike is that you can easily find one and which relieves the traffic pressure and does good to the environment as well.

Hope to ride a mobike with you in China.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

One possible version:

A Memorable Adulthood Ceremony

Yesterday our school held a memorable adulthood ceremony themed “growth, gratitude and responsibility”.

I was honoured to be the host of ceremony, together with a girl. It the beginning, on behalf of all the students we expressed our gratitude to our parents and teachers. Then a parents representative made a speech, expressing the best wishes and expectations to us, which made us feel the love and care from our teachers and parents. Afterwards, we took an oath facing the national flag, showing our determination to be a qualified citizen and work hard for our country. Finally, hand by hand, we went through a so-called “Adulthood Gate”, which symbolized that we are all grown-up!

After the ceremony, I know more about the meaning of the word “adult”, which attaches a responsibility to myself, to my family and to the society.