2019 北京丰台高三（上）期末

英　　语

本试卷满分共，20 分考试时间 100 分钟

注意事项:

1.答题前，考生务必先将答题卡上的学校、年级、班级、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹签字笔填写清楚，并认真核对条形码上的准考证号、姓名，在答题卡的“条形码粘贴区”贴好条形码。

2.本次考试所有答题均在答题卡上完成。选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔以正确填涂方式将各小题对应选项涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其它选项。非选择题必须使用标准黑色字迹签字笔书写，要求字体工整、字迹清楚。

3.请严格按照答题卡上题号在相应答题区内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试卷、草稿纸上答题无效。

4.请保持答题卡卡面清洁，不要装订、不要折叠、不要破损。

笔试(共三部分 120 分)

第一部分知识运用(共两节 45 分)

第一节语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

My favorite color is orange. It is a warm and bright color, and it makes me feel happy and safe. When I __1__(see) this color, I think of fall. When I go outside, I enjoy __2__ (walk) through the dark orange leaves and listening to the sound they make under my feet. I also think of the smell of fire. It's great to be at home and sit by the warm fire with __3__ (I) family. This warm and beautiful color should be everywhere this season!

B

Last year the empty land across from my bus stop was a sad, empty, ugly space, with dead bushes and one short tree. Then some__4__(gardener) changed that. They were tired of looking at the sad space while they were waiting__5__the bus, so they made it into a beautiful garden. Now you can seecolorful vegetable plants and sweet-smelling flowers. Yellow butterflies fly from plant to plant __6__(happy), and tiny birds sing in the green trees. I love taking the bus now.

C

When the Spanish explorer Cortez reached Mexico in the sixteenth century, he found people there using a drink __7__ was called chocolate. It tasted quite strong because it had pepper in it.__8__(make) it taste better, the Spanish added sugar. When chocolate first came to Europe in the seventeenth century, people__9__(start) to drink it with milk, instead of water. Nowadays, tons of chocolate__10__ (deliver) to factories, where they are turned into many popular sweets and cakes.

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。

After working an inhuman 8-hour shift at a factory unloading(卸货) parts for cheap furniture, I got on the bus, dirty, tired and hot. I __11__ that place every day looking like I worked in a coal mine.__12 ,__ I still felt a bit proud of myself as I had held this tiring job for 3 months, which was extremely rare. So when I took my seat on the bus going home, I decided my __13__ life would not lower my spirit today.

I was dreaming about a better and new life when I was _14_ by our new passenger. She was a middle-aged woman with worn-out clothes and messy hair. She got on, aggressively and _15_ pushed her way into a front seat, and then turned her glare and _16_ on whoever dared to look her way. All I could feel for this woman was 17 . There was no disgust. Only pity and the familiar knowledge of being faceless, nameless, and _18_ to no one.

Suddenly, she turned her threatening eyes towards me and very loudly yelled, "Why you so _19_ man?"

With a smile, I said "I just came from work." She then loudly asked if I worked in hell and broke out in laughter..., so I laughed too- 20 her and told her that was funny. Then I asked her her name as I 21 why I was so dirty. Her name was Karen.

In front of all of us on the bus that day, the power of 22 showed its beauty. In front of all of us this woman 23 . Her language, her posture, the tone and lilt of her voice, -even the way she tilted her head when I spoke to her as a 24 chanted.

As Karen was getting off the bus, she touched me 25 on the arm. With tear-filled eyes, she asked whether I'd be riding the bus the next day. I promised I 26 . We waved to each other and then I got what my life had needed all along: affirmation(认可).

Everyone on the bus had been watching us and then an old woman spoke to me: "Sir, you just changed that woman with your heart. She will never forget how you _27_ her. You are great." Other passengers gave me thumbs-up signs showing their 28

That day was the first day when I realized I am 29 . People say I gave Karen something that day but actually she 30 me so much more. I now work in the field of mental health. I often tell the story of the power of kindness, and I talk about Karen and unlimited possibilities.

11. A. reached	B. left	C. visited	D. found
12. A. However	B. Besides	C. Therefore	D. Otherwise
13. A. strange	B. interesting	C. depressing	D. brave
14. A. blamed	B. interrupted	C. warned	D. followed
15. A. rudely	B. fear	C. slowly	D. gently
16. A. puzzle	B. quietly	C.surprise	D. anger
17. A. satisfaction	B. sympathy	C.disappointment	D. anxiety
18. A. demanding	B. controlling	C. mattering	D. appealing
19. A. sad	B. dirty	C. nervous	D. crazy
20. A. with	B. at	C. about	D. off
21. A. checked	B. regretted	C. admitted	D. explained
22. A. teamwork	B. determination	C. kindness	D. honesty
23. A. hesitated	B. transformed	C. cheered	D. agreed
24. A. family	B. stranger	C. friend	D.teacher
25. A. unwillingly	B. hopelessly	C. patiently	D. softly
26. A. might	B. could	C. would	D. should
27. A. treated	B. remembered	C. persuaded	D. missed
28. A. humor	B. politeness	C. confidence	D. admiration
29. A. helped	B. needed	C. understood	D. respected
30. A. owed	B. paid	C. gave	D. lent

第二部分阅读理解(共两节 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分，共 30 分)

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

Design Your Own App!

Applications, or apps, are software programs that perform specific functions on electronic devices, such as smart phones and tablets. Nowadays, you can download different apps and new ones are invented every day by designers. If you'd like to try your hand at app design, here are a few tips to get you started.

1. Identify new opportunities

What new functions or services do you think people want on their mobile phones or tablets? Think about your everyday activities. Could a mobile device help you to do these things more easily? Perhaps you can think of a new way to communicate or share things with your friends. Make a list of your ideas and keep thinking!

2. Who will use your app?

When you have an idea, think about your users-the people who might like to use your app. How old will they probably be? Do you want to make an app for teenagers, or for people of any age? And if you want your users to pay for the app, think about how much they can probably afford.

3. What devices will your users have?

You should also think about what types of mobile devices your target users will probably have. Will they use a particular operating system, like Android, iOS or Windows? What about technical features like cameras or GPS devices? All these factors are good to keep in mind.

4. What will users see and hear on the app?

When planning your app, think about what users will see and hear when they operate the program. Start
tures of the
images that your app will show.
by drawing
In addition,
should make notes about any sounds your app will make, so they can be included in the final program design.



Popular Apps

1. Real Piano

Learn to play the piano on your mobile device. You can make it sound like other instruments too, such as the guitar and drums.

2. Instagram



Take photos with your phones and edit them to make them look more artistic. Then share them with your friends.

3. WhatsApp



Exchange free instant messages with people in your list of contacts. All you
need is access to the internet.

4. Smart Tools



Turn your mobile device into lots of everyday tools, like a ruler, a torch or a thermometer.

Next week's blog -> Tips for marketing and selling your app

31. If you want to take and share photos, you can use_____

A. Real Piano　　B. Instagram

C. WhatsApp　　D. Smart Tools

32. To design an app, you should_____

A. learn to draw pictures

B. consider the age of the users

C. share your ideas with your friends

D. useAndroid or iOS operating system

33. The author writes the passage to_____

A. offertips of designing an app

B. persuade people to design an app

C. share a new way to design an app

D. show the importance of designing an app

B

Every month we look at a different artist. We think Haroshi is super cool-he makes sculptures(雕塑) from skateboards.

Haroshi is in his late 30s. He's a skateboarder but he also makes things from wood. He began skateboarding when he was 15 years old and he loved it. He used to skate every day. Now, if you know anything about skateboarding, you'll know that skateboards don't last forever because they break. But Haroshi didn't throw his out because he was fond of them. Over time he built up a big collection and at the same time he learnt about all the different types of skateboard. Surprisingly, not all skateboards are of the same shape and actually they are often built in different ways. By the time he was 25, he had an enormous collection of old skateboards.

He decided he had to do something with them so he started to cut them up. As he was doing that, he noticed some interesting patterns in the wood. He then cut more and stuck them on top of each other. The first thing he created from the wood was a piece of jewelry. He created something new from something old.

Nowadays, however, he is known for his extremely large 3D wooden sculptures. His ideas generally come from skateboarding culture, ranging from skateboarding cats to cool trainers, but also everyday topics such as hurting yourself, getting better, being crazy about something and of course, growing up. All skateboarders will understand these. Haroshi has made over 40 pieces and each piece takes a very long time. There is no doubt that he is very talented but he's had no formal art training. He taught himself.



Haroshi held an exhibition in London last month and three of us from @teenattack went along. As we entered the first room, we saw a huge bird that covered one wall. It was absolutely enormous! There was also a sculpture called Ordinary life.It looked like a broken leg-a very common problem, of course. It's incredible to think that these sculptures are all made from broken skateboards. But there's something else that is really interesting about Haroshi's work. In the twelfth century a sculptor called Unkei placed a glass ball in each of his works to show the heart of the piece. Haroshi also places something inside his sculptures-a piece of broken skateboard. In this way, he gives his sculptures life. We think that is just awesome!

34. What does Paragraph 2 want to tell us?

A. Skateboards are built differently.

B. Skateboards need to be improved.

C. Haroshi collects broken skateboards.

D. Haroshi is an excellent skateboarder.

35. What does Haroshi do with old skateboards?

A. He sells them.

B. He repairs them.

C. He gives them away.

D. He makes artworks out of them.

36. From the last 2 paragraphs, we can know_____

A. Ordinary life looks like a bird

B. Haroshi's ideas come from textbooks

C. Haroshi has never attended art school

D. Haroshi puts glass balls inside his works

37. What can be learnt from the passage?

A. It's never too old to learn.

B. Rome is not built in one day.

C. Failure is the mother of success.

D. Creativity makes a big difference.

C

As global temperatures rise, trees around the world are experiencing longer growing seasons, sometimes as much as three extra weeks a year. All that time helps trees grow faster. For the past 100 years, trees have been experiencing fast growth in temperate regions from Maryland to Finland, to Central Europe, where the growth rate of some trees has even sped up nearly 77% since 1870. Assuming wood is just as strong today, those gains would mean more timber(木材) for building, burning, and storing carbon captured from the atmosphere. But is wood really as dense as it used to be?

Hans Pretzsch, a forest scientist at the Technical University of Munich in Germany, and his colleagues wanted to find an answer. They carried out a study of the forests of Central Europe. They started with 41 experimental plots in southern Germany, some of which have been continuously monitored since 1870. Pretzsch and his team took core samples from the trees-which included Norway spruce, sessile oak, European beech, and Scots pine-and analyzed the tree rings using a high-frequency probe.

They found that in all four species, wood density has decreased by 8% to 12%, they report online in Forest Ecology and Management. "We expected a trend of the wood density like this, but not such a strong and significant decrease," Pretzsch says. Increasing temperatures, and the faster growth they spur, probably account for some of the drop. Another factor, Pretzsch says, is more nitrogen in the soil from agricultural fertilizer(化肥) and vehicle exhaust. Previous studies have linked increased fertilizer use to decreased wood density. Above all, the study suggests that the higher temperatures-combined with pollution from auto exhaust and farms-are making wood weaker, resulting in trees that break more easily and wood that is less durable.

"I am getting worried," says Richard Houghton, an ecologist at the Woods Hole Research Center in Falmouth, Massachusetts, who was not part of the new study. As the density of the samples dropped, so did their carbon content, by about 50%. That means forests may suffer more damage from storms and may be less efficient at soaking up the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide ($C0_2$) than scientists had thought, Houghton says.

38. Paragraph 1 is written to_____

A. prove an idea B. introduce a topic

C. give an example D. describe a fact

39. The study of the forests shows_____

A. farming slows trees' growth

B. more areas are covered with forests

C. warming changes the quality of wood

D. pollution leads to higher temperatures

40. What Houghton says suggests_____

A. great loss might be caused

B. storm damage can be prevented

C. the size of forests might be increased

D. less greenhouse gases can be sent out

41. What is the best title for the passage?

A. We only have one earth

B. Trees-our best friends

C. The influence of climate change

D. Trees are getting bigger, but weaker

D

The month of March was a milestone for supporters of renewable energy in the U.S. For the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10% of the country's electricity-up from less than 1% at the turn of the century. And total wind and solar power-plant capacity(发电量) is expected to grow more than 30% over the course of this year and next, according to the Energy Information Administration.

Such forecasts have led many scientists and policymakers to think that moving a large part of the nation's power supply to renewable sources-as cities from Miami Beach to Salt Lake City have promised to do-may not be as far-fetched as once thought. But like any debate, there are dissenters, including those inside the federal government. Their argument is that the nation demands an uninterrupted supply of electricity and cannot count on sun, wind and natural gas to provide it. "You need solid hydrocarbons(固体碳氢化合物) on-site for rising peak demand," Environmental Protection Agency administrator Scott Pruitt said on Fox Business in May, referring to the importance of coal as a power source.

Many experts say the government's concern fails to account for how the power grid(电网) has improved in recent decades. Utility companies(公共事业公司) have developed innovative ways to move electricity from place to place to account for variation in weather. Battery technology can store power for use when renewable sources cannot operate, meaning solar power can be used on days whenthe sun doesn't shine. And the nation's vast supply of natural gas can be turned into usable energy with the flick of a switch.

"I don't think 5 or 10 years ago I'd be comfortable telling you we could not sacrifice reliability when we're going to have 35% of our energy come from wind," said Ben Fowke, CEO of the utility company Xcel Energy,at a recent conference. "I'm telling you, I'm very comfortable with that today."

Indeed, many parts of the country are already close to that reality. In some regions, like Iowa and Kansas, renewable energy supplies more than 25% of the electricity. The market has shifted so far in favor of natural gas and renewable energy that even the most concerted federal effort is unlikely to stop its growth. Any attempt to slow the growth of wind and solar will face strong pushback. "If anyone wants to do away with it," Republican Senator Chuck Grassley told Yahoo News of the federal government's potential cuts to wind energy, "he'll do it over my dead body."

But the federal government could slow the acceleration-and with billions of dollars in private and public investments at risk, the pace of change matters. Decisions made today will shape the future of the nation's energy grid for decades to come.

42. As for renewable energy, what is the federal government's concern?

A. The power-plant capacity.

B. The financial cost of using power.

C. The reliability of the power supply.

D. The eco-friendliness of power plants.

43. Which of the following is the improvement of the power grid?

A. Solar energy has replaced coal power.

B. The supply of natural gas has increased.

C. Batteries can be used to transport energy.

D. Electricity can be moved in better ways.

44. What is Paragraph 4 written to show?

A. It is wrong to give up the reliability.

B. Green energy can be depended on now.

C. The main renewable energy comes from wind.

D. Using green energy makes people comfortable.

45. What is the author's attitude to America's green power boom?

A. Supportive. B. Neutral.

C. Disapproving. D. Doubtful.

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。

Perhaps you've heard the old saying "curiosity killed the cat." It's a phrase that's often used to warn people—especially children—not to ask too many questions. 46 In fact, research has shown that curiosity is just as important as intelligence in determining how well students do in school.

Curiosity can also lead us to make unexpected discoveries, bring excitement into our lives, and open up new possibilities. 47 For example, one day in 1831, Michael Faraday was playing around with a coil(线圈) and a magnet(磁铁) when he suddenly saw how he could produce an electrical current. At first, it wasn't clear what use this would have, but it actually made electricity available for use in technology, and so changed the world.

48 On one level, this is because technology has become so advanced that many of us are unable to think too deeply about how exactly things work anymore. While it may be possible for a curious teenager to take a toaster apart and get some sense of how it works, how much do you understand about what happens when you type a website address into a browser? Where does your grasp of technology end and the magic begin for you?

In addition to this, there's the fact that we all now connect so deeply with technology, particularly with our phones. The more we stare at our screens, the less we talk to other people directly. 49 Then we feel we know enough about a person not to need to engage further with them.

The final—and perhaps most worrying—way in which technology stops us from asking more has to do with algorithms, the processes followed by computers. As we increasingly get our news via social media, algorithms find out what we like and push more of the same back to us. 50 Perhaps the real key to developing curiosity in the 21st century, then, is to rely less on the tech tools of our age.

A.It is still not known why learning gives us such pleasure.

B.We are always encouraged to challenge our pre-existing beliefs.

C.Yet it's widely agreed that curiosity actually makes learning more effective.

D.All too often we accept the images of people that social media provides us with.

E.However, curiosity is currently under the biggest threat, coming from technology.

F.In science, basic curiosity-driven research can have unexpected important benefits.

G.That means we end up inside our own little bubbles, no longer coming across new ideas.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节 35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你的英国笔友 Peter 在邮件中表示对 中国传统节日感兴趣，并询问你和家人打算如何度过即将到来的春节。请你 给他回信，内容包括：

1. 介绍你们打算如何度过春节；
2. 邀请他来中国体验节日气氛。

注意：1. 词数不少于50；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（20 分） 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，记录你班同学上周参加学校组织的“南海子公园观鸟活动”的 全过程。注意：词数不少于60。

提示词：观鸟台Bird Observatory　　微信群 WeChat group



2019 北京丰台高三（上）期末英语

参考答案

第一部分:知识运用(共两节，45 分)

第一节语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

1. see　　2. Walking　　3. My　　4. Gardeners　　5. for

6. happily　7. which/that　　8. To make　　9. Started　　10. are delivered

第二节完形填空(共 20 小题:每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分)

11.B　　12. A　13. C　　14. B　　15.A　16.D　17.B　　18. C　19. B　20. A

21.D　22.C　23.B　24.C　25.D　　26. C　27. A　28.D　29. B　30. C

第二部分:阅读理解(共两节，40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分，共 30 分)

31.B　32.B　33.A　34.C　35.D　　36. C　37.D　38.B　39. C　40. A

41.D　　42. C　　43. D　　44. B　　45. A

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

46. C　　47. F　48.E　　49. D　50. G

第三部分: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:内容是否完整，逻辑是否清晰，交际是否得体，语言是否规范。

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。

二、One possible version：

Dear Peter,

I feel so happy to hear that you are interested in our traditional festivals, among which Spring Festival is the most important one.

Spring Festival is a great time for family reunions. This year, my parents and I are going to see my grandparents in the countryside, enjoying the festival together. On that eve, we will go outside to light crackers and fireworks, after which we will come home to make dumplings. On the morning of the New Year's Day, we should get up very early to stick couplets, on which all good wishes are presented. Then we plan to visit our relatives to give them our greetings.

The short letter here surely fails me to show you my Spring Festival plan. I sincerely hope, if possible, that you can come here in China to have a real experience about it.

Yours,

Li Hua

四、One possible version：

Last week, our school organized a series of activities to help us learn more about birds. The most interesting one is Bird Watching. Upon hearing this news, we all cheered and couldn't wait to get started. Before we set off, our teacher gave us a lesson on how to watch birds. Then, we took the school bus to our destination—Nanhaizi Park, fully prepared.

At the entrance, a series of dispaly boards about birds came into our eyes. We read them very carefully and collected essential knowledge of birds. After that, we went to the Bird Observatory to carry out observation. We spotted a few birds in the distance as soon

as we got there. In no time, we took out our equipment to watch the birds. Some of us even made notes carefully. We learnt quite a lot !

Time flew by, and we had to leave. On the bus back home, I shared what I learnt in the WeChat group with my classmates. We exchanged pictures and our ideas about birds. I had always enjoyed nature and watching birds, but never really got into it until that day.