2019 北京石景山高三（上）期末

英　　语

第一卷

第一部分　知识运用 (共两节，45分)

第一节　阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。 (共10 小题；每小题1.5 分，共15 分)

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

Our school planned a trip for us to study English in another country this holiday. I was excited for it was my first time 1_____(travel) abroad. I 2___(pack) everything I thought I would need into my backpack. I knew I was going to have so much fun. After boarding the bus to the airport, I said goodbye to my parents. I looked out the window of the bus and dreamed about 3_____we would do while on our trip.

B

Dough figurine(捏面人), also known as dough modelling, is a kind of Chinese folk art. It is 4___(simple) made but of high artistic value. It 5___(record) as early as the Han Dynasty. Dough craftsman draws materials based on the required. After a repetition of rubbing, twisting and lifting 6_____hand, and poking, cutting, and carving by bamboo knife, the craftsman

7___(shape) the body and the face of the figurine gradually. Dressed up with hair accessories and clothes, all of a sudden, a vivid artistic figurine comes to life.

C

Harry is an American businessman. His job requires him to do a lot of traveling. In the past six months he has made nine trips, 8___purpose is to attend meetings and make presentations. Harry loves to travel and feels each country has a charm of its own. After graduation, Harry decided to make travel part of his career. He wanted to experience different cultures of other 9____(country). He was dreaming of 10_____(work) for an international

company. Then his dream came true. Now he"s working for a German hi-tech company

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。

A Doll from Santa

Alice"s mother died when she was five years old. That year was 1925, and life was hard. Alice, who grew up to be my mother, told me that her family was too 11____to even afford to give her a doll.

One afternoon in December 1982, I was decorating the tree to prepare for the Christmas season. A young lady 12 me with a sample of her handiwork: beautiful handmade

13___. She was taking orders for Christmas. I decided to get one for my daughter, Katie, who was almost five years old. Then I had an idea. I asked the lady if she could make me a

14___doll for my mother — one with gray hair and a pair of glasses: a grandmother doll.

The doll maker felt that this idea was certainly 15 and took it on as a creative challenge. So I placed my Christmas 16 : two dolls, one blonde and one gray-haired for Christmas morning! Things really started to fall into place 17 a friend had told me that his dad, who played Santa Claus in my area, would be willing to make a visit on Christmas morning to our home to 18 my Katie her presents!

Christmas Day arrived and at the planned time, 19 did Santa Claus. Katie was delighted that Santa had come to see her at her 20 house, the happiest I had ever seen her in her young life. My mother"s granddaughter"s 21 to the visit from this special guest. As Santa turned to leave, he looked once more into his bag and took out one more 22 . As he asked who Alice was, my mother, surprised by her name being called, 23 that she in fact was Alice. Santa handed her the gift, which was accompanied by a message card that read:

For Alice,

I was cleaning out my sleigh before my 24 this year and came across this package that was supposed to be delivered on December 25, 1925. The present inside has 25 , but I felt that you might 26 wish to have it. Many apologies for the 27 of the gift.

Love, Santa Claus

My mother"s reaction was one of the greatest deeply 28 scenes I have ever witnessed. She couldn"t speak but only gazed at the doll she had 29 fifty-seven years as tears of joy running down her cheeks. That doll, given by "Santa", made my mother the

happiest " 30 " alive.

11. A. large	B. busy	C. poor	D. crowded
12. A. approached	B. educated	C. helped	D. joined
13. A. glasses	B. dolls	C. socks	D. bags
14. A. special	B. live	C. cheap	D. baby
15. A. fair	B. impractical	C. simple	D. unique
16. A. wish	B. order	C. tree	D. collection
17. A. because	B. though	C. when	D. if
18. A. save	B. sell	C. find	D. deliver
19. A. and	B. or	C. but	D. so
20. A. own	B. new	C. former	D. small
21. A. request	B. dream	C. reaction	D. panic
22. A. letter	B. gift	C. candy	D. bell
23. A. denied	B. indicated	C. pretended	D. explained
24. A. trip	B. plan	C. try	D. term
25. A. burnt	B. reappeared	C. gone	D. aged
26. A. still	B. never	C. yet	D. almost
27. A. weakness	B. carefulness	C. lateness	D. darkness
28. A. lovely	B. emotional	C. beautiful	D. unpleasant
29. A. chosen	B. wasted	C. waited	D. spent
30. A. customer	B. daughter	C. seller	D. child

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。

A

Legal information on call

What is Dial-A-Law?

Dial-A-Law is a collection of pre-recorded messages to provide general information on specific topics of law. You can call this service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and listen to any tape of pre-recorded messages.

Dial-A-Law provides information, not legal advice. Each legal problem is different so if you have a legal problem you should talk to a lawyer. If you don‟t have a lawyer, the Legal Referral Service can refer you to a lawyer in your area.

While the Dial-A-Law information service is available 24 hours a day, the Legal Referral

What if I need a lawyer?

If you listen to a Dial-A-Law message after business hours, you can phone the Legal Referral Service during business hours the following day on the number given to you at the end of the message.

If you listen to a Dial-A-Law message during business hours and want to set up an appointment with a lawyer, press the appropriate number you hear and you will be automatically transferred to the Legal Referral Service.

You will be given the names of up to three lawyers in your suburb. You can just arrange an appointment with one of these lawyers. Then you must contact the Legal Referral Service to obtain a recommendation letter. You must hand this to the lawyer at the beginning of your interview. He or she will give you the first interview of up to 30 minutes free of charge.

During the interview the lawyer will tell you what is involved, how long it should take to solve the problem, and how much it is likely to cost. Then, if you and the lawyer agree, you

may hire him or her to handle your problem at his or her normal fee.

31. Dial-A-Law is_____.
    A. a group of lawyers
    B. a legal Internet message bank
    C. a legal telephone service
    D. a collection of law suggestions
32. Dial-A-Law is available to customer_____.
    A. at any time
    B. on weekdays only
    C. during business hours
    D. for thirty minutes at a time
33. The Legal Referral Service will_____.
    A. recommend a legal adviser
    B. suggest three lawyers in the customer‟s area
    C. choose the best of three lawyers for the customer
    D. decide whether the customer must pay for a legal problem

B

Paris is the city of dreams; the city of love. If you are thinking of heading to Paris for a study period, then perhaps a little reality check is in order. But my experience was a romantic one.

I paved my path to Paris through an exchange program. On arrival in Paris, I was constantly reminded of the official processes I was required to complete — forms to be filled in, meetings to attend, the list seemed endless. Perhaps it was due to my well organizational habit, but somehow this endless list of to-do‟s was completed in little more than a week.

Then the real work began. Once classes were underway, I found myself volunteering to do oral presentations and assignments first, rather than last. This method turned out to be very helpful.

Once I had finished class for the week, I had an ever-increasing list of museums to visit, neighborhoods to explore, cafés to sit in, and parks to run around. Read as many books about Paris as you can. Talk to as many locals and other foreigners living there as you can. The one thing that reading a book or talking to someone cannot do is to provide you with the experience of wandering Paris on foot. I discovered some of my favorite places in Paris by wandering. The people watching, the sounds of the city, the colors as the seasons change, they all add to the **ecstasy** that is experiencing Paris as an exchange student.

After spending five months wandering through the charming neighborhoods, I fell in love with the atmosphere that came out from every open door, and with every spoken word. There is something comforting about walking to the market each Sunday to be faced with the beautiful display of fruits, vegetables and dairy products. There is warmth in saying bonjour to the man across the hall.

On my last day in Paris, I confidently said, "Bonjour Monsieur," as I passed the little store down the street. I guess no matter how hard I tried I was always going to be an outsider, a tourist. The best part about going on exchange in Paris is falling in love with the city in your own unique way. Everyone"s experience of Paris is different. I know mine is unique and special to me, my own little pieces of Paris.

34. What does the passage mainly tell us?
    A. The special working experience in Paris.
    B. The charming neighborhoods in Paris.
    C. Living abroad in Paris as a student.
    D. The stressful study life in Paris.
35. What does the underlined word "**ecstasy**" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
    A. Happiness. B. Imagination.
    C. Courage. D. Reputation.
36. Beyond reading books, which experience would the author treasure most?
    A. Enjoying a cup of coffee in his spare time.
    B. Greeting people in French in the street.
    C. Buying vegetables in the market.
    D. Wandering in Paris on foot.
37. According to the passage, what left the author the deepest impression?
    A. The steps he went through before the exchange program.
    B. The presentations and assignments he did in class.
    C. The academic achievement he made in his study.
    D. The special culture he experienced in the city.

C

The Lumière Brothers had their film shows, taken over 100 years ago, to 100 paying customers on December 8, 1985. One of their earliest films was a 30-second piece which showed a section of a railway platform. As the train approached, panic started in the theatre: people jumped and ran away. In their confusion, the audiences feared that a real train was about to crush them. That was the moment when cinema was born.

Early cinema audiences often experienced the same confusion. In time, the idea of films became familiar, the magic was accepted — but it never stopped being magic. Film has never lost its unique power to embrace its audience and transport them to a different world.

One effect of this realism was to educate the world about itself. Cinema makes the world smaller. Long before people travelled to America or anywhere else, they knew what other places looked like and how other people worked and lived. Undoubtedly, in the lives recorded in film people knew more about American life. Hollywood has dominated the world film market. American imagery — the cars, the cities, the cowboys became the primary imagery of film. Film carried American life and values around the globe.

And, thanks to film, future generations will know the 20th century more familiarly than any other period. We can only imagine what life was like in the 14th century or in classical Rome. But the life of the modern world has been recorded on films. We shall be known better than any preceding generations.

The "star" was another natural consequence of cinema. The cinema star was effectively born in 1910. Because everybody in the world seems to know who they are, they appear more real to us than we do ourselves. The star as magnified human self is one of cinema"s most strange and enduring legacies(遗产).

Cinema films originally were planned as short stories, because early producers doubted the ability of audiences to concentrate for more than the length of a reel. Then, in 1912, an Italian 2-hour film was hugely successful, and Hollywood settled upon the novel-length narrative that remains the dominant cinematic convention of today.

And it has all happened so quickly. Almost unbelievably, it is only 100 years since that train arrived and the audience screamed and fled, perhaps, suddenly aware that the world could never be the same again — that, maybe, it could be better, brighter, more astonishing and more real than reality.

38. The writer refers to the film of the train in order to show_____.
    A. the effect of early films
    B. the simplicity of early films
    C. the short length of early films
    D. the vivid imagination of early films
39. When cinema first began, people thought that_____.
    A. its future was uncertain
    B. it would always tell stories
    C. it should be used in fairgrounds
    D. the audiences were unappreciative
40. What is the main idea of the Paragraph 3?
    A. How fast cinema has changed.
    B. How attractive the film actors are.
    C. How cinema comes to focus on stories.
    D. How cinema teaches us about other cultures.
41. What is the best title for this passage?
    A. The Comparison Between Cinema and Novels.
    B. The Domination of Hollywood.
    C. The Rise of the Cinema Stars.
    D. The Power of the Big Screen.

D

The Truth About the Environment

For many environmentalists, the world seems to be getting worse. They have developed a hit-list of our main fears: that natural resources are running out, that the population is ever growing, leaving less and less to eat, that species are becoming disappeared in huge numbers, and that the planet"s air and water are becoming ever more polluted.

But a quick look at the facts shows a different picture. First, energy and other natural resources have become more abundant, not less so. Second, more food is now produced per head of the world"s population than at any time in history. Fewer people are starving. Third, although species are indeed becoming disappeared, only about 0.7% of them are dying out in the next 50 years, not 25-50%, as has so often been predicted. And finally, most forms of environmental pollution either appear to have been best cured not by limiting economic growth, but by accelerating it.

Yet public opinion surveys suggest that many people hold the belief that environmental standards are declining and four factors seem to cause this gap between what they know and what the reality is.

One is the unbalanced budget for scientific research. Scientific funding goes mainly to areas with many problems. That may be wise policy, but it will also create an impression that many more potential problems exist than is the case.

Secondly, environmental groups need to be noticed by the mass media. They also need to keep the money rolling in. Understandably, perhaps, they sometimes overstate their arguments. In 1997, for example, the World Wide Fund for Nature issued a press release entitled: „Two thirds of the world‟s forests lost forever‟. The truth turns out to be nearer 20%.

A third source of confusion is the attitude of the media. People are extremely more curious about bad news than good. Newspapers and broadcasters are there to provide what the public wants: That, however, can lead to significant misunderstanding. An example was that America came across EI Nino(厄尔尼诺) in 1997 and 1998. This climatic phenomenon was accused of breaking tourism, causing allergies, melting the ski-slopes, and causing 22 deaths. However, according to an article in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, the damage was estimated at $4 billion but the benefits amounted to some $19 billion.

The fourth factor is poor individual knowledge. People worry that the endless rise in the amount of things everyone throws away will cause the world to run out of places to dispose of waste. Yet, even if America‟s trash output continues to rise as it has done in the past, and even if the American population doubles by 2100, all the rubbish America produces through the entire 21st century will still take up only one 12,000th of the area of the entire United States.

It is extremely important that we look at the facts if we want to make the best possible decisions for the future. It may be costly to be overly optimistic, but more costly still to be too pessimistic.

42. What aspect of scientific research does the writer express concern about in Paragraph 4?
A. The need to produce results.
B. The lack of financial support.
C. The selection of areas to research.
D. The desire to solve every research problem.

43. The writer suggests that newspapers and broadcasters are intended to_____.
A. educate readers B. meet readers‟ expectations
C. mislead readers D. encourage readers‟ feedback

44. What does the writer say about America‟s waste problem?
A. It will increase in line with population growth.
B. It is not as serious as we have been led to believe.
C. It is only effective in certain areas of the country.
D. It has been reduced through public awareness of the facts.

45. What is the author‟s attitude to the truth about the global environment?
A. Unconcerned. B. Optimistic. C. Objective. D. Puzzled.

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，并在答题卡上

将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Treat Hoarding Disorder(囤积症)

Many of us struggle to part with treasured belongings, but for years Stephanie Evans felt too hard to leave everything she‟d ever bought. 46 Her bedroom, meanwhile, was so full of piles of clothes that, until recently, she had to sleep on the sofa in the living room.

Stephanie suffers from hoarding disorder, thought to affect an estimated 3.4 million people in the UK to some degree. But, like many, she didn‟t think it was something doctors would treat. 47 In fact, hoarding is recognized as a psychiatric disorder(精神疾病) by the World Health Organization. It can be associated with other mental health conditions such as depression and social anxiety, etc. Those affected people will collect anything, such as clothes, newspapers, photos, even printouts of emails.

48 If a person lost something important in the childhood, he or she would resist any further losses. That‟s why hoarders refuse to part with things. Hoarding can have far-reaching effects on a person‟s life. People can lose their children and their homes due to hoarding.

Hoarding disorder, like many other illnesses, can never really be "cured". 49 Clearing out someone's overcrowded house is rarely effective on its own, because he or she will just fill it up again. If and when hoarding disorder is diagnosed, the mental health professional, the patient's primary care physician, and any specialists or other professionals involved will work together to develop a coordinated treatment. For most people with hoarding disorder, cognitive behavioral therapy(认知行为治疗) with a mental health professional is the first choice treatment. It can often help the hoarders accept that there is a problem, and then possibly develop solutions.

Because hoarding disorder is still relatively new as a distinct condition, treatment plans may be somewhat less standardized. For instance, there is still disagreement regarding if and how to use medicine to treat hoarding disorder. 50

A. So she didn't seek any help.
B. Hoarders may also have problems planning and organizing.
C. However, it can be successfully treated with the right mix of treatment methods.
D. The common time for it to come is when people are middle-aged or older and living alone.
E. Hopefully, some people with the condition do seem to respond well to certain kind of medicine.
F. As a result, her hallway and living room were packed with towering stacks of books and magazines.
G. One theory is that having experienced loss in the past can make people suffer from hoarding disorder.

第二卷

第三部分　书面表达（共两节，35分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你在某英文网站看到一则告示，内容是关于向全 球中学生征集2019 年他们对自己国家的祝福语。请你用英文给该网站发邮件向其推荐你 的祝福语。

内容包括：1. 推荐的祝福语;
2. 推荐的理由。

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 Sir/Madam,

I am Li Hua, a student from China.

Sincerely 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，

记述你们上周参与以"Building a Civilized City District"为主题的班级活动的全过程。 注意：词数不少于60。

提示词：敬老院　　geracomium



（请务必写在答题卡指定区域内）

参考答案

第一部分 知识运用（共两节，45分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。 (共10 小题；每小题1.5 分，共15 分)

1. to travel　2. packed　3. what　4. simply　5. was recorded

6. by　7. shapes　8.whose　9. countries　10. working

第二节 完形填空（共20 小题；每小题1.5 分，共30 分）

11－15: CABAD　16－20: BCDDA　21－25: CBBAD　26－30: ACBCD

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）

31－35: CABCA　36－40: DDAAD　41－45: DCBBC

第二节（共5 小题；每小题2 分，共10 分）

46－50: FAGCE

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，条理是否清楚，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。

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。

（二）各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 （13 分—15 分）	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 * 内容完整，条理清楚； * 交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求；体现了较强的语言运用能力； 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 （9 分—12 分）	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 * 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求；

	* 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求； * 语法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 （4 分—8 分）	* 内容不完整； * 所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档 （1 分—3 分）	未完成试题规定的任务。 * 写了少量相关信息； * 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	

（三）

Possible version one: Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a student from China. Knowing the collection of wishes to our home country in 2019 from your website, I'd like to recommend mine – wish my homeland peaceful progress.

As a young Chinese student, I'm feeling really proud of the development of my country. I do wish her steady progress in her 70^{th} anniversary. Only with her progress can our dreams of being rich and strong turn into reality. I also believe China's progress will help the development of many peace-loving countries, for we value rising and working together in a peaceful way.

I'm eager to share my wish with all the young people around the world. Hope my recommendation can be picked. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours, Li Hua

Possible version two: Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a student from China. Knowing the collection of wishes to our home country from the website, I would like to express my sincere wish to my motherland, China.

I wish China rapid advances in technology. My wish is based on the following reasons. In recent years, China has witnessed a number of technological breakthroughs. As a student, I'm enjoying the convenience the high-tech has brought, such as high-speed rail and online payment. I also swell with pride when the world biggest radio telescope was completed and the grand Hongkong-Zhuhai-Macao bridge was put into use. Besides, the spirits of those devoted scientists have always inspired me to be more committed to my study. Due to these great achievements and dedicated scientists, I am confident that China will become more powerful in science and technology.

That is my wish to my nation and I would be more than delighted if it is chosen. Thank you.

Sincerely yours, Li Hua

第二节（20分）

（一）评分原则：

1．本题总分为20 分，按5 个挡次给分。

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：内容要点完整性、上下文的连贯、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的 准确性。

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60，从总分中减去1 分。

（二）内容要点：

1. 等候参观　　2. 倾听讲解　　3. 参观展品　　4. 合影留念

（三）各档次的给分范围和要求：

	* 使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。 达到了预期的写作目的
第三档 12 分－14 分	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 * 覆盖了内容要点； * 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求； * 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。
第四档 6 分－11 分	基本达到了预期的写作目的。 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 * 漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容；
第五档 1 分－5 分	* 所用句式和词汇有限； * 明显遗漏主要内容； * 句式单调、词汇贫乏； 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。
第一档 18 分－20 分	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 * 覆盖了所有内容要点； * 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇； 语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现 了较强的语言运用能力； * 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 15 分－17 分	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 * 覆盖了所有内容要点； * 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求；

（四）One possible version:

Last week, we took part in a series of activities with the theme of building a civilized city district, which turned out to be extremely rewarding.

To make our work more effective, in Monday's class meeting, we discussed heatedly and at last agreed to do some specific things for the nearby community. Considering a bus stop as a window of city civilization, after school we volunteered to be guides leading the passengers patiently to wait in line to get on bus. To our delight, a lot of people got to know the importance of civilized behavior and the traffic went much smoother than usual. Respecting the elderly is a Chinese traditional virtue and a symbol of civilization as well. So on Wednesday afternoon, we went to accompany the old people in Pingguoyuan Geracomium and some students even made some specialty dishes for them. The bright smiles on the faces of the elderly are the biggest reward for our efforts

Then came the experience sharing meeting, when I was honored to make a report on behalf of my class. I feel proud to do my bit for the society and believe that small efforts made by everyone can help build a more civilized city district.