2020 北京昌平高三（上）期末

英　　语

本试卷共 10 页，共 120 分。考试时长 100 分钟。

考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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

You are never too old to go after your dreams. Many people don't let age stop them. If they want to do something, they just do it. For example, Gladys Burrill ran her first marathon at 86. She became famous when she _1_ (finish) the Honolulu Marathon(檀香山马拉松). She was 92 then. Life is about change, so don't be afraid to take your _2_ (one) step. It is easy after you do that. So, stop _3_ (think) about your dreams, and start doing something about them.

B

How can horses find their way back from a strange environment? For most people, that would be impossible without a map. Horses have a special system in their brains, and it works just _4_ GPS. It shows signs for trees and other objects in their home areas. It also takes notes of new things in new areas. _5_ horses keep their attention on those signs, they know which directions _6_ (go). Who needs a self-driving car when you can have a horse? You'll always get home safe and sound.

C

William Shakespeare was one of the famous English _7_ (write). He mostly wrote plays and special poems. Those poems _8_ (call) sonnets(十四行诗), and they have a unique pattern. Besides, they aren't easy to write. That didn't stop scientists, though. One team just trained a computer to write poetry like Shakespeare's. They entered nearly 3,000 sonnets into their machine. Those included the 154 sonnets that Shakespeare created. After that, they used a special program. It emphasized the rules of poetry and made sure the machine followed _9_ (they). Through AI, the computer is able to put out sonnets. They are so good that they _10_ (fool) humans. Ordinary readers couldn't tell whether a person or a machine wrote them. That doesn't mean they are perfect, though.

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。

My neighbor Josie, a college professor, ran circles around women twenty years younger than her. For some reason, she took a(n) 11 to me and always chose to fit me into her days. She would call me to taste-test recipes, which was a 12 . Her garden was a testament(证明) to Josie's green thumb. In some instances, I could not even 13 what was growing, but we had the freshest salads in the neighborhood all summer long!

Early each morning, Josie forced me to 14 her on her "daily constitutional", as she liked to call it. I believe we were supposed to be walking, but it felt more like mini-sprints (running at full speed). I had my rules. If I couldn't talk or 15 , I would stop. I stopped every day at the end of our block. Josie would 16 a half hour later and make me breakfast as a 17 for making the attempt!

Each night around sunset, Josie and I would touch our base on our porches(门廊) before retiring for the evening. We would 18 back and forth, exchanging worldviews.

One evening, Josie was a "no-show." I started over to her door when I 19 the ambulance and saw her husband and children 20 outside. Josie had suffered a stroke(中风).

When I next set eyes on her, she was leaning in a wheelchair. She looked smaller and older than I remembered, but her eyes were clear and her smile was 21 bright. Her speech was 22 , but her voice still had the lift I loved.

Josie's world had changed overnight from travel destinations to the few rooms in her house. 23 it's what she does with her surroundings that gives me pause and perspective.

When Josie feels well enough to 24 , her husband brings her breakfast in bed. She calls it "dining out". They listen to soft music and light candles. On days when Josie has some 25 , her husband wheels her into the living room, and they watch old movies together. She calls it "date night." When Josie is doing really well, her husband takes her for a(n) 26 outside in her wheelchair. She calls it "going on vacation".

Despite the 27 that Josie is not expected to make a full recovery, she 28 to dine out, go to the movies and take lots of mini-vacations. She is grateful to smell a summer barbecue, to share a laugh with her favorite neighbor, and to be here for 29 day.

I am 30 for her simple life lesson. Find the positive, and you've found your reason to live.

11. A. opinion　　B. feeling　　C. chance　　D. liking

12. A. task　　B. matter　　C. pleasure　　D. burden

13. A. deliver　　B. identify　　C. assess　　D. compare

14. A. assist	B. promote	C. inspire	D. join
15. A. wave	B. cheer	C. jump	D. breathe
16. A. return	B. disappear	C. stretch	D. practise
17. A. push	B. reward	C. response	D. contribution
18. A. skip	B. chat	C. think	D. swing
19. A. heard	B. called	C. left	D. ignored
20. A. dining	B. escaping	C. running	D. wandering
21. A. still	B. ever	C. once	D. already
22. A. deeper	B. longer	C. clearer	D. slower
23. A. For	B. Or	C. So	D. But
24. A. eat	B. speak	C. relax	D. sleep
25. A. space	B. strength	C. lessons	D. worries
26. A. hike	B. examination	C. walk	D. meeting
27. A. fact	B. faith	C. plan	D. attempt
28. A. rejected	B. continues	C. postponed	D. paused
29. A. either	B. certain	C. another	D. neither
30. A. helpful	B. pitiful	C. thankful	D. painful

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

Changing Bit by Bit

A new contest challenges people to use micro:bit computers to solve problems.

Could you use your computing skills to aid the fight against illegal animal hunting? How about tackling ocean pollution or monitoring animals under threat of extinction?



A new global challenge called Do Your Bit aims to get young people using their computing creativity to solve real-world problems. It's being run by a partnership involving the BBC's micro:bit computer, the technology company ARM and a campaign called World's Largest Lesson, and it's aimed at people aged 10 to 16. It kicks off on 16 September.

The contest in 2019 is based on two Global Goals: to protect life on land and under the water. To take part, young people first choose a problem that affects them and their community, then design something involving the micro:bit computer that could help to tackle that problem.

Participants need to write up to 500 words about the problem and their solution, as well as providing a photo of their drawn plans or a hex file of their prototype code(编码), plus any other photos and videos showing what they've done.

This is the second micro:bit Global Challenge to be held. In 2018, the contest's winning designs included a homemade thief alarm, a classroom health monitor, a food-waste watcher and a device to remind people to sit up straight.

The deadline for entering the challenge is 28 February 2020: the winners will be announced the following month.

Global Goals for a better world

The Do Your Bit challenge is based on two of the 17 Global Goals agreed by world leaders in 2015, which were designed to lead to a better world by 2030. These goals include targets such as providing clean water and killing hunger for everyone in the world. Goal 14 is about life below water: making sure humans take care of the oceans seas and other marine areas. Gal 15 is about life on land: a wide topic that ranges from protecting the planet's forests and freshwater ecosystems to prevent the illegal hunting and selling of protected species.

31. The main purpose of BBC's involvement is to _____.

A. report for this contest

B. call for ocean protection

C. introduce the Global Goals

D. promote micro:bit computers

32. The Do Your Bit in 2019 is based on the theme of_____.

A. getting rid of hunger

B. providing clean water

C. taking care of children

D. protecting life on the earth

33. To take part in the contest, contestants need _____.

A. buy micro:bit computers

B. sign up for it before 16 September 2020

C. choose a real problem and offer solutions

D. prepare photos and videos of group members

B

Therapy(治疗) Appointment

"You want out again, Marmalade? You were just out. What, not the back door, you want out the front?" I was very surprised that our beautiful cat wanted out again.

Several days later, I realized that almost every day she had been asking to be let out at 1: 00 p.m. and always wanted the front door instead of the back door she normally used to go to the yard. I hadn't been paying much attention, but I realized this had been going on for a while, and I had no idea why. Therefore, the next time it happened, I watched out the front room window to see what Marmalade was doing every day.

Marm went down the front stairs and out to the city sidewalk then just sat there. About three minutes later, she flopped(跳) down and rolled over so her belly(肚子) was showing.

This is unusual. She never does that unless she wants to be petted—but there is no one there. Wait—on the sidewalk just crossing a block down from our house was a group of about fifteen young adults from the nearby group home for young adults with Down syndrome(唐氏综合症). They were out for a walk.

As they approached, I could hear, "There's the kitty, there's the kitty," coming from their mouths. When they were close enough to touch Marm, she lay quietly while each person took a turn petting her. This took quite a while, and obviously these teens were very comfortable petting her. When everyone had given Marm a petting, she turned over, stood up and gave herself a shake, then walked back up the sidewalk to the front door to be let in.

It had been a breathtaking experience to see. The next day, at the same time, I watched it happen again.

After a few more days of this, I wondered how long this had been lasting, so I went out and asked the adults. What I was told was both interesting and humbling. Our wonderful cat had been doing this every weekday for months, and these young adults thought it was the highlight of the walk to be able to have a chance to pet her.
How had she come to understand that these young people would enjoy petting her and could trust them? How could she comfort people when they felt sad, and how would she lick away the tears until she had made them feel better?

34. Marm's owner was puzzled because Marm always _____.

A. desired to the front yard

B. went out from the front door

C. rolled over to show her belly

D. wanted out from the window

35. Marm flopped down and rolled over on the sidewalk to _____.

A. play with other cats

B. make the teens pet her

C. wait for passers-by to feed her

D. have a rest and enjoy the sunshine

36. What does the writer think of Marm?

A. Loving and caring.

B. Funny and helpful.

C. Mysterious and weird.

D. Vulnerable and puzzling.

37. What can we learn from Marm's story?

A. No one can be neglected.

B. Cats can understand each other.

C. People need give pets more petting.

D. Animals can believe and support human.

C

Traditionally, the more people in a city, the fewer trees there are. To create space for houses, offices and other buildings, nature takes second place. But, if the architect Stefano Boeri has anything to do with it, this will soon be changing.

Boeri has designed a forest city, to be created in the north of Liuzhou in Guangxi region in southern China. This mountainous area was chosen to be "a city where living nature is totally intertwined with architecture." According to Boeri, instead of completely getting rid of the trees to build houses, the city's design considers the surrounding greenery. Homes and commercial buildings will be covered with trees, with gardens on the balconies(阳台) of every floor, and rooftops that are home to miniature forests.

“I have been working on the idea of urban forestation for years,” says Boeri. “In those areas of the planet where it is still necessary to build new cities, we are planning real forest cities for a maximum of 150,000 citizens.”

The Liuzhou Forest City will be connected to central Liuzhou via a railway line and a road. It will be home to 30,000 people, and include commercial and recreational spaces, two schools and a hospital. On top of this, the vegetation will absorb carbon dioxide and pollutants, as well as releasing oxygen into the atmosphere.

Development is well underway for the forest city. “Our masterpiece for a forest city in Liuzhou has been approved by the local government,” says Boeri. Now, the government is starting the process of selling land to interested developers. “The current phase is still ongoing for land selling,” says Boeri. Building is expected to begin in 2020. At the same time, the firm has copied the concept in Lishui, a city in the southeast of China. The masterpiece has also been given the thumbs-up by local governments here, and the developer is collecting funds to launch the project.

If the Chinese cities prove successful, Boeri hopes that the idea will take hold across the world. “We are developing the same concept in other places with different climate conditions, such as Mexico and north Africa,” he says.

And there is science behind the idea of planting trees to halt climate change. A study earlier this year by scientists at ETH Zurich found that planting at least a trillion trees around the world could lock up 205 billion tonnes of carbon, once the trees are mature, helping to offset the effects of releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

38. According to the passage, Boeri holds the belief that _____.

A. a city can be built in harmony with nature

B. climate change results from the city development

C. the building of a city may cost the damage of nature

D. we should stop building new cities to protect nature

39. What can we infer from the cities designed by Boeri?

A. Houses would be built in a huge forest.

B. Citizens will live in inconvenient areas.

C. Cities can be transformed to forest cities.

D. The idea will be tried out soon worldwide.

40. What is the attitude of the Lishui government on Boeri’s concept?

A. Supportive. B. Neutral. C. Unclear. D. Critical.

41. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Where the Problem of Pollution Is Rooted

B. How Forest Cities Are Affecting the World

C. Can Forest Cities Help to Clean Up Pollution

D. Who Is to Blame for the Problem of Pollution

D

The first science project I ever did was in fifth grade with my partner, Delaney. We looked online together for ideas and came up with an experiment to slide glass balls down a slope covered with different-textured materials. Our project was torn to pieces by our teacher. Our procedure wasn't thorough. She told us we should consider waiting another year to enter the science fair. I felt so discouraged.

That night, I folded up our poster and started thinking about all of the things I could do differently the next year. I wanted to find a topic I cared about, one that interested me. As a beginner of the piano, I was curious about how the piano I practiced on for five hours every week could make the sounds that it did. I learned about something called "sympathetic resonance," a phenomenon that allows string to vibrate(振动) together when played. I built my next project around this and ended up getting first place at the science fair the following year.

Today, I am 22 years old, a climate scientist. In the decade since I did my very first science project, I have wondered a lot about what it takes to be a good scientist. To me, what makes a truly good scientist is what makes a good person.

A good scientist has patience—patience for others, patience for herself or himself, and patience when things go wrong. A few years ago, I had the opportunity to work on a NASA asteroid-sample retrieval mission called OSIRIS-Rex. The spacecraft launched in September 2016, headed to the asteroid Bennu. Late last year, finally, it reached its destination. In four years, OSIRIS-Rex will bring a piece of the asteroid back to earth so that scientists can learn more about it. Scientific discoveries do not take place overnight, and many are small and gradual. Missions like the one I worked on often take years to complete. Success almost never comes quickly or easily.

A good scientist is open-minded. It can be easy to ignore people you disagree with or to assume the worst about them. But we should be open to ideas that are not what we expected when we set out. We should take the time to consider other people's opinions, even when they conflict with our own. There is so much we don't know, but we do know some things. We live in a world where knowledge and uncertainty can and do coexist. As scientists, we should have both confidence in ourselves and humility as we move through our lives.

Of course, good scientists are driven by curiosity. But curiosity does not have to be limited to science. When we are curious about other people, we can become more considerate. When we are curious about other perspectives, we can become more understanding. After all, it costs nothing to be kind to someone—at school, at the grocery store, with your friends, with your family. A kind gesture can make someone's day, even save someone's life. You never know what people are going through unless you take the time to find out. Curiosity is not and never will be something to be ashamed of. Curiosity is our superpower. But it's also what makes us human. All we have to do is ask.

42. What are the first two paragraphs mainly about?

A. The daily life of a scientist.

B. The procedures of choosing a project.

C. The personal experience of a scientist.

D. The achievements a scientist ever made.

43. What does the underlined word “humility” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

A. Being modest. B. Being cautious.

C. Being sceptical. D. Being ambitious.

44. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Curiosity kills the cat.

B. Practice makes perfect.

C. When one door shuts, another opens.

D. Nothing is impossible for a willing heart.

45. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To evaluate the effect of a science project.

B. To analyze the personalities of a scientist.

C. To explain the consequence of an experiment.

D. To compare some approaches to be a scientist.

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。

Why are some people successful and others aren’t? What’s the secret of success? __46__

Many of Gladwell’s ideas appear in his social psychology bestseller *Outliers*. __47__ Gladwell thinks that this is just an excuse for not trying… and if you really want to be good at something, you have to work at it. “Practice isn’t the thing you do once you’re good,” Gladwell writes. “It’s the thing you do that makes you good.”

Central to the book is the “10,000-hour rule”. It means that if you want to be among the best in the world, you need to practise something for 10,000 hours. __48__ For example, the Beatles played live in Hamburg more than 1,200 times between 1960 and 1964, which is more than 10,000 hours of playing time. And when Microsoft chairman Bill

Gates was 13, he was given access to a high school computer (one of the few available in the country), allowing him to practise computer programming for more than (Yes, you guessed it!) 10, 000 hours.

_49_ Take the example of Christopher Langan, who's mentioned in the book. He's got an IQ of between 195 and 210 (Albert Einstein's IQ was estimated to have been between 160 and 180). As a boy at school, Langan was able to take an exam in a foreign language he'd never studied and pass it after just skim-reading a text book for three minutes. However, Langan never graduated from university and worked in labour-intensive jobs his whole life. This proves that intelligence alone will not lead to success—you need hard work, support, finance and opportunities. Gladwell adds, "No one—not rock stars, not professional athletes, not software billionaires, and not even geniuses—ever makes it alone."

_50_ Even after you've put in your 10,000 hours of practice, you still need one other key ingredient—luck. So, you could be the most amazing guitarist in the world, but unless you're lucky enough to play in front of a record company executive who sees a way of exploiting that talent, you aren't going to be seeing your name in lights.

A. It isn't just a question of time and support.

B. Author Malcolm Gladwell thinks he knows.

C. That's equal to three hours a day for 10 years.

D. Of course, many people argue that you can create your own "luck".

E. The popular view is that some of us are born talented and others aren't.

F. The interesting thing is that success has nothing to do with intelligence.

G. Someone who's willing to practise something for 10.000 hours is probably active.

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 Jim 在邮件中说打算寒假来中国旅游。请你给他回复邮件邀请他来北京过春节，内容包括：

1. 春节的意义；

2. 春节期间的典型活动；

3. 在京期间的建议。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

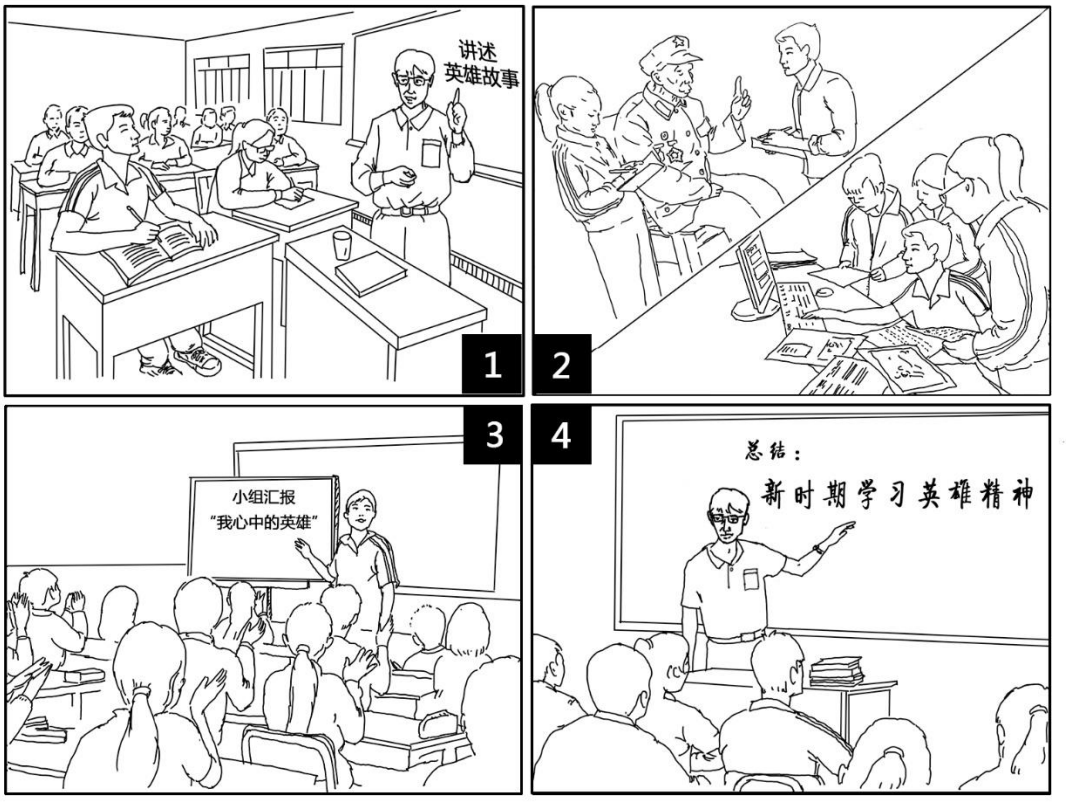
Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你们班上周组织了一次“讲述英雄故事”的主题班会。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，记述整个过程。

注意： 词数不少于 60。



提示词： 退役军人 veteran

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. finished 2. first 3. thinking 4. like 5. When

6. to go 7. writers 8. are called 9. them 10. have fooled/fooled

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

11-15 DCBDD 16-20 ABBAC

21-25 ADDAB 26-30 CABCC

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）

31-33 DDC 34-37 BBAD 38-41 ACAC 42-45 CADB

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46-50 B. E. C. F. A

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；体现出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； ·语法和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)	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 ·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	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I'm glad to know that you will come to China during the winter vacation. How about coming to Beijing to celebrate the Spring Festival with my family?

Spring Festival is highly valued by every Chinese family. It is a great time for family reunion. We will stay together, talk about ups and downs in the whole year and welcome the new year. There are many traditional activities, such as doing a thorough cleaning to have a new look for the new year, pasting handwritten couplets and character *Fu* on front door to bring good luck and preparing a variety of foods, especially Jiaozi on the Eve.

During your stay, the subway is convenient for you to go around. And I suggest visiting the Forbidden City and the Temple of Heaven, which will be surely filled with the festival atmosphere.

I will be glad to be your guide. Wish you a nice trip.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

一、评分原则：

1．本题总分为 20 分，按 5 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：内容要点的完整性、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：

图一：通知活动;

图二：准备活动;

图三：召开班会;

图四：老师总结。

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

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； ·语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致； ·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。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (6 分~11 分)	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 ·漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容； ·所用句式和词汇有限； ·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。
第五档 (1 分~5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 ·明显遗漏内容要点； ·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。

四、One possible version:

Last week, we held a class meeting themed “Telling stories of heroes”, which is memorable.

Before the class meeting, our teacher informed us the theme and divided us into groups as we wished. All of us got involved in it. After making a clear division, two of our group interviewed a veteran; others searched for relevant materials on-line. Then we got together to prepare for our presentation.

On the presenting day, I vividly told the stories of some heroes like the interviewed veteran. When I finished my speech, all audience including my teacher were touched by what heroes had done and applauded for them. Throughout

the whole class meeting, we were immersed in the deeds of heroes in different fields and periods. Some of us were even in tears. In the end, our teacher made a brief but sound summary and called on us to carry on their spirit in every aspect of our lives.