2020 北京朝阳高三（上）期末

英　　语

2020. 1

(考试时间100分钟 满分120分)

本试卷共 11 页。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。

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

To celebrate his sixtieth birthday, Devon's father organized a family vacation to Alaska. On the long northward flight, Devon __1__ (think) that she would have preferred a tropical (热带的) island. But she changed her mind on their third day, __2__ they hiked out onto Root Glacier (冰川) with a guide. Standing inside an ice cave beneath the glacier's surface, Devon stared in amazement at the glowing neon (氖) blue of the glacial ice surrounding her. This was __3__ (definite) worth the trip!

B

While bottled water is convenient, it is also really bad for the environment. Not only does it create rubbish, but it also uses more resources because it __4__ (ship) to the store. To be more eco-friendly, make it a habit __5__ (carry) a reusable water bottle with you everywhere so that you can drink water on the go. Plastic bottles are usually the __6__ (light) and most convenient. You can also find glass water bottles that are a great choice if you don't like using plastic.

C

The debate __7__ junk food in schools has gone on for many years, and people on both sides feel very strongly.

Some people believe junk food, such as candy, cookies, potato chips, and soda, __8__ (taste) good, but it's not good for the human body. This is __9__ they have made an effort to ban it from schools. They think taking junk food out of schools will make kids healthier.

Others, however, believe this kind of ban doesn't make much of a difference. Instead of banning junk food, they suggest students should be given choices between healthy and unhealthy ones. __10__ (learn) to make healthier choices on their own is an important part of growing up.

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。

New Distractions (使人分心的事)

Madeline's family vacation to the beach was usually the highlight of her summer. This year, however, her parents announced a new __11__: no phones allowed for the entire week. "No distractions," they said.

"But my friends will be __12__ updates," Madeline protested.

"They'll have to __13__," her mom said.

"What if something bad happens?" Madeline changed her __14__. Her mom shook her head as she opened a drawer. Madeline saw that her parents' phones were already in it. Madeline had to __15__ her phone in, too.

The drive to the beach house took most of the day. That night after dinner, Madeline wandered into the kitchen, where her father was __16__ dishes.

"Still hungry?" he asked.

"No," she answered. Then she gave him a __17__ look and said in her sweetest voice, "Couldn't I have my phone back? Just so I can tell everyone what a(n) __18__ time I'm having?"

"Can't," he said. "It's not here. Remember? __19__ out the bookcase in the living room," he suggested. "Might find something you like."

She walked into the living room and spotted a jigsaw puzzle (拼图玩具) on the bookcase. She took it, put the pieces on the table, and began to __20__ them.

After what seemed like minutes, she looked up. It was past ten o'clock. She had been __21__for almost two hours! The puzzle was less than half done. It would have been nice to __22__ a picture of the puzzle with her friends, she thought.

The next morning, a golden sun was rising over the blue ocean. The sky was cloudless. The scene __23__ Madeline of a photo that Brandi had shared. Her friends had oohed and ahhed over it. This view was even better. It would leave everyone __24__. Madeline's hand __25__ to the bedside table, but there was nothing there.

That evening, Madeline lost herself in the jigsaw puzzle again. She felt a little excited every time the shapes __26__. Soon, all that were left were a few gaps. She quickly put the remaining pieces into place. The puzzle was __27__.

She stepped back to __28__ the finished puzzle. The picture showed an old painting of several farmhands working in a brown field and there was a giant rainbow arching across the sky.

Madeline enjoyed the puzzle for a few minutes, trying to __29__ the image in her mind. Then, she quietly started taking it __30__. That, she thought, was just for me.

11．A．rule　　B．result　　C．date　　D．discovery

12．A．providing　　B．expecting　　C．considering　　D．selecting

13．A．wait　　B．guess　　C．search　　D．judge

14．A．behaviour　　B．strategy　　C．mind　　D．mood

15．A．bring　　B．hide　　C．push　　D．drop

16．A．serving　　B．preparing　　C．washing　　D．cooking

17．A．curious　　B．serious　　C．strange　　D．loving

18．A．limited　　B．amazing　　C．boring　　D．ordinary

19．A．Pick　　B．Figure　　C．Clean　　D．Check

20．A．collect　　B．sort　　C．mix　　D．examine

21．A．reading　　B．thinking　　C．working　　D．watching

22．A．share　　B．draw　　C．explain　　D．discuss

23．A．warned　　B．reminded　　C．convinced　　D．persuaded

24．A．speechless　　B．hopeless　　C．amused　　D．confused

25．A．rolled　　B．pointed　　C．shot　　D．rose

26．A．moved　　B．changed　　C．met　　D．gathered

27．A．clear　　B．separate　　C．complex　　D．complete

28．A．recognize　　B．resolve　　C．appreciate　　D．describe

29．A．preserve　　B．present　　C．create　　D．improve

30．A．away　　B．down　　C．over　　D．apart

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）

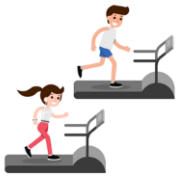
阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Fighting Fit Health Club

Membership Card

Fighting Fit is a members-only club. When you first join, we give you a computerized card. It has your name, photo and membership number on.



Please have your card with you every time you use the club. The card is for your use only, and there is a small charge to provide a new one if you lose it. Members are permitted to bring guests to use the facilities at the club. A visiting guest fee is charged for each guest.

Fitness Programs

Your Fitness Program includes a meeting with one of our skilled instructors. This will happen two or three weeks after you have joined. The instructor looks at your health, your current needs and the way you live, and organizes a program suitable for you.

Gymnasium

Our gymnasiums are the most modern in the area and have high quality exercise equipment. For safety reasons, you must wear sportswear and trainers while exercising, and please remember to take a small towel too. It is one of our rules that you wipe the equipment after use.

There is no limit to how long you spend in the gymnasiums, but we ask you to respect other members by only spending 20 minutes on each piece of equipment. There are experienced staff helping you in the gymnasiums at any time.

Locker Rooms

We have large male and female locker rooms. Please ensure that your property is kept in your locker at all times. Any belongings which are found in a locker overnight will be removed and taken to Lost Property.

Café

The Café offers free tea, coffee and soft drinks.

Suggestion Box

Members' suggestions are always welcome, and the suggestion box and forms can be found at reception. We try to respond within two days.

31. At the Fighting Fit Health Club, you can _____.

A. have free drinks in the Café

B. share your membership card with friends

C. spend as long as you like on all equipment

D. leave personal items in the locker for 24 hours

32. What does the Fighting Fit Health Club provide for its members?

A. Help from the staff all the time.

B. A second membership card for free.

C. Certain kinds of clothes and towels.

D. A personalized program on their first visit.

33. Where is the information most probably from?

A. A news report.

B. A guide book.

C. A noticeboard.

D. A reference book.

B

A Dream Chaser in a Wheelchair

Since the age of three, Chelsie Hill had dreamed of becoming a dancer. That ambition nearly ended in 2010 when Hill was in a car accident, which put the 17-year-old high school senior in hospital for 51 days and left her paralyzed from the waist down. For most people, that would have destroyed any hope of a dancing career. But for Hill, it was the beginning. Far from being a barrier, her wheelchair encouraged her to fight. “I want to prove to everyone including myself that I’m still normal,” she said, “whatever normal means.”

Normal for her meant dancing, so Hill did it in her wheelchair alongside her nondisabled high school dance team. Half of her body was taken away from her, so she had to move it with her hands. It took much learning and patience.

After graduation from high school, Hill wanted to expand her dance network to include women like her. She met people online who were fighting for the dream of dancing against various spinal (脊椎的) injuries, and invited them to dance with her. To reach more people in a larger city, Hill moved to Los Angeles in 2014 and formed a team of dancers with disabilities she called the Rollettes.

Every year Hill holds a dance camp called the Rollettes Experience for wheelchair users to help them bring out their acting talent. In 2019, 173 participants from ten countries attended. For many, it was the first time they’d felt they belonged. Edna Serrano said that being part of the Rollettes team gave her the courage to get behind the wheel of a car. “I didn’t know I could do so many things that my fellow teammates had taught me,” she said. “I didn’t know I could be sexy. It’s so powerful to have my teammates in my life, because they’re my teachers. I have more confidence.”

Chelsie Hill attained what many of us never will: her childhood dream. She has been chasing her dream in the wheelchair. She’s a dancer. The Rollettes have helped her find something else just as fulfilling.

34. What happened to Chelsie Hill in 2010?

A. She lost her hope of dancing.

B. She suffered from a serious disease.

C. She realized her dream of becoming a dancer.

D. She was severely disabled due to a car accident.

35. Why did Chelsie Hill set up the Rollettes in 2014?

A. To expand her social network.

B. To enlarge her dance business.

C. To seek more chances to dance.

D. To motivate more people like her.

36. What change did the Rollettes Experience bring to Edna Serrano?

A. She could help others.

B. She had more faith in herself.

C. She learned how to drive.

D. She became sexier than before.

37. Which of the following words can best describe Chelsie Hill?

A. Modest and professional.

B. Responsible and creative.

C. Determined and inspiring.

D. Cooperative and generous.

C

Learning Colour Words

In the first few years of their lives, children brought up in English-speaking homes successfully master the use of hundreds of words, including those for objects, actions, emotions, and many other aspects of the physical world. However, when it comes to learning colour words, the same children perform very badly. If shown a blue cup and asked about its colour, typical two-year-olds seem as likely to come up with “red” as “blue”.

Cognitive (认知) scientists at Stanford University in California supposed that children’s incompetence at colour-word learning may be directly linked to the way these words are used in English. They are used mostly in pre-nominal position (e.g. “blue cup”), in contrast to post-nominal position (e.g. “The cup is blue.”). The difficulty children have may simply come down to the challenge of having to make predictions from colour words to the objects they refer to, rather than from the objects to the colour words.

To explore this idea further, the research team recruited 40 English children aged between 23 and 29 months and carried out a three-phase experiment. It consisted of a pre-test, followed by training in the use of colour words, and finally a post-test that was identical to the pre-test. The pre- and post-test materials comprised six objects that were unfamiliar to the

children. There were three examples of each object in each of three colours—red, yellow and blue. The objects were presented on trays (托盘), and in both tests, the children were asked to pick out objects in response to requests in which the colour word was either a pre-nominal ("Which is the red one?") or a post-nominal ("Which one is red?").

In the training, the children were introduced to five sets of familiar items (balls, cups, crayons, glasses, and toy bears) in each of the three colours. Half the children were presented with the items one by one and heard them labeled with colour words used pre-nominally, while the other half were introduced to the same items described with a post-nominal colour word. After the training, the children repeated the selection task on the novel items in the post-test. Correct choices on items that were consistent across the pre- and post-tests were used to measure children's colour knowledge.

According to the assessment, children's performance was consistent when they were both trained and tested on post-nominal adjectives, and worst when trained on pre-nominal adjectives and tested on post-nominal adjectives. Comparing the pre- and post-test scores across each condition revealed a significant decline in performance when children were both pre- and post-tested with questions that placed the colour words pre-nominally.

38. What is the purpose of Paragraph 2?

A. To present a phenomenon. B. To make a contrast.

C. To give a possible explanation. D. To provide an example.

39. What can we learn about the experiment from the passage?

A. The children had to place the pre- and post-test objects onto coloured trays.

B. The children were presented with the same objects in the pre- and post-tests.

C. Pre-nominal questions were less used than post-nominal questions in the training.

D. The researchers aimed to look for consistencies in children's knowledge of word order.

40. What does the underlined word "novel" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Imaginary. B. Unknown. C. Familiar. D. Common.

41. The outcome of the experiment shows that _____.

A. children are unable to accurately sort objects by colour

B. children trained on pre-nominal adjectives perform well

C. children learn colour words rapidly in post-nominal position

D. children can make predictions from the objects to the colour words

D

In the picture *Landscape with Diogenes* by the 17th century French artist Poussin, the ancient philosopher Diogenes is described casting away his last possession, a drinking bowl. He realizes he doesn't need it after seeing a youth cupping a

hand to drink from a river. The significance for us is that Diogenes' spiritual descendants (后代) known as 'new minimalists' are now everywhere, if not as completely possession-free as he was.

There are hundreds of websites praising the virtues of tidy living. Everyone is trying to cut down on things these days. People are trying to reduce their carbon footprints, their waistlines, and their monthly outgoings. What's more, there's a general fear that people are becoming choked by their possessions, and this is fueled by the knowledge that the leading hobby these days seems to be shopping. It's true, sales of e-readers and e-books go beyond those of paperbacks. As a result, the need for bookshelves is cut out.

However, today's new minimalists don't urge us to burn our books and destroy our CDs, but just make sure we have them as digital files. So, for example, I have digitised versions of some of my old vinyl LP (黑胶) records and haven't, as yet, stimulated myself to take the LPs to the nearest charity shop—and I admit I shall probably go on keeping them. Technology has gone beyond our dreams and there is always the doubt that our hard drives will crash and all will be lost. Far more important, however, is the fact that our memories are so inseparably tied to our possessions that we can't get rid of stuff. We are not exactly suffering withdrawal symptoms (症状) as we try to break our addiction to objects. We are just acquiring new stuff, which means we can bin or recycle our old stuff.

I'm happy to have found another website which seems to solve a whole lot of problems at once—a thriving online advice service offering storage solutions. The interior (室内的) designer responsible for this does not suggest getting rid of stuff, but rather recommends buying more stuff such as elegant flexible baskets or colourful lidded containers to hide the first lot of stuff from view. I love this philosophy—convince yourself you've got your desire for possessions under control, without having to lose a thing. After all, we aren't merciless enough to follow Diogenes and cast away all our possessions.

42. Why does the author mention a picture by the artist Poussin?

A. It illustrates a modern trend.

B. It describes a wise philosopher.

C. Its meaning is only now becoming clear.

D. Its message is not as simple as it appears.

43. The author believes minimalism may not succeed mainly because of people's _____.

A. resistance to media pressure

B. laziness in the face of change

C. lack of faith in digital hardware

D. strong bond with physical objects

44. According to the author, people invest in smart new storage in order to _____.

A. satisfy their desire to make purchases

B. make attractive additions to their homes

C. provide a temporary solution to a problem

D. ease their conscience over having too many things

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

A. Less Is More　　B. Low Carbon Is an Attitude

C. Treasure What You Have　　D. Psychology of Overconsumption

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

Happier Babies Have an Edge

Parents and teachers want children to grow up to be happy and successful. __46__ A wide range of research, however, indicates happiness brings success in adults, and achievements do not always make adults happier. Recently in a new study, John K. Coffey II, assistant professor of psychology at Sewanee, the University of the South, found that happiness during infancy (婴儿期) predicted childhood IQ and adult educational success.

In his 29-year study, Coffey used the Fullerton Longitudinal Study (FLS). In 1978 the FLS research team recruited 130 parents with babies for a study that now has run for more than 30 years. __47__ When each baby was 18 months old, one parent reported how often his or her baby expressed positive and negative emotions and researchers measured the infant's IQ. When babies were children (ages 6 to 8), they completed IQ tests. When babies had grown into 29-year-old adults, they reported how many years of education they had completed and their life satisfaction.

As expected, Coffey found that regardless of intelligence during infancy or parents' wealth,

happier babies were more likely to graduate from high school and college. __48__ It suggests that happier babies learn more between infancy and childhood.

__49__ Parents wishing to help their children enjoy greater happiness can focus on small changes they can make in their day-to-day lives to create more positive moments. Parents do not need to aim for intense experiences or "best day ever" for their children. Although peak experiences can be fun, they also tend to be tiring for both children and their parents, which can lead to anxiety and conflict.

Currently, Coffey and other researchers are exploring when and why some children are happier than others or whether we can increase it. Happiness during infancy and childhood is predicted by relationships with caregivers and teachers or by learning new skills. Inexpensive and easy-to-do activities like practising acts of kindness or appreciation can boost happiness. __50__

A. We often think that achieving success will ultimately make us happy.

B. We can use these activities to help children grow into happy and successful adults.

C. To test his theory, Coffey looked at how intensely children's emotions are experienced.

D. These happy babies aren't just growing up to be successful, but they are also happy adults.

E. Further, happier babies had more growth in their IQ scores between infancy and childhood.

F. Another important clarification is that happiness is about how often emotions are experienced.

G. Early on, parents reported on their background, for instance, education level and employment.

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。你准备在寒假期间参加学校组织的英语演讲比赛，在准备期间遇到了困难。请给你的外教 Jim 写一封邮件，向他寻求帮助，内容包括：

1. 介绍英语演讲比赛的相关信息（主题、目的……）；

2. 说明你的困难。

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 Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。为庆祝学校建校 50 周年，上个月你校高三学生录制快闪，表达对母校的祝福。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，记述整个过程，并以“A Memorable Activity”为题，给校刊“英语角”写一篇英文稿件。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：快闪 flash mob



A Memorable Activity

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

2020 北京朝阳高三（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．was thinking/thought　　2．when　　3．definitely

4．is shipped

5．to carry　　6．lightest　　7．over/about/on　　8．tastes

9．why　　10．Learning/To learn

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

11．A	12．B	13．A	14．B	15．D
16．C	17．D	18．B	19．D	20．B
21．C	22．A	23．B	24．A	25．C
26．C	27．D	28．C	29．A	30．D

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．A	32．A	33．C	34．D	35．D
36．B	37．C	38．C	39．B	40．B
41．C	42．A	43．D	44．D	45．A

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46．A	47．G	48．E	49．F	50．B

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）	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写作内容的理解。 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	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Dear Jim,

How’s everything going? I’m Li Hua from Class 1. I’m writing to ask you to do me a favour.

To arouse our youths’ awareness of tackling the climate crisis, our school will hold an English Speech Contest with the theme of climate change this winter vacation.

I’ve been working on my speech recently, but I’m worried about my language accuracy such as the choice of words and the usage of expressions. And there may also be some mistakes in grammar and sentence structures. Most importantly,

as you know, it's a speech contest, so pronunciation and intonation will be the key to success. Since you are professional, I wonder if it is convenient to rehearse my speech in front of you.

I'd appreciate it if you could give me your guidance. Thank you for your time and looking forward to your reply.

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、上下文的连贯性、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、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。 ·漏掉或未描述清楚内容要点； ·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。

三、内容要点：

1．讨论　　2．排练　　3．拍摄　　4．观看

四、One possible version:

A Memorable Activity

Last month, we senior three students recorded a flash mob to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of our school, the influence of which will root in our heart forever.

Before the activity, we held a meeting to discuss how to celebrate our school's birthday. We came up with various ideas, including designing posters, videoing a flash mob, etc. After a heated discussion, we all agreed to make a flash mob.

During the following days, we spent our spare time practising singing our school song over and over until we were well prepared. Time-consuming as it was, we all thought it worthwhile. Then came the shooting day. We came to the playground in all directions, singing the school song loudly. Some of us danced with passion. Meanwhile, photographers were shooting the video to record this memorable activity. The next day, our flash mob video was shown on the huge screen in our school, attracting lots of teachers and students. To my surprise, our Wechat was also flooded with the video. We couldn't help sharing it to our friends and family with excitement.

We not only expressed our heartfelt love for our school, but fully demonstrated our youthful and positive spirit through the flash mob.