海淀区高三年级第一学期期末练习

英　语

2015.1

本试卷共 12 页，共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。
2. 答题前考生务必将答题卡上的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔填写。
3. 答题卡上选择题必须用 2B 铅笔作答，将选中项涂满涂黑，黑度以盖住框内字母为准，修改时用橡皮擦除干净。非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔按照题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答，未在对应的答题区域内作答或超出答题区域作答的均不得分。

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What musical instrument can the woman play?
   A. The guitar.　　B. The violin.　　C. The piano.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
   A. At home.　　B. In a shop.　　C. In a restaurant.
3. What will the woman probably do on Thursday?
   A. Have dinner with the man.　　B. Go to a classical concert.　　C. Prepare for a job interview.
4. What does the man think of the woman in language learning?
   A. Smart.　　B. Talented.　　C. Hard-working.
5. What was wrong with the woman's watch?
   A. 5 minutes fast.　　B. 15 minutes slow.　　C. 15 minutes fast.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Why is the man back home early today?
   A. To have a short break.
   B. To prepare for a lecture.
   C. To get away from the noise.

7. What will the man do to help his mother?
   A. Wash the dishes.　　B. Wash the potatoes.　　C. Boil the beans.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is wrong with Bill now?
   A. He's got food poisoning.　　B. He's got heart disease.　　C. He's got a stomachache.
9. What food does the woman suggest eating?
   A. Fruit and vegetables.　　B. Seafood and fruits.　　C. Vegetables and seafood.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the man's nationality?
    A. British.　　B. French.　　C. Canadian.
11. Why does the man come to China?
    A. To find his root.　　B. To do banana trade.　　C. To seek a better life.
12. How does the man find his experience in China?
    A. Interesting.　　B. Crazy.　　C. Disappointing.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. Why does the speaker call the meeting?
    A. To make a suggestion.　　B. To make a requirement.　　C. To make an announcement.
14. What does the speaker say about the agriculture students?
    A. They will stay where they are.
    B. They will have their labs painted.
    C. They need more classroom space.
15. Who will be in the downtown building?
    A. Art students.　　B. Law students.　　C. Engineering students.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至 20 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后，你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Registration Form

Name	16 Smith
Department	The 17 department
Student ID	18
Elective Course	English 19
Time	From 10:00 to 12:00 on 20

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节　单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. My normal monthly emails to and _____ pen pals have disappeared with my tight schedule.
A. in　　B. for　　C. from　　D. through

22. —Have you heard about the shark attack accident at the SeaWorld show?
—Yeah, how horrible! A trainer _____ in front of the audience.
A. had been killed　　B. has been killed　　C. was killed　　D. is killed

23. The Subway Line 16 _____ in Beijing is planned to open this year.
A. being built　　B. building　　C. built　　D. to build

24. This room isn't actually _____ I wanted when I made my reservation.
A. what　　B. where　　C. which　　D. whether

25. My boss is very generous, and he is _____ generous when we get a big order.
A. very　　B. most　　C. only　　D. rather

26. The spread of the Ebola virus in Nigeria is believed _____ by August, 2014.
A. to be controlled　　B. to have been controlled
C. to control　　D. to have controlled

27. We have an adviser on hand in this activity _____ you have any worries or problems.
A. when　　B. now that　　C. though　　D. in case

28. —Do I have to bring my camera tomorrow afternoon?
—I think so. We _____ the Botanical Garden then.
A. will be visiting　　B. are visiting　　C. have visited　　D. visit

29. —The zookeeper was really annoyed with me.
—How could he have been if you _____ stones at the animals?
A. didn't throw　　B. don't throw　　C. hadn't thrown　　D. haven't thrown

30. Every Monday, my English teacher would cheerfully ask me _____ my weekend had been.
A. that　　B. if　　C. what　　D. how

31. With doubts _____ through my mind, I felt it necessary to carry out a research.
A. to run　　B. run　　C. running　　D. having run

32. —You seem busy these days.
—Yes. I'm writing a story. You know, it's really not easy to write _____ with attractive plots.
A. this　　B. one　　C. it　　D. that

33. According to the latest BBC news, a five-year-old boy from England _____ the youngest computer specialist in the world.
A. became　　B. becomes　　C. had become　　D. has become

34. The glorious moment would live in my mind _____ our football team won the championship.
A. when　　B. where　　C. that　　D. which

35. —Tom, why don't we help our son work on his papers?
—We've already done more than we _____. He is on his own this time.
A. would　　B. should　　C. could　　D. might

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。

He Had a Go

It was a cool spring evening in Melbourne, Australia. I drove to my boxing gym for a Friday night training session. After __36__ up, I started training. Then I noticed a tall and slim young man walking through the doors. There was something about him that caught my __37__.

Before long, I realized that he might have a mental illness. Having volunteered for mental illness support groups, I really __38__ his problems when I looked at him.

He paid for the session, put on a pair of gloves and then started hitting the punching bags. I watched him from a __39__ and wanted to help him to punch straighter and better. Then I felt it was best to leave that up to the trainer who was __40__ watching him.

After a few seconds of punching the bag, he stopped and started staring at the __41__. The trainer went up to him and __42__ to help him. It was almost like he woke up from a dream. He __43__ eye contact with the ceiling at once.

Then the bell rang and it was the end of the round. __44__ rounds we are required to do five pushups（俯卧撑）, __45__ all the boys that were training that night did five pushups. He __46__ to complete his five pushups. The bell sounded again and the next round began. He punched the bags for a few seconds and then he __47__. This time he was staring at the walls which were decorated with boxing posters.

It was clear to me that he could not __48__ for long.

When I finished training, I decided to go up to him and offer him my help. I held the bag for him and asked him to punch. He __49__ the bag a few times and then stopped again.

I smiled at him and asked, "Do you like boxing?"

He replied with a very shy __50__ on his face, "Yes, boxing is alright."

What else could I do than __51__ this man and his willingness to give it a go? Most people put self-imposed（自我强加的）__52__ on their lives and stop themselves from having a go. I kept thinking about this man while admiring him for even turning up to a boxing gym, let alone training at what appeared to be his __53__.

There are many lessons to learn from this man. What I __54__ admired about this man was that he had a go! That is what __55__ ordinariness from greatness.

So what will you have a go at?

36. A. lifting　　B. running　　C. warming　　D. going
37. A. heart　　B. attention　　C. breath　　D. imagination
38. A. experienced　　B. mentioned　　C. overcame　　D. understood
39. A. distance　　B. box　　C. poster　　D. screen
40. A. still　　B. even　　C. also　　D. ever
41. A. bags　　B. walls　　C. ceiling　　D. trainer

42.	A. offered	B. promised	C. seemed	D. planned
43.	A. made	B. broke	C. kept	D. avoided
44.	A. Before	B. Through	C. During	D. Between
45.	A. for	B. but	C. or	D. so
46.	A. struggled	B. preferred	C. refused	D. decided
47.	A. slowed	B. stopped	C. continued	D. hesitated
48.	A. stand	B. stay	C. concentrate	D. remember
49.	A. hit	B. felt	C. grasped	D. watched
50.	A. view	B. look	C. sight	D. scene
51.	A. accept	B. appreciate	C. motivate	D. notice
52.	A. targets	B. burdens	C. limitations	D. minds
53.	A. worst	B. fullest	C. greatest	D. hardest
54.	A. really	B. hardly	C. merely	D. nearly
55.	A. prevents	B. protects	C. transforms	D. separates

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

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

Summer is slipping away from me. Some days, it makes me want to cry. Other days, I feel a sense of expectation within me just thinking about fall that makes me want to burst. Tonight, all five of us were in the family room doing our own things.

At this moment, my littlest kid is my number one trouble and my number one joy. He has a tooth on the way and although it's such a tiny thing, it's causing so much grief. I'm holding him a lot and I'm not going to lie. I live for his afternoon nap(小睡) so I'm able to actually get dressed and use the restroom.

The big E is starting school soon. The other day, I found myself a bit depressed about the end of summer and the beginning of another school year. I looked out of our front window with eyes that were heavy and a bit teary. Then, I suddenly realized just how silly this end of summer depression of mine is. I can't change time. But, I can change my emotions and my thoughts. I decided not to spend my final days of summer vacation walking around with a sad face. I decided to hug the last few days of summer and remind myself that before I know it, we will be back in our school routine and all will go well.

This week we plan on meeting teachers. I'm taking my girl to have her nails done before her first day of kindergarten. We want to bake a few dozen cookies. We'll take our evening walks as usual and stay up late. And last but not least, I'll get school clothes ready, I'll pack lunches and write lunch notes, we'll read "*The Kissing Hand*," like we normally do, and I'll tuck(掖好被子) my third grader and kindergartener in their little beds before the big first day.

Thank you summer, you've been warm and wonderful, you've been sweet and sticky, you've been refreshing and exactly what we need. And your sunsets have been amazing, so thank you.

56. According to Paragraph 1, the author _____.

A. feels excited　　B. has mixed feelings　　C. feels worried　　D. has bad feelings

57. How will the author spend the final days of the summer vacation?

A. Live a simple life.　　B. Stay at home and relax herself.

C. Treasure the vacation.　　D. Walk around with a depressed face.

58. From the passage, we can learn that the author _____.

A. is fond of reading novels　　B. has two annoying children

C. often takes evening walks　　D. has no time to get dressed

B

Ever walked to the shops only to find, once there, you've completely forgotten what you went for? Or struggled to remember the name of an old friend? For years we've accepted that a forgetful brain is as much a part of ageing as wrinkles and grey hair. But now a new book suggests that we've got it all wrong.

According to *The Secret Life of the Grown-up Brain*, by science writer Barbara Strauch, when it comes to the important things, our brains actually get better with age. In fact, she argues that some studies have found that our brain hits its peak between our 40s and 60s—much later than previously thought.

Furthermore, rather than losing many brain cells as we age, we retain them, and even produce new ones well into middle age. For years it's been assumed that brain, much like the body, declines with age. But the longest, largest study into what happens to people as they age suggests otherwise.

This continuing research has followed 6,000 people since 1956, testing them every seven years. It has found that on average, participants performed better on cognitive(认知的) tests in their 40s and 50s than they had done in their 20s. Specifically, older people did better on tests of vocabulary, verbal memory (how many words you can remember) and problem solving.

Where they performed less well was number ability and perceptual speed—how fast you can push a button when ordered. However, with more complex tasks such as problem-solving and language, we are at our best at middle age and beyond. In short, researchers are now coming up with scientific proof that we do get wiser with age.

Neuroscientists are also finding that we are happier with ageing. A recent US study found older people were much better at controlling and balancing their emotions. It is thought that when we're younger we need to focus more on the negative aspects of life in order to learn about the possible dangers in the world, but as we get older we've learned our lessons and are sub-consciously aware that we have less time left in life; therefore, it becomes more important for us to be happy.

59. Barbara Strauch probably agrees that _____.
A. the young are better at handling important things
B. people's brains work best between their 40s and 60s
C. ageing leads to the decline of the function of the brain
D. wrinkles and grey hair are the only symbols of ageing

60. The continuing research has found older people perform better on _____.
A. vocabulary tests
B. number ability
C. perceptual speed
D. body balance

61. People are happier with age because _____.
A. they learn to value the time left
B. they know how to share feelings
C. they cannot focus on negative aspects
D. they do not realize the possible dangers

62. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. People get wiser with age.
B. People get more forgetful with age.
C. People get happier with age.
D. People get more self-aware with age.

C

Everyone procrastinates. We put things off because we don't want to do them, or because we have too many other things on our plates. Putting things off—big or small—is part of being human. But procrastination does have consequences. When your procrastination leaves you feeling discouraged, it is time to take action, and one of the best ways to get rid of it is to make an un-schedule.

An un-schedule is a weekly calendar of all the ways in which your time is already accounted for. You consider not only your timed commitments such as classes and meetings, but also your untimed activities such as meals, exercise, time with friends, and the like. Once you have made your un-schedule, you may be able to see your time is often filled with more activities than you realize, for instance, that you really don't have five hours to spend writing on the night before your paper is due. Procrastinators' views of time tend to be unrealistic, and the un-schedule can help you outline a realistic plan. By planning accordingly, you will not only get a better night's sleep, you may also end up with a better paper.

The un-schedule might also be a good way to get started on a larger project, such as a term paper or an honors paper. You may think that you have "all semester" to get the writing done, but if you really map out how much time you have available to write on a daily and weekly basis, you will see that you need to get started sooner, rather than later. In addition, the un-schedule may reveal especially busy weeks or months, which will help you budget time for long-term projects.

Perhaps most importantly, the un-schedule can help you examine how you spend your time. You may be surprised at how much time you spend watching television, and decide to make a change. It's especially important that you build time for fun activities into your un-schedule.

Otherwise, you will procrastinate in order to steal time for relaxation.

You can also use the un-schedule to record your progress towards your goal. Reward yourself for your small successes. Seeing what you've achieved will help reinforce(强化) the productive behavior, and you will feel more motivated in the following process.

As you explore ways to conquer procrastination, don't expect overnight transformation. You developed the habit over a long time; you aren't going to stop magically. But you can change the behavior, bit by bit. If you start to make an un-schedule now, you will eventually develop new habits.

63. From Paragraph 2, we can know that procrastinators _____.
A. usually have sleeping problems
B. tend to be unrealistic in daily life
C. spend more time in doing exercise
D. often fail to notice untimed activities

64. Which of the following statements best reflects an un-schedule?
A. "Now I have more time for fun."
B. "I can start my big project later."
C. "I'll treat myself to a movie for my progress."
D. "I'm going to have more time to finish my paper."

65. According to the writer, people need to make an un-schedule because of their _____.
A. interests in doing things differently
B. determination to try out new things
C. inability to manage time properly
D. lack of concentration on a project

66. The author writes the passage to _____.
A. show concerns
B. offer suggestions
C. express dissatisfaction
D. make comments

D

I watch documentaries, not movies. I read history books, not fiction. I use every free moment to accomplish one of the tasks on my never-ending checklist, and I am completely filled with thoughts of productivity. An hour sleeping is an hour wasted. And like the rest of 21st century America, I like it. But this fixation on productivity is increasingly destroying character and transforming men into robots.

New York Times columnist David Brooks warned American University students of this cultural decline in a speech. "We cut off all things spiritual and emotional in a competitive urge to stand out", he said, "The pressure to succeed professionally, to acquire skills, to do the things you need to do to succeed in an information age economy really became the overwhelming(难以应付的) pressures, and it sort of eclipses the thinking about character and morality."

Many students happily go to college, viewing it as a next step on their rise to professional achievement. Forcing as many success-building activities into their schedules as they can, they enjoy keeping busy with little sleep. "Today's outstanding kids are likely to spend their afternoons and weekends shuttling from one skill-improving activity to the next," Brooks wrote in an article, "We fear failure more than we desire success."

A century ago, college was about character building. Today, our characters are in decline. We are experts on economics, material things and professional skills. We fail to discuss and understand relationships, emotions and all things spiritual.

Philosopher Karl Popper divided the world into two categories: Clocks and Clouds. Clock problems are those that can be taken apart, examined and solved through deductive reasoning(演绎推理). Clouds cannot be taken apart. Cloud problems represent whole systems that need to be understood in a different way.

"When we have a Cloud problem, we try to turn it into a Clock problem," Brooks said. And in a reason-centered culture, adding titles to one's resume becomes a trend. At American University, 85 percent of seniors (and 89 percent of business majors) graduate with at least one practical experience which is often helpful to a student's future career, but can sometimes draw focus away from academics.

To prevent the death of man's character, Brooks urges rediscovering our human natures through falling in love. And by love he means love for a task, job, or another person. "Synchronicity is key to happiness," he said. Rather than crazily increasing our long lists of accomplishments, we need to lose ourselves in what we do, and success will come on its own.

67. From Paragraph 1, we can learn that people _____.
A. are controlled by time
B. are keen on reading books
C. are changing their characters
D. are eager to achieve more

68. In Paragraph 2, the underlined word "eclipses" means _____.
A. deletes
B. weakens
C. worsens
D. emphasizes

69. The last paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
A. love is more important than focus
B. the focus on human natures counts
C. more work contributes to happiness
D. success comes from devotion to work

70. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
A. bring awareness to character building
B. stress the importance of productivity
C. warn about the pressure to seek success
D. criticize students' desire for achievements

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。

Weighing the Options

Making decisions when shopping is often a tough call. Even if you're satisfied with the first dress you try on, would you go on looking for alternatives, comparing styles and prices, until you literally dropped dead?

Psychology researchers have studied how people make decisions and concluded there are two basic styles. "Maximizers" like to take their time and weigh a wide range of options—sometimes every possible one—before choosing. "Satisficers" would rather be fast than thorough.

___71___ So even if they see what would seem to meet their requirements, they can't make a decision until after they've examined every option to make sure that they're making the best possible choice. Researchers followed 548 job-seeking college seniors at 11 schools from October through their graduation in June. They found that the maximizers landed better jobs. ___72___

"The maximizer is kicking himself because he can't examine every option and at some point had to just pick something," they say. "Maximizers make best decisions and end up feeling bad about them. ___73___"

Satisficers also have high standards, but they are happier than maximizers. Maximizers tend to be more depressed and to report a lower satisfaction with life, his research found.

Faced with so many choices in our lives, we need to learn how not to waste time and energy on our decision-making.

___74___ For instance, if you're picking a restaurant for a lunch meeting, first deciding on a certain part of town or type of cuisine can narrow your options.

Once you've arrived at a decision, stick with it. ___75___ To limit the number of options you can consider, you can set a time limit for decision-making. Say you are buying a new bag, you could spend an amount of time studying features, price and value—but if you give yourself only five minutes to make a decision, and there are only these bags you can consider, you'll save time. You'll be happier with your decision, too.

A. Maximizers are people who want the best.
B. First of all, decrease your range of options.
C. Comparing is often a must when you make a decision.
D. Just accept that no decision is ever completely perfect.
E. Satisficers make good decisions and end up feeling good.
F. The other is to make decisions more accurately at the beginning.
G. Their starting salaries were 20 percent higher but they felt worse about their jobs.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

你的英国朋友 Tom 将来你家共度除夕，你打算当天下午去地铁站接他。请你用英文写一封电子邮件，告知他相关信息。

1. 你们全家都欢迎他；
2. 接他的时间和地点：2 月 18 日下午 4 点，地铁四号线中关村站西北出口；
3. 晚上的主要安排：看春晚、包饺子、放鞭炮。

注意：1. 词数不少于 60。
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
3. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Tom,

_____

_____

_____

_____

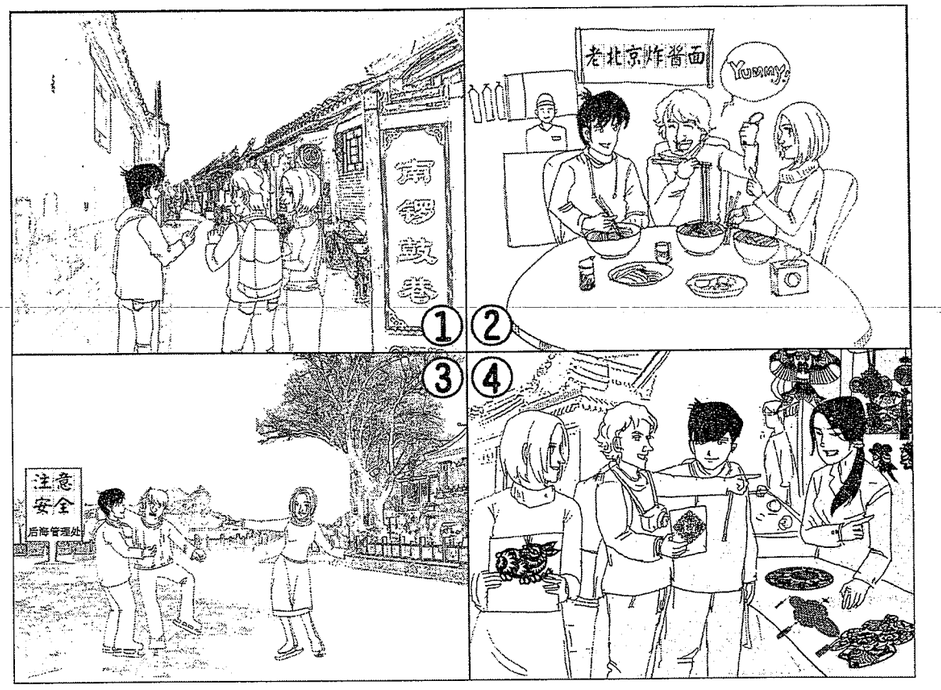
_____

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（1）班的学生李华，请根据下面四幅图的先后顺序，为校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文，记述你上周日陪同英国朋友 Tom 和 Mary 体验北京的主要过程。词数不少于 80。



（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）