

北京市朝阳区高三年级第二次综合练习

英语学科测试

2017.5

(考试时间 120 分钟 满分 150 分)

本试卷共 12 页，共 150 分。考试时长 120 分钟。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：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。

例：What is the man going to read?

- A. A newspaper.
- B. A magazine.
- C. A book.

答案是 A。

1. How are the two speakers going to the concert?

- A. By car.
- B. By bike.
- C. By bus.

2. What did the man do during the weekend?

- A. He went sailing.
- B. He watched TV.
- C. He visited a castle.

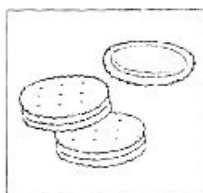
3. Which museum did the girl visit with her class?

- A. The Science Museum.
- B. The Nature Museum.
- C. The Art Museum.

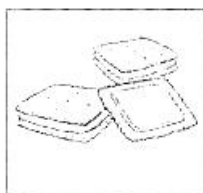
4. What present will the woman get for Sammy?

- A. A toy.
- B. A gift card.
- C. A set of books.

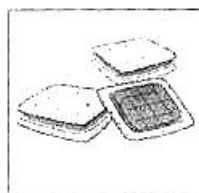
5. Which of the following will the man buy?



A.



B.



C.

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。

高三英语 第 1 页(共 12 页)

听第6段材料，回答第6至7题。

6. How was the weather for most of the woman's holiday?
A. Wet. B. Windy. C. Sunny.
7. Where does the woman advise the man to stay?
A. In a tent. B. At a hotel. C. In a guest house.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. What is the woman planning to study?
A. The types of celebration.
B. The origins of the festivals.
C. People's attitudes to the festivals.
9. What has the woman already discovered?
A. Similar ways of having carnivals in countries.
B. The link between the carnivals and the seasons.
C. Seasons in which different festivals are celebrated.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a shopping center. B. On a plane. C. At an airport.
11. What was the man most satisfied with?
A. The total environment.
B. The prices in the duty-free shop.
C. The distance from the Gate to Immigration.
12. What can we learn about the man?
A. He is from Canada.
B. He has just got his suitcase.
C. He is leaving for an Asian country.

听第9段材料，回答第13至15题。

13. When is the meeting held?
A. On Thursday evening. B. On Sunday morning. C. On Sunday evening.
14. Why do people need to pay £3 each week?
A. To pay for heating. B. To rent the hall. C. To collect information.
15. Why does the man make the phone call?
A. To arrange a weekly meeting.
B. To provide a sports programme.
C. To introduce the volleyball club.

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。

Power Net Software ORDER FORM	
Customer number:	16
Name:	David 17
Address:	48 East Charles Street, Ventura, CA
Software:	Professional edition of Viva Voce, with an extra 18 software
Price:	\$280 with 19 discount
Time of delivery:	on 20 afternoon

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。

例: It's so nice to hear from her again. _____, we last met more than thirty years ago.

- A. What's more B. That's to say C. In other words D. Believe it or not
答案是D。

21. I don't think she visited the exhibition this morning, _____ she was with me at that time.
A. though B. or C. but D. for
22. If you go to buy the top best-selling CD, please get _____ for me.
A. one B. it C. this D. that
23. —I think the paper is taking you a long time to write.
—I _____ on it for almost a month now.
A. worked B. was working C. am working D. have been working
24. They have quite a few suggestions about _____ the service can be improved.
A. that B. why C. how D. what
25. _____ exactly what was wrong with him, the doctors gave him a complete examination.
A. To discover B. Discovering
C. Discovered D. Having been discovered
26. —Do you mind if I go out this evening?
—I don't mind what you do _____ you let me know ahead of time.
A. ever since B. in case C. as long as D. even though
27. Please wear your best clothes on Monday, as your class photos _____ then.
A. will take B. will be taken C. have taken D. have been taken

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28. Thanks for your useful advice; otherwise I _____ such rapid progress.
A. didn't make B. couldn't have made
C. hadn't made D. shouldn't have made
29. We have a learning center _____ kids do independent and self-directed learning activities.
A. which B. when C. where D. whose
30. —Did you have to do much for the dinner party?
—Helen _____ everything by the time I got home.
A. has finished B. will finish C. would finish D. had finished
31. To tell the truth, I didn't expect that there were so many people _____ the idea.
A. supported B. supporting C. to support D. having supported
32. An accident happened on the main road. That is _____ traffic seemed to slow suddenly.
A. why B. how C. when D. what
33. —Is this tea good cold as well?
—_____ with ice, this tea is especially delicious.
A. Served B. Serving C. Having served D. To be served
34. They've seen many famous scholars in the conference. How I wish I _____ it!
A. have attended B. will attend C. would attend D. had attended
35. _____ he is remembered for is his humorous style when he is talking.
A. Where B. That C. What D. How

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。

Do What You Enjoy

Sometimes you may find that you are not happy in your life, although everything is going well. Most of the time you have to 36 this kind of unhappy life, since it is really hard to make changes and move on to a new business, which often involves taking 37.

My father, however, was a quite different example. When I was about 9 or 10, he told me that I should be whatever I wanted when I grew up, so long as I 38 it. He said that if I were not feeling 39, I should try to change my life to make it more delightful, and I would find real 40 as a result. From him I learned a great lesson on the 41 of doing one's favorite.

My father got into the insurance industry when he was very young, and he was very 42. He became one of the company's top salesmen, even though he was only 25 years old. Soon he became one of the first independent insurance salesmen in our state. 43, he decided to leave his successful 44 and move on to other fields. You might 45 why he did so. The answer was simple: he liked to do something challenging, something that 46 his strength and ability,

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especially in a way that is interesting. My father just wanted to have a try, and so he did. After leaving the insurance company, he worked in social media and then in digital technology, which really 47 him. Of course he wasn't successful in everything he tried, but he told me for 48 that he did something he liked, and that he had the 49 of doing what he enjoyed.

50 one's comfortable life is not easy. I've learned this from my father, and I can say no matter whether the 51 is good or bad, it is 52 doing one's favorite. When we do something we love, it gives us extra 53 to meet our goals, which are associated with psychological well-being and health. As long as we have no 54 and give it a try, we are forced to push against ourselves. After all we all want to be where we are 55 ourselves.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. lose | B. stop | C. share | D. continue |
| 37. A. risks | B. turns | C. steps | D. suggestions |
| 38. A. promised | B. enjoyed | C. admitted | D. adjusted |
| 39. A. lucky | B. safe | C. comfortable | D. special |
| 40. A. concern | B. pleasure | C. strength | D. talent |
| 41. A. value | B. honor | C. control | D. relief |
| 42. A. sensitive | B. cautious | C. optimistic | D. successful |
| 43. A. Besides | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Meanwhile |
| 44. A. schedule | B. career | C. reform | D. competition |
| 45. A. wonder | B. explain | C. blame | D. conclude |
| 46. A. limited | B. predicted | C. tested | D. affected |
| 47. A. confused | B. shocked | C. discouraged | D. attracted |
| 48. A. free | B. certain | C. good | D. real |
| 49. A. satisfaction | B. sympathy | C. responsibility | D. security |
| 50. A. Protecting | B. Selecting | C. Leaving | D. Arranging |
| 51. A. function | B. result | C. signal | D. attitude |
| 52. A. simple | B. normal | C. popular | D. worth |
| 53. A. motivation | B. consideration | C. occupation | D. qualification |
| 54. A. rights | B. faults | C. regrets | D. excuses |
| 55. A. convincing | B. evaluating | C. representing | D. challenging |

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

Buy One Give One

Buy One Give One (B1G1) is a Singapore-based business and non-profit organization with a job to create a world full of giving. We help businesses around the world give back in meaningful ways so that they can create measurable and long-lasting influence. Since 2007, we have worked with more than 1,600 businesses creating more than 88 million giving activities.

Our business allows consumers, who may feel disconnected from the problems of the developing world, to become involved in social problems while still purchasing for themselves. For example, shoe brands like TOMS promise to donate one pair of shoes for every pair purchased. Soapbox gives soap to a needy child with every purchase. Watch company WeWood plants a tree every time you buy a watch. They have helped socially-conscious consumers purchase products and feel good about providing help to others.

See what some of our members say about being a part of B1G1.

*** Karen Ormerod**

Every product purchased at our store influences the lives of disadvantaged people in the world. I had never imagined I would be operating a business that could change people's lives. We are making a real difference by just doing what we normally do. It is a wonderful experience.

*** Ben Baker**

What a good way of distributing resources to where they need to be, giving people the gifts of giving, and adding value to organizations along the way. We have already made 160,000 giving activities through B1G1. Giving has become a necessary part of our everyday business. It's absolutely brilliant.

B1G1 focuses on the influence of giving on people's lives rather than simply the amounts donated. Our programs stress giving habitually in order to create growing influence around the world. When you join the B1G1 giving program, you create your own unique giving stories.

We do hope you can become a member of us!

56. According to the passage, what does B1G1 do?
- A. Donate the profits to the people in need.
B. Help consumers purchase their favorite products.
C. Give away something extra when a product is sold.
D. Instruct owners how to operate businesses effectively.
57. How do the members feel about themselves as a part of B1G1?
- A. Confident. B. Proud. C. Generous. D. Energetic.
58. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To invite businesses to B1G1. B. To promote the products B1G1 sells.
C. To describe the gifts B1G1 gives. D. To introduce the activities B1G1 involves.

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B

I Was the Doughnut Lady

In university I had a part-time job at a shop that sold doughnuts and coffee. Situated on a block where several buses stopped, it served the people who had a few minutes to wait for their bus.

Every afternoon around four o'clock, a group of schoolchildren would burst into the shop, and business would come to a stop. Adults would glance in, see the crowd and pass on. But I didn't mind if the children waited for their bus inside. Sometimes I would hand out a bus



doughnuts

fare when a ticket went missing—always repaid the next day. On snowy days I would give away some doughnuts. I would lock the door at closing time, and we waited in the warm shop until their bus finally arrived.

I enjoyed my young friends, but it never occurred to me that I played an important role in their lives—until one afternoon when a man came and asked if I was the girl working on weekdays around four o'clock. He identified himself as the father of two of my favorites.

"I want you to know I appreciate what you do for my children. I worry about them taking two buses to get home. It means a lot that they can wait here and you keep an eye on them. When they are with the doughnut lady, I know they are safe." I told him it wasn't a big deal, and that I enjoyed the kids.

So I was the Doughnut Lady. I not only received a title, but became a landmark.

Now I think about all the people who keep an eye on my own children. They become, well, Doughnut Ladies. Like the men at the skating rink(滑冰场), who let my boys ring home; Or the bus driver who drove my daughter to her stop at the end of the route at night but wouldn't leave until I arrived to pick her up; Or that nice police officer who took pity on my boys walking home in the rain when I was at work—even though the phone rang all the next day with calls from curious neighbors. "Was that a police car I saw at your house last night?"

That wasn't a police car. That was a Doughnut Lady.

59. According to the passage, the author sometimes _____.

- A. sold bus tickets to the children
- B. gave the children free doughnuts
- C. did business with the children's help
- D. called the children's parents to pick them up

60. By saying "... it wasn't a big deal (Para. 4)", " the author meant that _____.

- A. she hadn't done anything significant
- B. she hadn't spent much time with the children
- C. she hadn't made a lot of money from the children
- D. she hadn't found it hard to get along with the children

61. What can we learn about the police officer?
- A. He took the boys to the police station.
 - B. He helped the boys look for their mother.
 - C. He drove the boys back home in a police car.
 - D. He managed to make sure of the boys' identity.
62. The passage suggests that _____.
- A. running a business requires skill
 - B. devotion should be everything in life
 - C. taking responsibility is a moral virtue
 - D. there are always no small acts of kindness

C

"We haven't found anything that we can't recycle!"

Cigarette ends are everywhere—littering our streets and beaches—and for decades they've been thought of as "unrecyclable". But a New Jersey based company, called TerraCycle, has taken on the challenge, and has come up with a way to recycle millions of cigarette ends and turn them into industrial plastic products. Its aim is to recycle things that people normally consider impossible to reuse.

Obviously it would be even better for the environment if everyone just stopped smoking, but the statistics show that although there has been an increase in anti-smoking ads and messaging, between 2000 and 2014, global sales of cigarettes increased by 8 percent, and a whole lot of those cigarette ends are ending up as trash. Since most of our litter eventually ends up in waterways, cigarette ends can surely pollute the surrounding environment. "It only takes a single cigarette end to pollute a liter of water," TerraCycle founder, Tom Szaky, said. "Animals can also mistake littered cigarette ends for food."

So how do you go about turning all those poisonous ends into something useful? TerraCycle does this by first breaking them down into separate parts. They mix the remaining materials, such as the tobacco and the paper, with other kinds of rubbish, and use it on non-agricultural land, such as golf courses. The filters (过滤嘴) are a little harder. To recycle these, TerraCycle first makes them clean and cuts them into small pieces, and then combines them with other recycled materials, making them into liquid for industrial plastic products.

They're now also expanding their recycling offerings to the rest of the 80 percent of household waste that currently can't be recycled, such as chocolate packaging, pens, and mobile phones. The goal is to use the latest research to find a way to stop so much waste ending up in landfill (垃圾填埋), and then get companies to provide money for the process. And so far, it's working.

"We haven't found anything that we can't recycle," communications director of TerraCycle, Albe Zakes, said. "But with the amount and variety of packaging and litter in the world, we are always looking for new waste streams to address."

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63. What does TerraCycle intend to do?
- A. Search for recyclable materials for use.
B. Deal with as many cigarette ends as possible.
C. Produce new kinds of industrial plastic products.
D. Recycle what used to be considered unrecyclable.
64. The underlined word "trash" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. rubbish B. poison C. disaster D. ruin
65. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. The effective use of cigarette ends.
B. The process of recycling cigarette ends.
C. The difficulty in recycling cigarette ends.
D. The reason for breaking down cigarette ends.
66. What Albe said in the last paragraph implies that _____.
A. there is more and more waste to be recycled
B. it is difficult for TerraCycle to recycle everything
C. TerraCycle is trying to meet the challenge of new waste
D. TerraCycle has successfully recycled a large amount of waste

D

Current Culture: Is Common Culture Alive?

The digitizing and globalizing world is changing the working of culture. As some see it, cities and nations are losing their common culture and their general spirit; people can no longer count on those around them valuing any of the same music or films. Others argue that a common culture is not dying so much as changing forms; it is less and less attached to a particular area and ever more linked to global networks.

The facts lead to the change that anyone can become a cultural producer today, that the culture is increasingly available everywhere you want it, and whenever you want it, not just in the two months after the movie or book came out. Cultural possibilities have multiplied as a result, but the change also means fewer cultural moments. It is easy to find the change in terms of loss of diversity of society. So what will it mean if globalization turns us into one wide world culture?

For the enthusiasts of these changes, culture is not about popular artists or books, but centers on platforms like Google and Wikipedia, where every variety of culture brings about the exchange of knowledge and ideas, and makes connections across boundaries. It is perhaps debatable whether two people who have participated in such websites, but in totally different corners of them, have had a cultural experience in common. In fact, these platforms become very successful with a large crowd of people, who build things together, share information, and forward articles back and forth.

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There are still more questions. What does it mean for the future of countries that culture now goes beyond the limits of the nation? Is there anything to defend and preserve in the passing cultural world, or is that merely to favor pen over printing press, horse over automobile?

Up to now a growing quantity of culture has been globally spreading and developing. More individuals (个人) than ever have the chances to be makers of culture, even if that means more to choose from and fewer standards to be reached in common. What it means is this strange feeling: that of being more connected than ever, with one-click access to so much of the cultural harvest around the world, and yet, of being starved for having similar interests and opinions with others, concerned only with ourselves.

67. In Paragraph 1 the author indicates _____.
A. the missing of common culture
B. the cultural diversity among people
C. the disadvantage in the digitizing society
D. the double standard of cultural evaluation
68. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that _____.
A. people feel satisfied with the current culture
B. enthusiasts look for current culture from famous artists
C. disappearance of common culture is a problem to be solved
D. common culture may exit into websites that connect the world
69. According to the author, the increase of cultural possibilities can be caused by _____.
A. agreement with common culture B. individuals as cultural producers
C. popular artists and books available D. a reduction in development of culture
70. What is the author's attitude towards current culture?
A. Uninterested. B. Approving. C. Uncertain. D. Critical.

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。

Sponsorship in Sport

Sponsorship in sport is usually in the form of financial assistance offered by a commercial organization to a person or a team in return for publicity.

Most people admit that sponsorship in sport is necessary. For one thing, sport has become increasingly expensive to manage, and players need money to be able to participate at a high level. For another, watching sport has become a major form of social entertainment, so sponsorship of sporting events helps companies to promote their products. 71 The only negative aspects for a sponsor are if an athlete should play badly or misbehave, but generally sport creates a good image(形象) for a company by conveying health and fitness.

72 The organizers of the Olympic Games have been criticized for accepting sponsorship from fast food companies. People question why the organizers take money from such companies. Public health experts believe if we really want to promote health alongside excellence in sport, then it must be linked by approvals for products which support good health. 73

Nowadays sponsorship is no longer limited to major events and professionals. Local teams and young players are also sponsored. There is a trend also for amateurs to rely on sponsorship for equipment, clothing, and to cover their expenses of training and competing even though they are not full-time sportspeople. So sponsorship enables major world events to become more impressive.

74 Besides, sponsorship enables us to view our favorite sporting event on television, even though it is taking place on the other side of the world.

However, such commercialization sometimes means compromise, and in fact, for some less popular sports it may be a negative factor, and it may even result in the end of that sporting code. Sports which are seen as less popular and therefore less commercially successful can no longer attract sponsors. 75 The uneven distribution of sponsorship could lead to the end of some less popular sports, and could reduce our freedom of sporting choice.

- A. It shouldn't be related to any unhealthy products.
- B. Sponsorship may mislead players about sporting choices.
- C. However, this has caused serious arguments for some major events.
- D. The difficulty for the sponsors is to deliver value and growth for their brands.
- E. It also promotes participation at grassroots level, bringing sports to everyone.
- F. Tax relief is another advantage, which means sponsorship can help to save money.
- G. Sponsorship may create the situation of giving with the one hand and taking with the other.

第四部分：书面表达(共两节，35分)

第一节(15分)

假设你是红星中学高三(1)班学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 准备参加当地举办的“美丽中国”艺术展，来信向你咨询。请给 Jim 写封回信，为他推荐一个参展作品。信的内容包括：

1. 推荐一个作品；
2. 简单介绍该作品；
3. 说明推荐的理由。

注意：1. 词数不少于50；

2. 信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

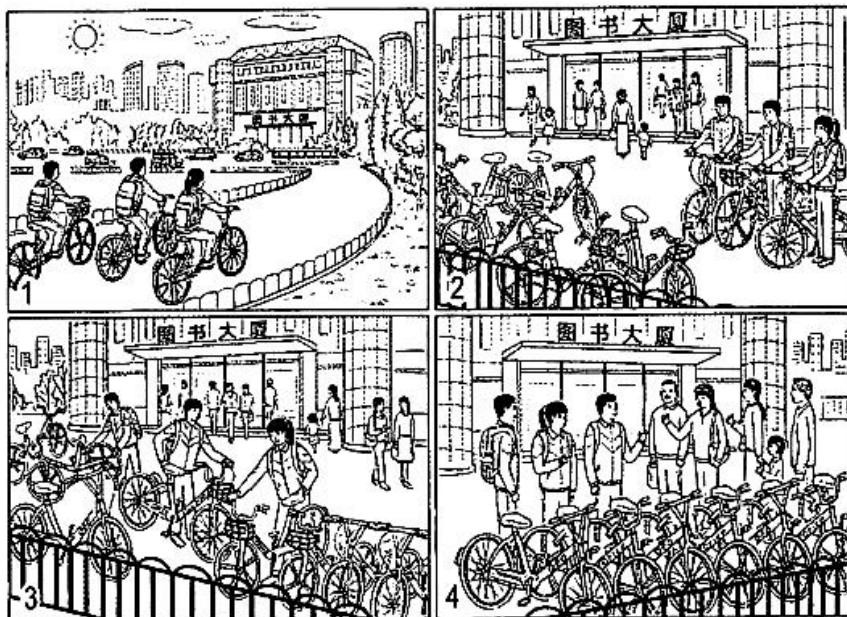
Li Hua

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三(1)班学生李华。上周六你和同学骑共享单车去购书时看到了某些不文明现象。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序,以“*Our Meaningful Work*”为题,给校刊“英语角”写一篇英文稿件,介绍事情的整个过程。

注意:词数不少于60。

提示词:共享单车 shared bicycle



Our Meaningful Work



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