

2019 北京东直门中学高三（上）期中

英 语

2019.10

考试时间：100 分钟 总分 120 分

班级____姓名____学号

第一部分：知识与运用

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，根据短文内容分别填空。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的正确形式填空。

A

Dogs and people 1___(develop) a special bond over time. Recently, however, some dogs have taken a different role in people's lives --- therapy dogs. A therapy dog is more of a companion and 2___(train) to help people in different ways. Before doing a job, the therapy dogs usually are registered with an organization 3___ tests the dogs to make sure they have the right personality for the job.

B

My mom's sister Aunt Karen, offered me a part-time job. I had always admired her because she was successful and led an exciting life. She taught me to look at things 4___ (different). Aunt Karen said that the secret to success 5___(come) from the inside, not the outside. I was shocked to learn her experience had been similar to 6___(I). She hadn't been good at sports, either! Aunt Karen said she finally realized 7___ other people thought of her didn't matter as much as what she thought of herself.

C

A man looking at his smartphone while walking across a railway had a close knock. He was so 8___(absorb) in his smartphone that he didn't see a train approaching until it brushed past him, 9___(throw) him to the ground. This should serve as a warning that people should be aware of their surroundings, especially while crossing roads.

Smartphone 10___(addict) has spread quickly. It will do great harm to society. Some people blame the smartphone, yet in fact people's weakening self-control and self-discipline are to blame.

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题，每题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

Since finishing my studies at Harvard and Oxford, I've watched one friend after another land high-ranking, high-paying Wall Street jobs. As executives with banks, consulting firms, established law firms, and major corporations, many are now 11 on their way to impressive careers. By society's 12, they seem to have it made.

On the surface, these people seem to be very lucky in life. As they left student life behind, many had a 13 drink at their cheap but friendly local bar, shook hands with longtime roommates, and 14 out of small apartments into high buildings. They made reservations at restaurants where the cost of a bottle of wine 15 a college year's monthly rent. They replaced their beloved old cars with expensive new sports cars.

The thing is, a number of them have 16 that despite their success, they aren't happy. Some 17 of unfriendly coworkers and feel sad for eight-hour workweeks devoted to tasks they 18. Some do not respect the companies they work for and talk of feeling tired and 19. However, instead of devoting themselves to their work, they find themselves working to support the 20 to which they have so quickly become 21.

People often speak of trying a more satisfying path, and 22 in the end the idea of leaving their jobs to work for something they 23 or finding a position that would give them more time with their families almost always leads them to the same conclusion: it's 24. They have loans, bills, a mortgage (抵押贷款) to 25, retirement to save for. They recognize there's something 26 in their lives, but it's 27 to step off the track.

In a society that tends to 28 everything in terms of dollars and cents, we learn from a young age to consider the costs of our 29 in financial terms. But what about the personal and social costs 30 in pursuing money over meaning? These are exactly the kinds of costs many of us tend to ignore --- and the very ones we need to consider most.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 11. | A. much | B. never | C. seldom | D. well |
| 12. | A. policies | B. standards | C. experiments | D. regulations |
| 13. | A. last | B. least | C. second | D. best |
| 14. | A. cycled | B. moved | C. slid | D. looked |
| 15. | A. shared | B. paid | C. equaled | D. collected |
| 16. | A. advertised | B. witnessed | C. admitted | D. demanded |
| 17. | A. complain | B. dream | C. hear | D. approve |
| 18. | A. distribute | B. hate | C. applaud | D. neglect |
| 19. | A. calm | B. guilty | C. warm | D. empty |
| 20. | A. family | B. government | C. lifestyle | D. project |
| 21. | A. accustomed | B. appointed | C. unique | D. available |
| 22. | A. yet | B. also | C. instead | D. rather |
| 23. | A. let out | B. turn in | C. give up | D. believe in |
| 24. | A. fundamental | B. practical | C. impossible | D. unforgettable |
| 25. | A. take off | B. drop off | C. put off | D. pay off |
| 26. | A. missing | B. inspiring | C. sinking | D. shining |
| 27. | A. harmful | B. hard | C. useful | D. normal |
| 28. | A. measure | B. suffer | C. digest | D. deliver |
| 29. | A. disasters | B. motivations | C. campaigns | D. decisions |
| 30. | A. assessed | B. involved | C. covered | D. reduced |

第三节：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每题 2 分，共 40 分）

A

Fire Prevention Information

The University of Adelaide employs a full-time staff of fire prevention professionals. They inspect all campus buildings and test and maintain all sprinkler(喷水灭火装置) systems, fire alarms, and fire extinguishers. They also provide educational programs on fire safety in the residence halls. Whenever you move to a new area, you should locate the fire alarm pull stations and the two exits nearest your room.

Fire Alarms

The floors of all campus buildings are equipped with manual fire alarm systems which include fire alarm pull stations and pipes. Most are also equipped with automatic fire alarm systems consisting of heat detectors, smoke detectors and sprinklers. For your safety, never tamper with(胡乱摆弄) these systems. False fire alarms are illegal and may lead to imprisonment.

Fire Drills

A fire drill will be conducted in your residence hall every semester. During a fire drill, please do the following:

- Take your room key and ID, close and lock the door to your room.
- Exit immediately from the nearest emergency exit; do not use a lift.
- Meet outside of your residence hall and wait for further instructions.

Fire Extinguishers(灭火器)

Fire extinguishers are located on each floor and in each apartment. Use a fire extinguisher only if you have been trained to do so. Irresponsible use of a fire extinguisher can create a dangerous situation for other residents and could result in damage to personal property. Misuse of a fire extinguisher will result in fines.

Smoke Detectors

A smoke detector is on the ceiling in your room. Some buildings also have heat detectors on the ceilings. Do the following to ensure the safe operation of your smoke detector.

- If your smoke detector is working properly, the red light should be on. If the red light is not blinking(闪动), contact residence hall staff immediately.
- Do not cover or block your smoke detector in any way.
- If a smoke detector sets off an alarm and there is no fire or smoke, inform your hall staff.

31. What is the main duty of the fire prevention professionals?

- A. To provide part-time jobs for students.
- B. To lead the students to the nearest exits.
- C. To check and maintain fire prevention equipment.
- D. To train teachers to be fire prevention professionals.

32. In a fire drill, the students should___.

- A. rush quickly to a lift
- B. gather at the nearest exit
- C. shut the door and leave at once
- D. wait for instructions in the hall

33. What do we know about the use of fire extinguishers?

- A. Using them wrongly results in punishment.
- B. Irresponsible use of them can damage them.
- C. Improper use of them can destroy the apartment.
- D. Using them without a trainer present is forbidden.

34. To ensure the safe operation of the smoke detector, one should___.

- A. contact the hall staff regularly
- B. cover the things that burn easily

- C. start the smoke detector in a fire
- D. make certain the red light is working

B

For Canaan Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, N.Y., today is speech day, and right now it's Chris Palaez's turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should ... should..." Chris trips on the "-ld", a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. "... Vote for ... me ..." Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. "It takes a lot for any student," Whaley explains, "especially for a student who is learning English as their new language to feel confident enough to say, 'I don't know, but I want to know.'"

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves.

"Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities," Whaley says, "is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident."

35. What made Chris nervous?

- A. Telling a story.
- B. Making a speech.
- C. Taking a test.
- D. Answering a question.

36. What does the underlined word "stumbles" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Improper pauses. B. Bad manners. C. Spelling mistakes. D. Silly jokes.

37. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley's project is to__.

- A. help students see their own strengths
- B. assess students' public speaking skills
- C. prepare students for their future jobs
- D. inspire students' love for politics

C

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit (联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started setting down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialization, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalization and better communications in the past few decades, all have

caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1,000; Africa 2,400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number (中位数) of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction, with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speaker), Chiapaneco in Mexico (150), Lipan Apache in the United States (two or three) or Wadjig in Australia (one, with a question-mark): none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

38. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

- A. They developed very fast.
- B. They were large in number.
- C. They had similar patterns.
- D. They were closely connected.

39. Which of the following best explains “dominant” underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. Complex.
- B. Advanced.
- C. Powerful.
- D. Modern.

40. How many languages are spoken by less than 6,000 people at present?

- A. About 6,800.
- B. About 3,400.
- C. About 2,400.
- D. About 1,200.

41. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. New languages will be created.
- B. People's lifestyles are reflected in languages.
- C. Human development results in fewer languages.
- D. Geography determines language evolution.

D

A new commodity (商品) brings about a highly profitable, fast-growing industry, urging antitrust (反垄断) regulators to step in to check those who control its flow. A century ago, the resource in question was oil. Now similar concerns are being raised by the giants (巨头) that deal in data, the oil of the digital age. The most valuable firms are Google, Amazon, Facebook and Microsoft. All look unstoppable.

Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken up. But size alone is not a crime. The giants' success has benefited consumers. Few want to live without search engines or a quick delivery. Far from charging consumers high

prices, many of these services are free (users pay, in effect, by handing over yet more data). And the appearance of new-born giant, suggests that newcomers can make waves, too.

But there is cause for concern. The Internet has made data abundant, all-present and far more valuable, changing the nature of data and competition. Google initially used the data collected from users to target advertising better. But recently it has discovered that data can be turned into new services: translation and visual recognition, to be sold to other companies. Internet companies' control of data gives them enormous power. So they have a "God's eye view" of activities in their own markets and beyond.

This nature of data makes the antitrust measures of the past less useful. Breaking up firms like Google into five small ones would not stop remaking themselves: in time, one of them would become great again. A rethink is required --- and as a new approach starts to become apparent, two ideas stand out.

The first is that antitrust authorities need to move from the industrial age into the 21st century. When considering a merger(兼并), for example, they have traditionally used size to determine when to step in. They now need to take into account the extent of firms' data assets(资产) when assessing the impact of deals. The purchase price could also be a signal that an established company is buying a new-born threat. When this takes place, especially when a new-born company has no revenue (收入) to speak of, the regulators should raise red flags.

The second principle is to loosen the control that providers of on-line services have over data and give more to those who supply them. Companies could be forced to consumers what information they hold and how much money they make from it. Governments could order the sharing of certain kinds of data, with users' agreement.

Restarting antitrust for the information age will not be easy. But if governments don't want a data economy controlled by a few giants, they must act soon.

42. Why is there a call to break up giants?

- A. They have controlled the data market.
- B. They collect enormous private data.
- C. They no longer provide free services.
- D. They dismissed some new-born giants.

43. What does the technological innovation in Paragraph 3 indicate?

- A. Data giants' technology is very expensive.
- B. Google's idea is popular among data firms.
- C. Data can strengthen giants' controlling position.
- D. Data can be turned into new services or products.

44. By paying attention to firms' data assets, antitrust regulators could___.

- A. kill a new threat
- B. avoid the size trap
- C. favour bigger firms
- D. charge higher prices

45. What is the purpose of loosening the giants' control of data?

- A. Big companies could relieve data security pressure.
- B. Governments could relieve their financial pressure.
- C. Consumers could better protect their privacy.

D. Small companies could get more opportunities.

七选五：

Stop Negative Talk

“I’m so fat,” one of your friends says. The girl next to her joins in, “Well, I hate my hair today.” Without thinking, you respond, “No, you are not fat! I am fat. And my hair is flat and boring.” 46

It is easy for people to engage in self-critical conversations, and once it starts there is often pressure for you to join in. 47 Maybe it is because “just talking” feels harmless. But before you know it, those opinions flow out of your conversations and into your life, where they start eating away at your self-respect.

48 When you start talking about yourself in a negative way, you are not only affecting your self-respect, but your friends’! When you criticize yourself, your friends might think you have the same standards for them. You have heard that it is important to treat others the way you want to be treated, but there is also value in treating yourself like you treat your friends, if you wouldn’t criticize your friend for the same thing, chances are that you are being too hard on yourself. So, don’t start it.

But what if someone else starts? For example, your friend feels insecure about how well he played in his soccer game, so he puts himself down, “I suck at soccer.” 49 Ask him, “Do you really think that? Why?” Maybe he is actually upset about a comment someone made, or is just getting down on himself over one bad play. Whatever it is, talking through the real issue will help him more than slipping into another negative talk.

It is important to talk to your friend about your insecurities, but make sure you are not talking about them just to put yourself down. 50 Instead of just focusing on the negative, talk about what makes you and your friends beautiful and unique --- including what you love about your body and what you have accomplished. When you show yourself love, you set yourself as an example, and everyone benefits from you positively.

A. Negative talk affects self-respect.

B. Criticizing yourself helps nobody.

C. But why do we hesitate to praise ourselves?

D. But why is it acceptable to talk so negatively?

E. All it takes is just one comment and the negative talk starts.

F. It is better to resist negative conversations and create more balanced ones.

G. Before everyone puts himself down, see if you can get to the root of the problem.

第二部分 (非选择题)

第一节：根据首字母或中文提示，拼写单词 (每空 1 分，共 10 分)

51. People suffered many h___ during that long winter but fortunately they survived.

52. The m___ of children in our class have brown eyes; only three have blue eyes.

53. Rose is s___ and always lets you know what she’s thinking.

54. I know her birthday is in July, but I can’t remember the e___ date.

55. Some people find it hard to b___ the heat in the summer, so they fly to much cooler places.

56. We were asked to show some i___ before the security guards would let us in.

57. The government has been accused of ___ (背叛) its election promises.

58. I hadn’t seen Neil for 8 years, but I recognized him immediately by the scar on his u___ lip.

59. Several new ___ (植物的) species have been discovered last year.

60. The novels are divided into three c___ : historical, romantic, and detective.

第二节：根据中文提示，完成句子（每空一词）（每空 2 分，共 10 分）

61. ___ ___ ___ (不顾危险), he climbed the tower.

62. The book is well organized ___ ___ ___ (就情节来说).

63. When Paul's employers offered him a job in their New York office, he
___ ___ ___ (抓住了机会).

64. Jane's father died last year — she wishes she could ___ ___ ___ (使他复活).

65. Every nation should have a right to ___ ___ ___ (选举自己的政府).

第三节：书面表达（共 15 分）

假设你是李华，想邀请外教 Henry 一起参观孔子学院（Confucius Institute）。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1. 时间：11 月 6 日（本周六）下午 4 点；
2. 参观内容（剪纸，书法...）

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。