# 2024 北京丰台高一(上)期中

## 英语(B卷)

### 考试时间: 90 分钟

#### 一、完形填空(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。

When I was teaching second grade, I wanted my students to understand the connection between bad behavior and **consequences**. So I <u>1</u> a little analogy (类比) of <u>2</u> seeds. "If you plant <u>3</u> seeds, you are going to get weeds. If you plant good seeds, you'll get a good <u>4</u>." Then, I said, "It's the same way with doing the <u>5</u> thing—it's like planting bad seeds that will produce weeds."

I had no idea if they <u>6</u> understood what I'd said until the next week.

As I <u>7</u> down the road on my way to school the following Monday, I <u>8</u> in my mind. Yes, I knew what the <u>9</u> was here, but if I didn't go fast, I wouldn't get to school on time. I hoped no one would see me as I drove fast.

But bright police car lights **flashed** in my car mirror. Now I was going to get a <u>10</u> and I was really going to be late! After a few moments, I drove away with a little pink slip of paper <u>11</u> me to the courthouse (法院大楼). I hoped no one had <u>12</u>.

Later that afternoon, when my second graders entered my classroom, there was no <u>13</u> that they understood the connection between planting bad seeds and the consequences, and that they had seen me get fined. "Miss Schutte planted bad seeds!" they shouted.

I suddenly <u>14</u> that our behaviour is always being **modeled**, and that even if we don't think anyone notices when we're speeding, cheating on our **tax returns**, <u>15</u> to someone, someone usually does notice.

1. A. used	B. thought	C. copied	D. read
2. A. watering	B. collecting	C. picking	D. planting
3. A. kind	B. bad	C. small	D. wild
4. A. name	B. lesson	C. crop	D. field



5. A. same	B. right	C. simple	D. wrong
6. A. directly	B. really	C. slightly	D. suddenly
7. A. sped	B. moved	C. walked	D. ran
8. A. prayed	B. worried	C. battled	D. remembered
9. A. speed limit	B. parking area	C. traffic sign	D. traffic light
10. A. warning	B. call	C. ticket	D. reward
11. A. waving	B. leading	C. advising	D. inviting
12. A. appeared	B. noticed	C. cared	D. hurt
13. A. doubt	B. purpose	C. reason	D. proof
14. A. agreed	B. wondered	C. checked	D. realized
15. A. listening	B. writing	C. lying	D. talking

二、阅读理解(共两节,42分。)

第一节(共16小题;每小题2分,共32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

A houseplant is pretty to look at and brings fresh air to your home. Besides, looking after a plant will give you something more to do and care about. Let's look at the four best houseplants you can grow.



**Australian Pine** 

A perfect "living decoration" to add in your house, it is good to look at and has a comforting feel. It can also serve as the perfect Christmas tree. It grows around 10 feet tall



Dracaena

The green and yellow pattern on its leaves looks great. It can grow to be around 10 feet tall. Just make sure you keep the soil surface dry



indoors. Remember that it requires plenty of light and fresh air. Otherwise, it becomes weak and an easy target for mites (螨虫).

#### Grape Ivy

If you want something off the ceiling ( 天 花板), this houseplant is the one for you. It's a climbing plant, and it will make for a beautiful hanging basket decoration. The plant is full of life wherever it is hung. It needs to be kept wet in all its parts for good growth. poisonous to dogs if they eat it.

between your watering periods because it gets

influenced by too much water. Also, having this

plant around a dog can be dangerous. It can be

#### Peperomia

It is little in size, with long leaves. It adds energy to your living room and creates a comforting environment. As it's not a very tall plant, you needn't worry about how much space it will take up. The plant likes a dry surface of the soil.

So what are you for? Choose the one that attracts you most, and give your home a wonderful addition.

16. Which of the following can serve as a Christmas tree?

A. Australian pine. B. Dracaena. C. Grape ivy. D. Peperomia.

17. When keeping Dracaena as a houseplant, you should \_\_\_\_\_

A. be careful with mites

B. hang it from the celling

C. keep dogs away from it

D. leave the surface of the soil wet

18. What do you know about Peperomia?

A. Its leaves are short.

B. It is small in size.

C. It likes much water.

D. It is a climbing plant.

19. In which section of a website can you most likely find the passage?

A. Politics. B. Business. C. Travel. D. Life.

#### B

#### An Art Class

When Kelly was twelve, she started taking classes at Miss Grace's School for Art. She didn't like



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it at first: the "novice artists"—the kids who hadn't really done art before—worked mostly with clay, and Kelly was a terrible sculptor.

It wasn't until her third year that Kelly found something she was really good at—charcoal drawing (素描). She loved watching the lines spread unevenly across the page as she moved the bits of charcoal back and forth over the paper.

One day, Sophia, the best artist in her class, sat down and set up her easel (画架) next to Kelly. Kelly felt a sinking feeling in her stomach. She'd actually found an art form that she enjoyed—and was good at—and now Sophia was going to outshine her again? Kelly fought back tears when Miss Grace entered the room.

"Hello class," Miss Grace said, "We'll continue to work on the project today."

What masterpiece would Sophia have come up with?

Kelly looked at Sophia's easel and she couldn't believe it—it was a mess! For a brief moment, Kelly couldn't actually believe her drawing was better than Sophia's. But then she looked at Sophia, who was watching Kelly with an anxious expression.

"I...I couldn't decide what to do," Sophia said. "And you're so good. Sometimes I feel like my stuff is just so bad in comparison."

Kelly looked to see if Sophia was joking, but she seemed completely serious. Now Kelly was shocked. "I'm not talented...Miss Grace seldom praises me. You're the best one in our class!"

Sophia raised her eyebrows. "I might be a really good copier of the stuff, but I have no idea what to do when it comes to making up my own images. You are so great at making new things out of the old stuff. I've loved your works."

"I've loved yours, too," Kelly said.

"Well, definitely not this one," Sophia said.

Kelly smiled. "Maybe not right now. But if you move these lines up ..." she said, pointing her finger on Sophia's paper.

Sophia was quiet for a moment. "That's a great idea!" she said finally.

Kelly smiled and turned back to her drawing, looking every so often at Sophia's work to see that she was taking her advice, down to the last line.

20. When Kelly started classes at the art school, she \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lacked confidence in drawing

B. was not good at the course

C. was often pushed by Miss Grace

D. did not get along with the other kids

21. How did Kelly feel when Sophia sat beside her?



A. Frustrated. B. Bored. C. Excited. D. Relieved.

- 22. What did Kelly do in the art class?
  - A. She praised Sophia's creativity.
  - B. She inspired Sophia.
  - C. She decided to outshine Sophia.
  - D. She finished the drawing for Sophia.
- 23. What can we learn from the passage?
  - A. Interest is the best teacher.
  - B. You are what you believe to be.
  - C. Everyone has their own strengths.
  - D. Hard work will eventually pay off.

#### С

It's always exciting to receive a letter in the mail. Even today, when the world is digitally connected, receiving an actual letter in your mailbox from a distant land is a great way for children to make new friends.

The Peaceful Pen Pals Project is a beautiful project that blends together global connection and self-expression. The project is part of the nonprofit Kids for Peace, founded by Jill McManigal and Danielle Gram in California in 2006. It is open to all children, ages two through seventeen. To date, there are 1,500 children from 17 countries participating in the program according to the organization. Currently, all letters are written in English. When children sign up, they can select if they would rather be matched with a USA Peaceful Pen Pal or an international one.

Each child is then matched to a pen pal of similar age. This establishes a point of connection quickly for the children and facilitates (促进) a stronger bond. If the letter writers are in the same grade, they can chat about school, their teachers, and what they are studying. They can also compare what different states or countries learn about and how the atmosphere of the classroom are, whether socially or academically. Children may also be more likely to write about problems they are having if they feel like they are speaking to a peer in a similar situation. Although pen pals may live in different countries, they may find common ground. The writer lists their favorite activities to do outside, plus what they like best and least about school. This gives the writer an opportunity to express and receive advice or feedback (反馈) from the pen pal.

"Hearing first-hand stories from an international pen pal can encourage teens to take someone else's viewpoint and to think outside of themselves," writes Rebecca Fraser-Thill on Very Well Family. "Having a foreign pen pal can also encourage interest in geography, history and culture."

24. What can we know about the Peaceful Pen Pals Project?

A. It helps strengthen links between kids.



- B. It is aimed at improving children's English.
- C. It encourages children to help people in need.
- D. It is created for teenagers to take online lessons.
- 25. What is Paragraph 3 mainly talking about?
  - A. The necessity of discussion in study.
  - B. The approaches to making new friends.
  - C. The purpose of the Peaceful Pen Pals Project.
  - D. The benefits of having friends of similar ages.
- 26. What is Rebecca Fraser-Thill's attitude towards the project?
  - A. Careful. B. Supportive. C. Uninterested. D. Disappointed.
- 27. What is the best title of this text?
  - A. Writing Enriches Kids' Life
  - B. Friendship Teaches Kids a Lesson
  - C. Communication Skills Better the World
  - D. The Pen Pal Project Connects Kids

#### D

Sports accounts for a growing amount of income made on the sales of commercial time by television companies. Many television companies have used sports to attract viewers from particular sections of the general public, and then they have sold audiences to advertisers.

An attraction of sports programs for the major U.S. media companies is that events are often held on Saturday and Sunday afternoons—the slowest time periods of the week for general television viewing. Sports events are the most popular weekend programs, especially among male viewers who may not watch much television at other times during the week. This means the television networks are able to sell advertising time at relatively high prices during what normally would be dead time for programming.

Media corporations also use sports to attract commercial sponsors that might take their advertising dollars elsewhere if television stations did not report certain sports. The people in the advertising departments of major corporations realize that sports attract male viewers. They also realize that most business travelers are men and that many men make family decisions on the purchases of computers, cars and life insurance.

Golf and tennis are special cases for television programming. These sports attract few viewers, and the ratings (收视率) are unusually low. However, the audience for these sports is attractive to certain advertisers. It is made up of people from the highest income groups in the United States, including many lawyers and business managers. This is why television reporting of golf and tennis is



sponsored by companies selling high-priced cars, business and personal computers, and holiday trips. This is also why the networks continue to carry these programs regardless of low ratings. Advertisers are willing to pay high fees to reach high-income consumers and those managers who make decisions to buy thousands of "company cars" and computers. With such viewers, these programs don't need high ratings to stay on the air.

28. Television sport programs on weekend afternoons \_\_\_\_\_

A. result in more sport events.

B. get more viewers to play sports.

C. make more people interested in television.

D. bring more money to the television networks.

29. Why would weekend afternoons become dead time without sport programs?

A. Because there would be few viewers.

B. Because the advertisers would be off work.

C. Because television programs would go slowly.

D. Because viewers would pay less for watching television.

30. The ratings are not important for golf and tennis programs, because

A. their advertisers are carmakers.

B. their viewers are attracted by sports.

C. their advertisers target at rich people.

D. their viewers can afford expensive cars.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Television ratings are determined by male viewers.

B. Rich viewers contribute most to television companies.

C. Sports are gaining importance in advertising on television.

D. Commercial advertisers are the major sponsors of sport events.

第二节任务型阅读(共10小题;每小题1分,共10分)

根据短文内容,完成表格信息,每空仅限填写一个单词,请将答案填写在答题卡的相应 位置上。

Put a group of strangers in a room together, and they'll probably start a conversation. "Hot today, isn't it?" one might say. "You said it." another replies.

Why do we talk so much about the weather? When we meet new people, we don't begin by telling them our life story. We start with small talk, a polite conversation about something like traffic or weather.

Research suggests that small talk can build new friendships. When we begin conversations with



new people, we want to feel comfortable, and so do they. We use small talk to find common interests. Once we have a common interest, a friendship can begin.

Small talk even helps people get hired. In order to impress at a job interview, you need to bond with the interviewer right away. Proper small talk can make that first impression get you the job.

So, how can you make small talk lead to a new friendship or job? First off, find common ground. Select something around you that you share with the other person.

Next, keep the conversation going. Compliment (赞美) the other person to make him or her feel comfortable, and ask questions to show interest.

Third, keep eye contact (接触). When you look people in the eye, they feel you appreciate what they are saying. It makes you appear honest and builds trust.

Naturally, shy people might not have enough confidence to start up conversations with strangers. Talking to someone you don't know is not the easiest thing to do! Some experts say with more practice, small talk does get easier.

Some people avoid small talk because they dislike discussing things like traffic or weather. For them, they are just too small. However, when you think about it, small talk is anything but small. In fact, it is actually a very big deal!

Title	Small Talk: A Big (32)			
Introduction	We are likely to make small talk when we (33) meet people.			
(34)	<ul> <li>Small talk can help people form (35) friendships.</li> <li>Small talk can also help people get a (36) .</li> </ul>			
Advice	<ul> <li>Find some topics (37) with the other person.</li> <li>Keep the talk going by making compliments and (38) questions.</li> <li>Keep eye contact in conversation to build (39)</li> <li>(40) more in order to make small talk easier.</li> </ul>			
Conclusion	Small talk really (41) a lot to us.			
三、书面表达(共两节,28分。)				
第一节 阅读回答问题(共4小题;每小题2分,共8分)				

阅读下面短文和问题,根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求,在答题卡相应题号后的横 线上写下相关信息,完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚,结构正确,书写工整。

It might surprise you that Tejana music did not start either in Texas or in Mexico, but in Europe.



It all began with the polka. This was a folk dance from Bohemia. It was for young lovers, and so was very lively. It was made up of a hop and three short steps, and the music that went with it had a marked beat. The polka appeared in Paris in about 1843, and immediately became a great success. It quickly spread throughout Europe. Eventually even serious musicians such as Smetana and Dvorak used its beats in their work. It traveled east to the Russian court at St. Petersburg, and as far west as the new world. German introduced the polka and its music to Texas, where once again it became a huge popular success.

It was there on the US-Mexican border that local musicians started to mix the European polka with Mexican mariachi music. Mariachi music was traditionally played at weddings in Mexico, and it is possible that that is how it got its name. Mariachi might well be a Spanish version of the French word for marriage. Soon the pleasant European accordions (手风琴) mixed with the Mexican bass guitar to produce a completely new and very unusual type of music. This music acquired two different names: "Tejana" in the United States and "Nortena" in Mexico.

For decades Tejana music did not go beyond the dance halls and popular gatherings of it birthplace. It was not until about seventy years after its appearance that Tejana music began to spread widely. Then a young Mexican-American singer, "Selena", made it popular throughout the United States, and in other countries too.

In the hundred years since its birth Tejana music has suffered great changes. The accordion still there, but the electric guitar has replaced the Mexican bass. The latest Tejana/Nortena hits more elements of US country and western and rock, as well as Colombian cumbia. The unique musical form that began with a European folk dance continues to develop and grow in popularity. 42.According to the passage, what was a polka? (不多于三个单词)

43.In what occasion(场合) was Mexican mariachi music traditionally played? (不多于两个单词)

44. When did Tejana music begin to spread widely? (不多于六个单词)

45.What does the passage mainly talk about? (不多于五个单词)

#### 第二节(20分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你的英国好友 Jim 打算利用 2024 年 11 月 9 日(周六) 来北京游玩,他发来邮件请你当导游。请你用英文给他回复,内容包括:

1. 接受请求;



2. 规划行程。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

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)



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参考谷案

四、完形填空 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,共 30分。)							
1. <b>A</b>	2. <b>D</b>	3. <b>B</b>	4. <b>C</b>	5. <b>D</b>			
6. <b>B</b>	7. <b>A</b>	8. <b>C</b>	9. <b>A</b>	10. <b>C</b>			
11. <b>D</b>	12. <b>B</b>	13. <b>A</b>	14. <b>D</b>	15. <b>C</b>			
五、阅读理解	(共两节,42分。)						
第一节 阅读理解(共 16小题;每小题 2分,共 32分)							
16. <b>A</b>	17. <b>C</b>	18. <b>B</b>	19. <b>D</b>	20. <b>B</b>			
21. <b>A</b>	22. <b>B</b>	23. <b>C</b>	24. <b>A</b>	25. <b>D</b>			
26. <b>B</b>	27. <b>D</b>	28. <b>D</b>	29. <b>A</b>	30. <b>C</b>			
31. <b>C</b>							
第二节任务型阅读(共10小题;每小题1分,共10分)							
32. Deal	3	3. first	34. Benefits/Adva	antages/Pluses			
35. new	3	6. job	37. common/shared				
38. asking	3	9. trust	40. Practise/Talk				
41. helps/provides/benefits							

#### 三、书面表达(共两节,28分。)

第一节阅读回答问题(共4小题;每小题2分,共8分)

42. A folk dance.

43. At weddings.

44. About seventy years after its appearance.

45. The development of Tejana music.

第二节 (20分)

Dear Jim,

Glad to receive your email. Autumn is the best season to tour Beijing, so I'm more than happy to go on a day trip with you this coming weekend.

Let's start with a visit to Fragrant Hills Park, where the breathtaking red leaves will enchant a nature lover like you. Shall we meet at 7 a.m. at the eastern gate?

Our next destination is the Forbidden City. It's convenient to get there by subway. The magnificent architecture and impressive exhibitions of artworks will provide you with a thorough view of the



imperial life. As evening falls, we can try some tastiest dishes, like Peking Duck you're longing for.

How do you like my plan? Let me know if you have any other preference.

Yours,

Li Hua



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