2017 北京丰台高三二模

英　　语

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）

1. What drink does the woman prefer?

A. Green tea.　　B. Coffee.　　C. Orange juice.

2. What's the weather like this afternoon?

A. Stormy.　　B. Sunny.　　C. Cloudy.

3. Why does the man want to buy a bicycle?

A. To get some exercise.

B. To train for a bicycle race.

C. To join a bicycle club.

4. Which of the following has the same meaning as TTFN?

A. BRB.　　B. BCNU.　　C. TYVM.

5. Where are the two speakers?

A. In the railway station.　B. At the cinema.　　C. In the park.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至 7 两道小题。

6. Why is Charlotte upset?

A. She doesn't feel well.

B. She is too busy to have supper.

C. She made mistakes during work.

7. What is the man doing?

A. Asking for help.

B. Comforting Charlotte.

C. Giving Charlotte suggestions.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至 9 两道小题。

8. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Shop assistant and customer.

B. Travel guide and traveler.

C. Teacher and student.

9. What souvenirs will the woman choose?

A. Silk and fans.

B. Dragon Well Tea.

C. The Four Treasures of the Study.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至 12 三道小题。

10. What is the man's favorite subject?

A. History.　　B. Math.　　C. Geography.

11. In Mr. Johnson's opinion, what can help him a lot in the job?

A. Logic. B. Writing. C. Computer.

12. What would Mr. Johnson like to work as?

A. A product designer. B. A school teacher. C. A computer programmer.

听下面一段独白，回答第 13 至 15 三道小题。

13. How many types of electronic games are introduced?

A. 5. B. 4. C. 3.

14. What can players do in Simulation Games?

A. They can create their own families.

B. They can fight against each other.

C. They can search for treasures.

15. Why does the speaker give the speech?

A. To introduce different video games to kids.

B. To offer parents guidance on children's games.

C. To help children quit video games.

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 题至第 20 题五道小题，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。

Course Registration

Name: Dominick ___16___

Course: the ___17___ full-time summer course

Dates: from July 24th to ___18___ 10th

Tuition Fee: $ 150 and a $ 5 registration fee

Accommodation: $ ___19___ a week with

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. Hurry up! Mum and Dad _____ us.

A. expect B. have expected C. are expecting D. will expect

22. Look up in the dictionary the words _____ meanings you are not sure about.

A. that B. why C. where D. whose

23. —I've heard that you have moved into a new house.

—That's right. We _____ in before Christmas.

A. moved B. have moved C. will move D. had moved

24. —I prefer shutting myself in and surfing the Internet all day on Sundays.

—That's _____ I don't agree. You should have a more active life.

A. why　　B. where　　C. how　　D. when

25. My brother fell while he _____ his bike and hurt himself.

A. was riding　　B. rode　　C. would ride　　D. had ridden

26. Mr. Smith, your son's performance at school still leaves a lot _____.

A. desired　　B. to desire　　C. to be desired　　D. being desired

27. The task will not be fulfilled _____ we get help from other teams.

A. if　　B. unless　　C. when　　D. since

28. In addition to the website in Chinese, there is an English version _____.

A. providing　　B. to provide　　C. provide　　D. provided

29. We promise _____ attends the party a chance to have a photo taken with the movie star.

A. whatever　　B. whenever　　C. whoever　　D. however

30. Last year some measures _____ to protect customers' personal information by WeChat.

A. took　　B. were taken　　C. had been taken　　D. would take

31. You _____ return the book now. And you can keep it till next week.

A. needn't　　B. can't　　C. mustn't　　D. won't

32. _____ the entire annual report before, I couldn't give comments at the meeting.

A. Not reading　　B. Not to read　　C. Having not read　　D. Not having read

33. Listening to loud music at rock concerts _____ caused hearing loss in some teenagers.

A. is　　B. are　　C. has　　D. have

34. If I had worn warmer clothes, I _____ a cold.

A. won't catch　　B. won't have caught

C. wouldn't catch　　D. wouldn't have caught

35. The days are gone _____ physical strength was all you needed to make a living.

A. who　　B. which　　C. when　　D. what

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。

From Disappointment to Purpose

I'm known for my determination. If I want something, I ___36___ for it; I refuse to give up until I succeed. Over the years this attitude has worked well for me and helped me achieve my goals. ___37___, when I wanted to be on the dance team at school, I learned all the dances and practiced until I could hardly ___38___. And when I wanted money for a new computer, I washed cars, babysat, and walked dogs for all my neighbors.

___39___ this year everything changed. I had set my sights on a summer ___40___ that I was determined to get at the Water Zone, because the employees there could go on the water rides after their work and get free food at the snack bar. It was the ___41___ job to have on hot summer vacations. So just as I had achieved every goal in the past, I set out to ___42___ the job. I completed the application in my neatest handwriting, carefully prepared for my interview, and gathered a pack of recommendation letters. I was certain that nothing ___43___ keep me from my dream job.

But after my ___44___, the manager of the Water Zone told me that he could hire only those with experience in water safety. I was ___45___. I felt like a failure.

On the last weekend before school ended, my teacher, Mrs. Keller, asked me __46__ I would be interested in the kids' summer day camp. I decided that I had nothing to __47__, so I called the manager and __48__ an interview. She was __49__ by my babysitting experience and employed me. In less than a week, I had completely __50__ about wanting to work at the water park. Each time I comforted a little boy who missed his mother or a little girl who needed to help tying her shoes, I felt I was doing something __51__. I realized that I had discovered my life's __52__: to work with children. I now have a new goal. I'm going to study to become an elementary school teacher.

Sometimes in life we don't get __53__ what we want. Our dream guy or girl may not be interested in us. The coach may not select us for the team. A certain employer may not choose to hire us. It's natural to feel __54__; I sure did. But I also learned an important lesson. Occasionally, when we don't get what we want, something even __55__ is waiting for us around the corner!

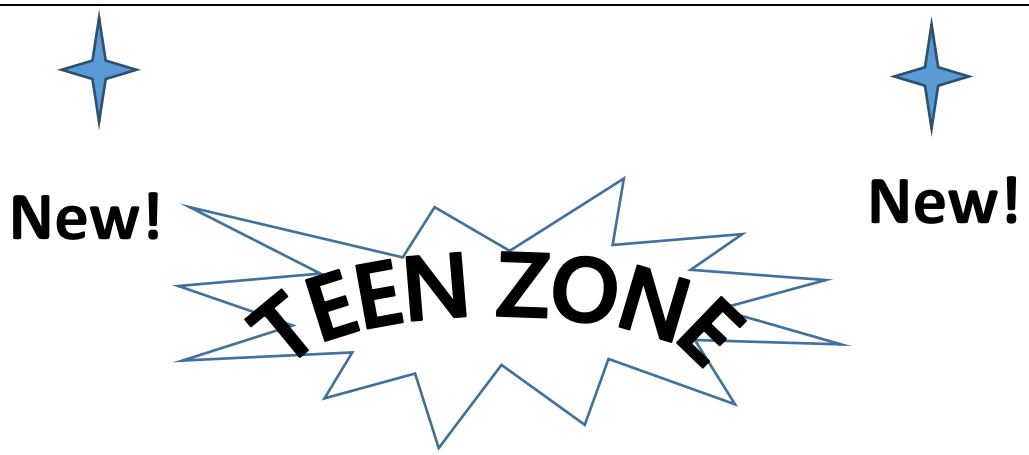
36.	A. go	B. apply	C. cheer	D. wait
37.	A. In addition	B. For example	C. Before long	D. As a result
38.	A. smile	B. speak	C. think	D. move
39.	A. Otherwise	B. So	C. But	D. Therefore
40.	A. day	B. course	C. job	D. camp
41.	A. perfect	B. tough	C. regular	D. potential
42.	A. land	B. quit	C. change	D. keep
43.	A. should	B. must	C. need	D. could
44.	A. practice	B. interview	C. expectation	D. experiment
45.	A. promoted	B. punished	C. selected	D. refused
46.	A. how	B. whether	C. what	D. why
47.	A. save	B. learn	C. lose	D. regret
48.	A. scheduled	B. cancelled	C. mentioned	D. gave
49.	A. inspired	B. impressed	C. touched	D. puzzled
50.	A. doubted	B. complained	C. forgotten	D. known
51.	A. challenging	B. reasonable	C. traditional	D. significant
52.	A. track	B. motto	C. belief	D. purpose
53.	A. only	B. exactly	C. properly	D. immediately
54.	A. curious	B. nervous	C. disappointed	D. interested
55.	A. better	B. easier	C. higher	D. crazier

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



ANNOUNCEMENTS

At the Newton Public Library

REGISTER FOR A SUMMER OF STORIES

Sign up and receive your reading log at the Circulation Desk. Record books you read over the summer and have a parent sign next to each title. The top five readers will receive prizes such as gift cards, magazine subscriptions, and movie tickets.

TEEN ZONE RESOURCES

Look to the Teen Zone's "Ready Reference" corner for all the help you need to locate information on the Internet. Ms. Frye, the librarian, will share tips on keyword searches to find interesting information about certain books. You must have a signed parent permission slip before using the computers. Access is limited to 30 minutes and is on a first-come, first-served basis.

EVENTS

Poetry Session Monday, June 16 6:00-8:00 P.M.

Teen poets can be literary celebrities for a night by reading their original work at this special event. Friends and family members are encouraged to attend and show their support. A few original poems may be selected for publication in the next library newsletter. Food and drinks will be provided.

Learn Origami Wednesday, June 4 3:00-4:00 P.M.

This class provides books and instruction in the ancient Japanese art of folding colourful squares of paper into shapes, such as birds, insects, or flowers.

Eco Crafts with Jasleen Wednesday, June 11 3:00-4:00 P.M.

Mae earth-friendly crafts from recyclable materials. With guidance from a talented teacher and books, you will make new creations from everyday items. Start recycling today, and bring items to share with the group.

Magazine and Book Art Wednesday, June 18 3:00-4:00 P.M.

The library needs to beautify the walls of the Teen Zone. We will be transforming artwork from old books and magazines into unique masterpieces to frame and hang on the walls. Put your creative spin on some photographs, and help ensure that the Teen Zone remains the highlight of the library.

Note: Registration is required for all the events. Register at the Circulation Desk or by calling 1-800-290-5992. Space is limited, so reserve your spot soon!

56. To search for information online from TEEN ZONE RESOURCES, you have to _____ .

A. ask Ms. Frye for the password

B. register at the Circulation Desk

C. get permission from your parent

D. bring your books and reading log

57. If you are interested in making different shapes with paper, you can come to _____.

A. Poetry Session B. Learn Origami

C. Eco Crafts with Jasleen D. Magazine and Book Art

58. Teen Zone is a place where you can_____.

A. watch movies B. meet many world-famous poets

C. exchange artworks D. have new experience with books

B

Riding Day

As I watch a single horse running across the field, I think back to when I saw my first horse. She was standing in a field. “Hold out your hand. Gentle now,” my grandfather said. Nervously, I did. Stepping toward me, she turned her head to inspect me with one coffee-colored eye. At that moment, I could have known she smiled. This was my first childhood memory, in which I realized that I would soon learn to ride her, and in my heart I felt like a true Comanche.

For days after our first meeting, I sat in the field with my horse. I studied her as she studied me. I learned which grasses she preferred to eat; she would lift her head into the gentle spring wind that often blew across the field.

Finally, the time came to ride her. It was a tribal (部落的) tradition for younger men to spend most of their days hunting. This left the teaching to the elders, like my grandfather. These lessons were extremely important. Every boy was put on a horse before he could walk and was expected to be a skilled rider by age five. When the elders felt a boy was an expert, he was able to have his own horse.

On riding day, I told my horse that we both had much to prove today, and I remembered nuzzling her and kissing her long face. When she nuzzled me back, I knew she understood. I felt the days spent in the field with her had given me a strange belief in her—in us. I encouraged her to move, and with her head held high, she carried me. She was as proud of me as I was of her.

We succeeded. The elders of the tribe announced me a skilled horseman. I stood in a circle of men from my tribe. I could feel my heart beating quickly. Then the moment came when my father presented me with my first bow and arrow. I had never before seen so much pride in his eyes.

Today my father leads the horse and his grandson—my son—climb upon his own horse in golden sunlight. My father insisted on teaching him to ride and doing it in the way of our people. Proudly, I stepped aside to let him do so. I smile, cherishing the details of this moment as much as I have always cherished the memories of my own riding day.

59. The writer and the horse got to know each other when they _____.

A. ate their meals together

B. went for short rides together

C. received training from an elder

D. spent time observing one another

60. From the underlined sentence, we can learn that _____.

A. the writer and the horse developed a close bond

B. both the writer and the horse were well-prepared

C. the horse had formed a good habit

D. it took courage to ride in public

61. It is Comanche's tradition that _____.

A. skilled horsemen can get their bows and arrows

B. on riding day all tribe members hunt together

C. the tribe leaders pass down the riding skills

D. each boy receives a horse at the age of five

62. We can infer from the last paragraph that the writer _____.

A. takes pride in his son's talent

B. values their family memories

C. delights in the tradition passed down

D. respects the way their people ride horses

C

Reward methods are an everyday occurrence in our classrooms. More than ever, a great number of incentive(激励) programs have been created to help teachers manage behavior, and motivate learners. However, there is evidence that in the long run, reward systems don't work.

Many people believe that rewards can help students develop a reason to do better. However, this approach fails to address why children are unable to be successful in the first place. When a student who dislikes math frequently behaves badly in class, a simple and easy way to deal with the behavior might be to offer him a reward for not misbehaving. Yet this would do nothing to solve his real problem—which is his attitude towards math.

On the other hand, rewards can't last forever. So what happens when they stop? Many experiments suggest once the rewards stop, people go back to behaving as they did before.

Some people might counter that. It may be true that students won't spontaneously(自发地) work once we stop rewarding them, but at least they will have worked more than they otherwise would have! Unfortunately, there is another more surprising consequence of rewards that we need to consider: Rather than create motivation, they can actually decrease motivation.

In a classic study, some kindergarteners who enjoyed drawing with markers were observed in a classroom with different activities available. They were broken into two groups. Everyone in the first group was told that he or she could win an attractive certificate by drawing a picture with markers. Each was eager to get the certificate and drew a picture. Children in the second group were also encouraged to draw but didn't get a certificate. After a delay of about two weeks, when the markers again appeared in the classroom but no certificate was promised, the children in the first group used the markers about half as much as children in the second group. Apparently, rewards actually made them enjoy drawing less.

What we really want is for students to take responsibility for their own learning. When much of the focus is on performance outcome, it can stop the development of self-motivation. The 'self-determination theory' claims all human beings will succeed when our basic, inborn, and emotional needs are met. By providing appropriate support and opportunities, we can help to meet the needs of all students and therefore increase their motivation.

63. The author mainly argues that _____.

A. students should be responsible for their learning

B. incentive programs help to solve real problems

C. motivation plays an important role in learning

D. reward methods for students are ineffective

64. The underlined word “counter” in Paragraph 4 probably means _____.

A. suspect B. oppose C. detail D. confirm

65. In Paragraph 5, the author uses the example to show that _____.

A. rewards keep interest

B. children enjoy awards

C. children are changeable

D. rewards reduce motivation

66. The author persuades readers to accept his argument mainly by _____.

A. questioning the results of classic studies

B. comparing strengths with weaknesses

C. pointing out the problems with reward systems

D. giving examples of badly-behaved students

D

Nothing is more tiresome than being stuck in a boring class. Every second takes ages to tick by. A recent survey of American kids revealed that 91 percent experience boredom. In fact, adolescence is considered a peak period for the problem. One study showed that roughly one in three teenagers was bored at school.

Peter Stromberg, professor at the University of Tulsa says, “Our brains adapt really quickly to certain levels of stimulation(刺激). We get used to the media providing levels of highly emotional stimulation, and when we’re not getting them we feel bored. As our society develops various ways of keeping us entertained, we may discover that rather than getting rid of boredom, we’re multiplying it.” Luckily, new research is implying a way that we can battle the trend.

Professor John D. Eastwood of the University of York developed a new theory of boredom, which links it to the brain’s attention system—the part of the brain that we use to focus. Anything the attention system in your brain locks onto will be automatically sucked up into your conscious awareness—it might be a bird outside the window, the pleasant smell of lunch, or even someone sleeping in the back of the class.

The problem is that your attention system doesn’t like being told what to do. It wants to focus on stuff that you find fun and interesting. For the parts of school that you enjoy, this isn’t a problem. But for those classes that don’t interest you, or present too much or too little challenge, the story is very different. In those situations, you’re going to have to spend a lot of effort constantly redirecting your attention system to focus on things it would rather ignore. And the effort is going to wear you out. Eastwood describes it as “wanting, but being unable, to be involved in a satisfying activity.” It’s like a block in the system. And it’s the awareness of that block combined with a sense that the environment is to blame that leads to feelings of boredom.

When we’re bored we blame the world around us, but Eastwood’s theory challenges this assumption: Boredom doesn’t exist out there; it exists inside your brain. What that means is—hard as it may be to hear—boring lessons aren’t only the fault of your teacher or the subject, they’re your fault too.

67. According to Peter Stromberg, _____.

A. teenagers are victims of boredom

B. our brains demand much stimulation

C. we’ve grown dependent on media for fun

D. the way we have fun makes us become bored

68. According to Paragraph 4, the attention system _____.

A. doesn't like challenges

B. enjoys interesting things

C. does what you want it to do

D. can make our efforts fruitless

69. What might the author suggest about a boring class?

A. Focusing more attention on it.

B. Changing the way we look at it.

C. Employing various teaching methods.

D. Challenging the disturbing environment.

70. What might be the best title for the passage?

A. Escape Your Boredom

B. Battle Your Attention

C. Fun or Boredom?

D. Who Is to Blame?

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。

Taking Questions

When giving presentations, it is common practice to encourage audience involvement and this often takes the form of questions from the audience. A good deal has been written recently discussing the advantages and disadvanges of various approaches to handling these. ___71___

One approach is to take questions as and when they arise. Usually there are only a few points from the audience but in the event of receiving too many, the presenter may move the presentation on by reminding the audience of the time, and offering to continue the discussion later. ___72___ Those who aren't will simply have to wait.

___73___ A danger here is that too much time may be wasted on questions and, as a consequence, important parts of other main points have to be edited out. The audience may also confuse the presenter by asking about points that he or she intends to cover later in the presentation. If this happens, it is important to make the audience aware that answering their questions now might weaken the structure of the talk.

Alternatively, mid-point questions can be discouraged by signalling that you would prefer questions at the end. If you take this approach, however, it is important to bear in mind that when you get to the end, it may take a little time for people to reflect on what they have heard and to formulate a question. ___74___ To overcome this, it is useful to have a chairperson who is prepared to ask the first question.

___75___ In that case, the safest response is to tell the truth. Then the rest of the audience may appreciate your honesty. It may also be possible to move the attention away from the questioner by asking other audience if anyone else can provide an answer.

A. Another potential problem is unfriendly questioners who ask the kind of questions they know will be difficult to answer.

B. A statement such as "I will come back to this point at the end" should keep most people happy.

C. Another approach is to ask for questions after each main point has been addressed.

D. It is a good idea to be aware of the traps that this type of questioners try to set.

E. However, my intention here is simply to present the most common approaches.

F. There is even the possibility that an embarrassing silence may ensure.

G. Seeking a question can be an effective way of moving the session on.

第四部分　书面表达（共两节　35 分）

第一节（15 分）

毕业季也是感恩季，来自澳大利亚的 Feinstein 在她的网站上发起感谢信接力的活动。假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，请写一封感谢信参加接力，内容包括：

1. 感谢的人或事物；
2. 感谢的原因；
3. 你的美好愿望。

注意：词数不少于 50。

Dear _____,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，五一前夕学校组织“我爱我家”的实践周活动。请你根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给学校英语报投稿，叙述你们班在“我爱我家”活动中，对共享单车使用情况进行调查和制作倡议书进行宣传的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：共享单车 shared bikes

微信朋友圈 WeChat Moments

倡议书 initiative

Various activities were organized in our school during the Social Practice Week themed “Love Our Community” before May Day Holiday._____


垃圾分类
……
共享单车使用
①
地铁站
一单元
②
倡议
③
朋友圈
爱护共享单车
赞：1万
阅读：2万
④

参考答案

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）

1.C　　2.B　　3.A　　4.B　　5.A

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

6.C　　7.B　　8.A　　9.C　　10.B 11.A 12.C 13.C 14.A 15.B

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

16. Dobuwa　　17. second　　18. August

19. 27/twenty-seven　　20. France

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）

21.C 22.D 23.A 24.B 25.A 26.C 27.B 28.D 29.C 30.B

31.A 32.D 33.C 34.D 35.C

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36.A　　37.B　　38.D 39.C　　40.C 41.A 42.A 43.D 44.B 45.D

46.B　　47.C　　48.A　　49.B　　50.C 51.D 52.D 53.B 54.C 55.A

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）

56.C 57.B 58.D 59.D 60.A 61.A 62.C 63.D 64.B 65.D

66.C 67.D 68.B 69.B 70.A

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71.E 72.B 73.C 74.F 75.A

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节　作文（15 分）

Possible versions

Possible version1:

Dear Samantha,

I am writing to you to let you know how lucky I am to have you as a teacher. From day one, I enjoyed each and every class of yours. You could always make your lessons informative, educational and enjoyable all at the same time. Every day I looked forward to your class, which was a surprise from a student who hated and dreaded English. It was you who awakened my interest in English and restored my confidence in myself. I enjoyed everything you taught us, from the English language to American culture. The smell of the pancakes we made together in your class is still clear in our minds, and it simply makes my mouth water.

You are a special teacher whom I will always remember with fond memories. You are a great inspiration to us all!

A big and warm “Thank you!” from your beloved student! May you continue to inspire greatness in all of your students!　　(157 words)

Yours,

Li Hua

Possible version2

Dear difficulties I've met,

I just want to say thank you because it was you that made me who and what I am today. I can still recall the first time I stepped into my classroom three years ago. I wasn't well prepared for your arrival. Thanks to the failures I've had in trying to pass exams. You made me learn that even though I tried my best, there must be a better way. Thanks to all of the disappointments I've encountered. You made me learn to look at the bright side and improve myself to achieve my goals. I also want to give thanks to the disagreements with my classmates. You made me understand that people look at the world differently.

Now, I am determined, hardworking, tolerant and optimistic. More importantly, I am well-prepared to welcome you to my future life. I'm sure that the greater you are, the stronger I will be.

(150 words)

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 情景作文（20 分）

Possible version:

Various activities were organized in our school during the Social Practice Week themed "Love Our Community" before May Day Holiday.

As the school appealed for our community spirit, we immediately moved into action, discussing what we could do for our community. Ideas like garbage classification, smog control all flashed through our minds. However, we finally decided to investigate the problem with the use of the currently popular shared bikes like Mobike and Ofo.

Wasting no time, we immediately put our idea into action. With our investigation going deeper, more and more problems were revealed. Some bikes were parked disorderly. Some were locked with personal locks. What irritated us most was that some bikes were even deliberately damaged. We felt urgent action was needed to solve these problems. As a result, we posted the pictures we took on WeChat Moments, starting an initiative for the proper use of the shared bikes. Much to our excitement, people responded positively. Our post was read about 20,000 times, got 10,000 likes and received many encouraging comments.

We felt a great sense of achievement, but we also know that the bike-sharing program will not work well until each and every member of our society watches their behavior and acts properly.