2018 北京丰台高三二模

英　　语

2018.5

笔试（共三部分　120 分）

第一部分　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。

1. A heavy sandstorm is going to envelop our city. It is unwise to have your car _____.

A. wash　　B. washed　　C. washing　　D. to wash

2. Wu Lei is the only Chinese player _____ has made it onto the latest World Soccer 500 list.

A. who　　B. which　　C. whose　　D. whom

3. Your donation _____ greatly appreciated and the money will be used to help the students from poor families.

A. has been　　B. is　　C. was　　D. had been

4. Even a small personal computer _____ store vast amounts of information.

A. might　　B. can　　C. ought to　　D. has to

5. We packed all the hooks in wooden boxes so that they _____ damaged.

A. don't get　　B. won't get　　C. didn't get　　D. wouldn't get

6. It is not surprising _____ the new course on electronic games has attracted many students.

A. what　　B. which　　C. that　　D. where

7. _____ basic first-aid techniques will help you respond quickly to emergencies.

A. Known　　B. Having known　　C. Knowing　　D. Being known

8. —Did your father enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?

—Yes, he did. They _____ each other for ages.

A. didn't see　　B. wouldn't see　　C. haven't seen　　D. hadn't seen

9. —Could you check my list to sec _____ I have forgotten anything?

—No problem.

A. whether　　B. which　　C. that　　D. what

10. Someone called me up at midnight, but he had hung up _____ I could answer the phone.

A. as　　B. since　　C. until　　D. before

11. We climbed up to the top of a hill, _____ we got a good view of the whole forest park.

A. which　　B. where　　C. when　　D. that

12. Beijing's new international airport _____ into operation in 2019 will serve 72 million passengers annually.

A. being put　　B. to be put　　C. put　　D. to put

13. She doesn't speak our language, _____ she seems to understand what we say.

A. yet　　B. and　　C. or　　D. so

14. David didn't attend his daughter's graduation ceremony, but he does wish he _____ there.

A. should be　　B. would be　　C. had been　　D. were

15. What is your main reason for choosing one restaurant _____ another?

A. over　　B. of　　C. from　　D. for

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。

A Good Man

It's a late Saturday afternoon in early March, and I am sweating in search of the only gift my son wants from Los Angeles: a __16__ to the homes of the stars such as Brad Pitt and Jet Li.

A cheerful taxi driver says, "No problem. Map sellers are everywhere!" When the taxi stops, a fellow __17__ with a thin folded sheet and says: "Ten dollars."

Ten dollars! With absolute __18__, I inform him, "That's too much." The map man leaves. I begin walking, certain I'll find a (an)__19__ star map soon.

I am __20__. There's hardly anybody on the street. There don't seem to be many real stores, just cars and bars. No maps. No stars. Blocks pass. The sun begins to sink. At the edge of West Hollywood,__21__ fellow wanders ahead, selling star maps to some teenage girls.

Ten dollars __22__. Forget it. My son will __23__.

That night, I call my wife. "Did you get one of those maps to the stars? He's been talking about __24__ else."

This __25__ is hard to ignore, It's late. At all-night markets: no maps. I head back to the hotel. Morning is coming. There will be one last __26__. After I check out, I take a taxi. But at nine in the morning, map sellers are __27__ to be found.

"You know," says the driver, "The guys with the maps just ain't up yet!" He's right.

"Forget it. Let's go to the airport."

"Well," says the driver, "I could __28__ you one if you like."

Sure. Trust this guy? I might as well throw cash onto the freeway. But exiting the taxi, I __29__ my last chance. I hand him $13 and my business card. Three weeks pass. I've __30__ on the star map. My son has stopped mentioning it.

Then one afternoon, sticking out from under piles of flyers, there it is: a big white envelope. There is a small note. I can hardly read it,__31__ I make out a few phrases —"forgive __32__," "taxi's been down" and, finally, "here's map for your son." There's no return address. It's signed, "kind regards, M."

I hold the note in my hand,__33__ what my son said to me when I got back from Los Angeles.

"Did you meet any __34__, Dad?" he asked.

Now I know what to tell him.

"Yes, I did. I met a guy named M."

If you never __35__ anybody, you'll never find the good guys.

16. A. decoration B. map C. book D. symbol

17. A. argues B. requests C. competes D. approaches

18. A. assurance B. permission C. anxiety D. bargain

19. A. perfect B. inexpensive C. proper D. detailed

20. A. shocked B. confused C. impatient D. wrong

21. A. one B. some C. another D. either

22. A. still B. even C. almost D. yet

23. A. believe B. regret C. understand D. admit

24. A. anything B. everything C. something D. nothing

25. A. idea B. news C. change D. reason

26. A. try B. journey C. action D. minute

27. A. everywhere B. somewhere C. anywhere D. nowhere

28. A. give B. mail C. show D. spare

29. A. create B. recognize C. deserve D. blow

30. A. given up B. thrown doubts C. refused offers D. dropped in

31. A. and B. or C. but D. for

32. A. fault B. delay C. carelessness D. rudeness

33. k. remembering B. reminding C. reviewing D. realizing

34. A. admirers B. friends C. stars D. heroes

35. A. look up to B. turn to C. have faith in D. agree with

第二部分　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

Climbing Without Ropes

The popular image of the mountain climber is of a person carefully climbing a steep cliff with a network of safety ropes, but it is not the only kind. Many climbers now enjoy bouldering. It's more accessible and better for the environment.

What is bouldering?

Bouldering is a sport that involves climbing on, over, and around boulders up to approximately twenty feet above the ground. Participants employ no safety ropes.

Why boulder?		**Bouldering Terms**
• improve your climbing skills by focusing on basics • places to climb, such as climbing walls at gyms and parks, easy to find • less time commitment to bouldering than to mountain climbing • intellectual and physical enjoyment as one solves problems		crimp: a very small handhold foothold: a place where one may place a foot to aid in climbing boulder jug: a very large handhold that is easy to use problem: The path up a boulder is referred to as the "problem" that one must solve. The "solution" is the sequence of moves one makes up and over a boulder.

Here is an example of a climber addressing a bouldering problem.

Figure 1: The climber has two routes she could take, one to the left and one to the right. The left one appears easier because it has a jug within easy reach, but look what happens if she chooses that direction. She gets stuck on the rock and has to go back down. Sometimes that is even more difficult than going up.

Figure 2: The climber takes the one to the right this time. Using a foothold and placing her right hand in a crimp, she is able to lift herself up and locate other handholds. After only a few moves, she is able to throw her leg over the top of the boulder and pull herself up.

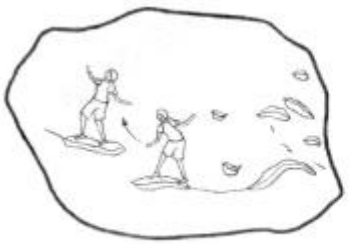


Figure 1



Figure 2

36. According to the passage, bouldering _____.

A. is an indoor sport
B. has no safety protection
C. needs maps and equipment
D. is a steep cliff climbing

37. Bouldering becomes popular because _____.

A. it challenges the limits
B. it costs less
C. it builds minds and bodies
D. it is a team game

38. According to the example, the right route is _____.

A. a shortcut
B. a dead end
C. tough but to the top
D. lined with jugs

39. The passage is likely to appear in _____.

A. a book review
B. a science report

C. a newspaper advertisement　　D. a sports magazine

B

Three Feet From Gold

Darby's uncle was caught by the "gold fever" in the gold-rush days, and went west to dig and grow rich. After months of labor, he was rewarded by the discovery of the shining ore (矿石). He needed machinery to bring the ore to the surface. So, with the "strike", he returned home. And with the help of Darby, he borrowed a lot of money. After buying the machinery and having it shipped, Uncle and Darby went back to work the mine.

The first car of ore was mined. And the returns proved they had one of the richest mines in Colorado! Down went the drills! Up went the hopes of Uncle and Darby!

Then something happened! The vein (矿脉) of gold ore disappeared! They drilled on, but all in vain. Finally, they decided to quit and sold the machinery to a junk man for a few hundred dollars. The junk man called in a mining engineer to look at the mine and do a little calculating. The engineer's calculations showed that the vein would be found just three feet from where the Darbys had stopped drilling! The junk man took millions of dollars in the vein, because he knew enough to seek expert's advice before giving up.

Most of the money which went into the machinery was borrowed through the efforts of Darby, who was then a very young man. The money came from his relatives because of their faith in him. He paid back every dollar of it, although he was years in doing so.

Long afterward, Mr. Darby made another discovery that desire can be changed into gold. This discovery came after he went into the business of selling life insurance. Remembering that he lost a huge fortune, for he stopped three feet from gold, Darby profited by the experience in his chosen work, saying to himself, "I stopped three feet from gold, but I will never stop because men say 'no' when I ask them to buy insurance."

Darby sold more than a million dollars in life insurance annually. He owes his "stickability" to the lesson he learned from his "quitability" in the gold mining business.

40. Darby's uncle went back home to _____.

A. receive his reward

B. seek financial support

C. look for more helpers

D. consult an engineer

41. The Darbys failed in mining business because of _____.

A. quitting drilling on

B. the disappearance of the vein

C. the shortage of the machinery

D. competing against the junk man

42. From the passage, we can know Darby _____.

A. was unable to pay off the debts

B. mined his gold from the failure

C. learned a lesson from selling insurance

D. devoted himself to making new discoveries

43. The author intends to tell us that _____.

A. hopes and difficulties exist side by side

B. correct decisions stems from correct judgement

C. we should catch it when an opportunity comes

D. we won't reach our goal unless we persist

C

Scientists say we are all born with a knack for mathematics. Every time we scan the cafeteria for a table that will fit all of our friends, we're exercising the ancient estimation center in our brain.

Stanislas Dehaene was the first researcher to show that this part of the brain exists. In 1989, he met Mr. N who had suffered a serious brain injury. Mr. N couldn't recognize the number 5, or add 2 and 2. But he still knew that there are "about 50 minutes" in an hour. Dehaene drew an important conclusion from his case: there must be two separate mathematical areas in our brains. One area is responsible for the math we learn in school, and the other judges approximate amounts.

So what does the brain's estimation center do for us? Harvard University researcher Elizabeth Spelke has spent a lot of time posing math problems to preschoolers. When he asks 5-year-olds to solve a problem like 21+30, they can't do it. But he has also asked them questions such as, "Sarah has 21 candles and gets 30 more. John has 34 candles. Who has more candles?" It turns out preschoolers are great at solving questions like that. Before they've learned how to do math with numerals and symbols, their brains' approximation centers are already hard at work.

After we learn symbolic math, do we still have any use for our inborn math sense? Justin Halberda at Johns Hopkins University gave us an answer in his study. He challenged a group of 14-year-olds with an approximation test: The kids stared at a computer screen and saw groups of yellow and blue dots flash by, too quickly to count. Then they had to say whether there had been more blue dots or yellow dots. The researchers found that most were able to answer correctly when there were 25 yellow dots and 10 blue ones. When the groups were closer in size, 11 yellow dots and 10 blue ones, fewer kids answered correctly.

The big surprise in this study came when the researcher compared the kids' approximation test scores to their scores on standardized math tests. He found that kids who did better on the flashing dot test had better standardized test scores, and vice versa (反之亦然). It seems that, far from being irrelevant, your math sense might predict your ability at formal math.

44. From the first two studies, we can learn that estimation center _____.

A. is divided into two separate mathematical areas

B. can help figure out numerals and symbols problems

C. functions independently in both kids' and adults' brains

D. works better when symbolic parts are injured or undergrown

45. What most surprised Justin in the study of 14-year-olds?

A. The variety of math abilities in different students.

B. The link between technology skills and estimation skills.

C. The difficulty of the task as the number of dots increased.

D. The connection between estimation skills and formal math ability.

46. What could be the best title for the passage?

A. Born with a Sense of Math.

B. Go beyond What You Can Learn.

C. Symbolic Math and Estimation Math.

D. Our Brain — a Born Mathematician.

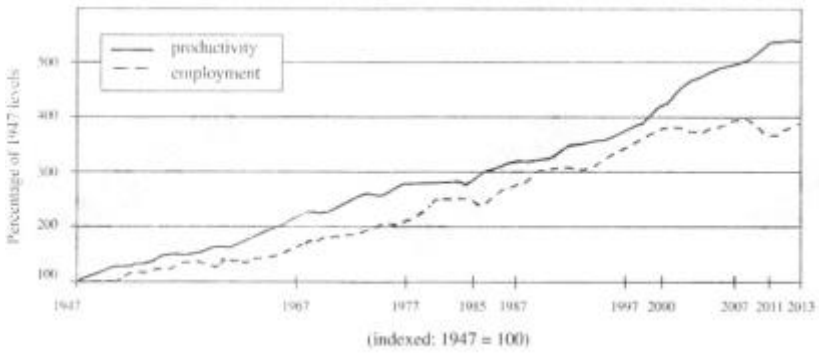
D

That robots, automation, and software can replace people might seem obvious to anyone who\s worked in automotive manufacturing. But MIT business scholars Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee's claim is more troubling and controversial. They believe that rapid technological change has been destroying jobs faster than it is creating them.

They believe that technology increases productivity and makes societies wealthier, but it became clear to them that the same technologies making many jobs safer, easier, and more productive were also reducing the demand for many types of human workers. Technologies like the Web, artificial intelligence, and big data are automating many routine tasks. Countless traditional white-collar jobs, such as many in the post office and in customer service, have disappeared.

As evidence, Brynjolfsson and McAfee point to a chart on which separate lines represent productivity and total employment in the United States. For years after World War II, the two lines closely tracked each other, with increases in jobs corresponding to increases in productivity. Then, beginning in 2000, the lines diverge; productivity continues to rise steadily, but employment suddenly shrinks. By 2011, a significant gap appears between the two lines, showing economic growth with no parallel increase in job creation.

United Slates Productivity and Employment



But are these new technologies really responsible for a decade of lackluster (无生气) job growth? David Autor, an economist at MIT who has studied the connections between jobs and technology, doubts that technology could account for such a sudden change in total employment. Moreover, he also doubts that productivity has, in fact, risen steadily in the United States in the past decade. If he's right, it raises the possibility that poor job growth could be simply a result of a depressed economy. The sudden slowdown in job creation "is a big puzzle," he says, "but there's not a lot of evidence that it's linked to computers." "To be sure, computer technologies are changing the types of jobs available, but that is very different from saying technology is affecting the total number of jobs," he adds. "Jobs can change a lot without there being huge changes in employment rates."

Lawrence Katz, a Harvard economist, says that while technological changes can be painful for workers whose skills no longer match the needs of employers, no historical pattern shows these shifts leading to a net decrease in jobs over an extended period. Still, Katz doesn't dismiss the notion that there is something different about today's digital technologies. Though he expects the historical pattern to hold, it is "genuinely a question," he says. "If technology disrupts enough, who knows what will happen?"

47. Which period on the chart strongly supports McAfee's claim?

A. 1947—1967. B. 1985—1987. C. 1997—2000. D. 2011—2013.

48. According to David Autor, the change in job growth _____.

A. is not necessarily caused by technology

B. results from a weakening economy

C. has no connection with productivity

D. affects the current types of jobs

49. What is Lawrence Katz's attitude towards the topic?

A. Optimistic. B. Defensive. C. Objective. D. Disapproving.

50. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

A. show the relation between productivity and job creation

B. discuss the effect of technological advances on employment

C. argue against the wide use of artificial intelligence

D. explain the impact of technologies on productivity

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。

A Wonder Plant

Every rainy season, the mountain gorillas (大猩猩) of Central Africa migrate to the foothills and lower parts of the Virunga Mountains to feed on bamboo. For the 650 or so that remain in the wild, it's a vital food source. __51__ Gorillas aren't the only locals keen on bamboo. For the people near the mountains, it's a valuable raw material used for building houses and making household items. But in the past 100 years, resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for farms.

__52__ All over the world, the ranges of many bamboo species appear to be reducing, endangering the people and animals that depend upon them. A report published by the UN Environment Programme has revealed just how profound our ignorance of global bamboo resources is.

Bamboo is a wonder plant. Its ecological role extends beyond providing food and habitat for animals. Bamboo tends to grow in stands made up of groups of individual plants that grow from root systems. Its extensive root systems are crucial in preventing water loss and soil erosion.__53__ In India 25% of paper produced is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Because of its flexibility and strength, it has traditionally been used in construction. Bamboo is often the only readily available raw material for people in many developing countries.

__54__ Ray Townsend, vice president of the British Bamboo Society, says, "Some plants are threatened because they can't survive in the habitat—they aren't strong enough or there aren't enough of them, perhaps. But bamboo can take care of itself-it is strong enough to survive if left alone.__55__" When forest goes, it is transformed into something else: there isn't anywhere for forest plants such as bamboo to grow if you create a cattle grass land.

A. Sadly, this isn't a single story.

B. It is the physical disturbance that is the threat to bamboo.

C. Until now, bamboo has been viewed as a second-class plant.

D. Without it, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly.

E. Besides, bamboo's most immediate significance lies in its economic value.

F. More than a billion people rely on bamboo for either their shelter or income.

G. Despite bamboo's value in economy and ecology, its situation is all the more worrying.

第三部分　书面表达（共两节 35 分)

第一节（百强校英语解析团队专供）（15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李平，你的英国笔友 Chris 即将高中毕业，他在邮件中和你探讨上大学的问题。请你给 Chris 回复邮件，告诉他你的想法，内容包括：

1. 上大学的重要性；

2. 选择大学考虑的因素。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节　情景作文（百强校英语解析团队专供）（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高二（1）班学生李华。请你根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给 21 世纪英文报写一封稿件，介绍上周你班同学参观北京市规划展览馆（Beijing Planning Exhibition Hall）的全过程。

注意：同数不少于 60；

提示如：沙盘 urban planning model 讲解员 docent



参考答案

第一部分：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）

1-5 BABBD 6-10 CCDAD 11-15 BBACA

第二节　完形填空（共 20 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

16-20 BDABD 21-25 CACDB 26-30 ADBBA 31-35 CBACC

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

36-40 BCCDB 41-45 ABDCD 46-50 ADACB

第二节（共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

51-55 DAEGB

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节　作文（15 分）

Possible versions

Dear Chris,

How nice to hear from you again. As you said, choosing a university is a very important decision in our lives. College education is the key to success in the future and it can open many doors of opportunity. Therefore, we should consider a broad range of factors when choosing a university.

The most important one is academic majors. I've been searching for colleges based on my general interests and my potential majors. As I am better suited for humanities and social sciences, I will probably select a liberal arts college. Size of universities should also be taken into account. Large institutions usually provide more academic options. This can be especially attractive to us who haven't settled on a major. Since I plan to support myself through college, I would also consider tuition and cost-of-living expenses. I want to choose a university I can afford.

I believe if I carefully weigh all of these factors, I will go to a university that truly fits my personality and aspirations. What do you think?

Looking forward to your reply. (177 words)

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节　情景作文（20 分）

Possible version:

Last Friday, our class paid a visit to Beijing Planning Exhibition Hall, which opened our eyes to the continuous physical transformation of the ancient city.

The visit started with a warm welcome from a docent at the entrance, who briefly introduced the main thematic areas. Once inside, we were attracted to an exhibition that gave a vivid account of Beijing's history. To my excitement, on a huge map I could even find what my local area was like years ago. How incredible to have hutongs transformed into high-rise buildings.

The hall displayed more than just the history of Beijing. In a documentary entitled "Beautiful Beijing", we learned in amazement how Beijing has become a modern city with giant skyscrapers and new landmarks. Afterwards, following the docent, we came to an urban planning model which displayed a more vibrant Beijing with buildings, transportation and facilities planned for the future.

Before leaving, I left a message on the board, expressing my best wishes to my hometown. Then I headed home with a smile as well as a wonderful picture of Beijing's future in mind.

(182 words)