2018 北京通州高三二模

英　　语

2018.5

本试卷共 10 页，共 120 分。考试时长 100 分钟。

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。

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。

1. —Oh, no! I haven't got my camera!

—But you _____ it just now to take photos.

A. use　　B. have used　　C. used　　D. would use

2. Happy Homes is a local organization _____ offers home repairs for needy people.

A. whose　　B. what　　C. where　　D. which

3. China will improve services _____ foreign talent to work in the country.

A. attract　　B. attracting　　C. to attract　　D. attracted

4. Her heart stopped three times, _____ the doctor's brought her back to life.

A. while　　B. but　　C. for　　D. or

5. The sweater will get ruined if it _____ in a clothes drier.

A. dries　　B. is dried　　C. will dry　　D. will be dried

6. —Can I help you?

—Yes. I wonder _____ I could change the running shoes. They're too tight.

A. if　　B. that　　C. what　　D. why

7. The company promised they _____ immediate action to fix the quality problems.

A. have taken　　B. took　　C. would take　　D. were taking

8. Famous paintings will be put on show in a new building especially _____ for the collection.

A. build　　B. building　　C. to build　　D. built

9. Good neighbors are like water: we don't know how much we depend on them _____ we lose them.

A. until　　B. though　　C. unless　　D. because

10. —Waiter, this isn't what I ordered.

—Oh, sorry. I _____ have confused the orders. I'll check it.

A. need　　B. would　　C. must　　D. should

11. In many countries with sea coasts, human waste is piped directly into the sea without _____.

A. treating　　B. being treated　　C. to treat　　D. to be treated

12. Clean Up Australia Day _____ annually since 1989, growing bigger every year.

A. will be held　　B. was held　　C. is held　　D. has been held

13. A good diet is necessary for those _____ want to have a healthy body.

A. who　　B. what　　C. where　　D. which

14. The writer's early works were filmed _____ black and white.

A. at　　B. over　　C. on　　D. in

15. I wished I _____ the tickets earlier because the cost I paid nearly doubled.

A. booked　　B. had booked　　C. were to book　　D. should have booked

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。

Tom felt pleased to get a role for the school play. It wasn't a ___16___ role; after all, this was only his first year at high school. It just felt good to be in the play, even if he had only four or five lines.

"Do them in front of a mirror," his drama teacher had advised him. "Watch how you look; ___17___ as often as you can." Tom did just that.

He worked and worked at it. It was fun and exciting rehearsing(排练). He ___18___ the time with other students. Then finally the big night came.

However, things felt ___19___. The theater was full of people. He could hear the noises of the audience. He looked around at other experienced actors and found the ___20___ they'd shown at rehearsal seemed to have disappeared. Had they got their makeup right? What if they forgot their lines? They talked about their ___21___ and the whole of the backstage area seemed to be buzzing with tension and worry.

When, suddenly, Tom heard his cue(提示) and went on the stage. The lights were bright in his eyes; he couldn't ___22___ the audience but knew there were hundreds of people out there all watching him. The ___23___ that had flowed so easily didn't want to come and when they did he found himself hurrying into them. He tried to ___24___ down his thoughts and his words but, thinking about doing that, he suddenly realized he had ___25___ a sentence. What should he do? Go back and start from the beginning? Try and add the sentence in where he was, or just ___26___ it and go on as though nothing had happened?

He chose to carry on, but when he finished and left the stage his hands felt sweaty and his heart was racing. He didn't think about what he had ___27___—performing his first solo part in a major production. Instead he was ___28___ himself up for the sentence that he'd missed.

The audience, of course, didn't know he had missed a sentence. They made no sounds of laughter at his ___29___. His fellow actors, after the play had finished, were so busy talking about their own performances that no one ___30___ on Tom's missed sentence—apart from his drama teacher.

"Well done," she said. "Acting is a like learning to ride a bike. You may fall off a few times, ___31___ each time you get back on you do it better. Your performance may not have been ___32___ but, for your first time, it was great."

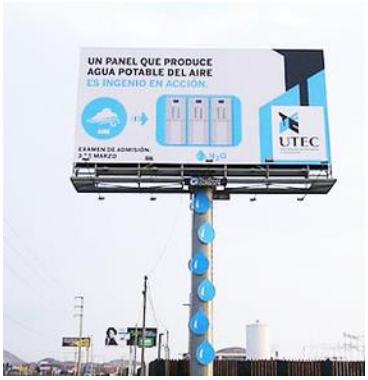
Tom felt ___33___. It seemed like his teacher was saying it is okay to learn. You don't have to be perfect, especially when you start something ___34___.

Tom caught the look of his face in a mirror. It was smiling back at him with a sense of ___35___. He looked at his face smiling back at him and raised two hands with his thumbs up.

16. A. fresh　　B. small　　C. major　　D. hard

17. A. create　　B. practice　　C. discuss　　D. write

18. A. remembered B. killed C. arranged D. enjoyed
19. A. different B. smooth C. interesting D. natural
20. A. patience B. confidence C. politeness D. respect
21. A. anxiety B. sadness C. disappointment D. anger
22. A. hear B. notice C. see D. touch
23. A. shouts B. tears C. songs D. words
24. A. slow B. take C. put D. pull
25. A. repeated B. missed C. completed D. explained
26. A. correct B. show C. mention D. ignore
27. A. predicted B. understood C. achieved D. changed
28. A. beating B. locking C. raising D. cheering
29. A. goal B. plan C. mistake D. decision
30. A. worked B. brought C. agreed D. commented
31. A. for B. yet C. or D. so
32. A. moving B. vivid C. real D. perfect
33. A. curious B. relieved C. proud D. ashamed
34. A. new B. unusual C. important D. dangerous
35. A. belonging B. appreciation C. satisfaction D. responsibility



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

Your First-aid Travel Kit

When you hit the road, all you want to think about is freedom and good times. But wherever you go, accidents can happen. The more prepared you are, the better you'll deal with any emergencies that might occur.

What to take—the basics

What you carry in your first-aid kit can depend on where you're going; you won't need snakebite antivenom in the Arctic, for example. Think about the places you'll be visiting before you pack. Painkillers such as aspirin are a necessity for everything from headache to fever.

Carry a thermometer—one that works in the ear is probably best. Although you should have sunscreen with you anyway, put some in your kit, just in case. Simple things like allergy medicine can prevent a lot of discomfort. Keep medicated lotions(乳液) on hand for cuts, painful sunburn, and insect bites.

Finally, don't forget your mobile phone to call for help if you really need it. Remember to charge it and top up with credit. Or bring a phone card and some change. That way, in the event of an emergency you can't handle, you can call for help.

Think ahead

Think about where you're going. Many possible problems can be avoided before leaving home. If you're going abroad, for instance, have any immunizations(免疫接种) needed for that country. If you are taking medicine, ensure you have enough to last throughout your trip.

You can buy pre-packaged first-aid kits, and they certainly have their place. But remember, the needs of each traveller

are different. Buying piece-by-piece means that you'll have exactly what you want. Your kit might take up a little room on the trip, but the first time you need it you'll understand just how worthwhile it is.

36. The author highly recommends a first-aid kit because _____.

A. they are required by law B. you can know where you're going on a trip

C. unexpected injuries can easily occur D. they give you more freedom when travelling

37. You should phone emergency services _____.

A. to check you are in the right place

B. to make sure they can help if needed

C. when you don't have a first-aid book at hand

D. when you don't know how to deal with an emergency

38. According to the author, you should always take a first-aid kit _____.

A. even if it takes up some space in your luggage

B. as long as you've bought one pre-packaged

C. when you have any immunizations

D. if you aren't in very good health

B

A Bountiful Billboard

Lima, the capital city of the South American country of Peru, is located in the Sechura Desert. This desert region is one of the driest in the world and receives almost no rainfall. Yet more than eight million people live in Lima. Because of the lack of water, one out of every 10 residents has no access to running water. Some people depend on private companies to deliver water to their homes and businesses.

The engineers at the University of Engineering and Technology of Peru (UTEC) thought about how Lima's extreme water shortage problem could be solved. They noticed that even though there was little rainfall in Lima, the humidity(湿度) was high. Due to the city's coastal location, humidity can be higher than 90 percent on summer days. The engineers wondered whether they could make use of the moisture in the air.

The staff at the university realized that this project, while helping the residents of Lima, could also show the public UTEC's engineering program. Thus they formed a partnership with the advertising agency Mayo DraftFCB. The two groups created an advertisement to demonstrate the university's engineering projects. They made a billboard that obtained moisture from the air and turned it into drinkable water.

The engineers used the city's power lines to provide electricity to five condensers(冷凝器) that operate within the billboard. The condensers are cooler than the outside air. When air comes in contact with the condensers, it cools. The water vapor in the air condenses, becoming liquid water. The water then flows through pipes into a storage tank at the foot of the billboard. People can access the water through a tap.

Now the billboard produces 96 liters of water a day. This can supply hundreds of families with water each month. Additionally, UTEC recorded a 28 percent increase of new students since the construction of the billboard. The problem-solving billboard has inspired more young people to choose engineering careers. They want to be part of productive, clever solutions to unresolved problems.

39. The engineers decided on a billboard project because _____.

A. it served a double purpose

B. it could deliver water to homes

C. it could produce more clean water

D. it was the best equipment for condensers

40. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Engineering in Peru is quite underdeveloped.

B. Advertising industry in Peru is very successful.

C. The result of the project is beyond their expectation.

D. Billboard is most important in obtaining water in deserts.

41. We know from the last paragraph that some students in Peru _____.

A. are interested in billboard advertisement design

B. want to be devoted to working on practical problems

C. tend to follow the trend when choosing their majors

D. are often confused about making a decision on careers

42. The passage is intended to _____.

A. show that water shortage is a major problem in Peru

B. explain the process of turning moisture into drinkable water

C. prove that billboards are an effective way to advertise products

D. tell about a project creating an interesting solution to a problem

C

Shipping containers are used to carry cargo on ships, trains, and trucks. Because these trips can be rough, the containers are used for only about five to ten years. Then they usually end up in a junkyard. However, these containers are durable, lightweight, and of relatively low cost, so companies and artists are finding ways to repurpose them.

One trend that has gained popularity is creating houses from retired shipping containers. The containers already have the basic elements we think of when we imagine shelter: four walls, a ceiling, a floor, and a door. It is truly amazing what interior designers and architects can do to maximize the layout of these containers in order to add comfort to the cold metal interiors. With features like solar panels and sliding glass walls, the repurposed homes are an environmentally smart practice.



Like building blocks, shipping containers can be used to create multilevel structures. By cutting out hallways, offices and even hotels are being built from these recycled containers. Urban areas and colleges that struggle to provide affordable housing have also begun to explore building container housing and work spaces. In London a container "city" was created in 2001 in just five months using more than 80 percent recycled materials from shipping containers. It was so successful that the following year, the city of London created another multipurpose structure that was five stories high!

Housing uses for shipping containers are not limited to cities. Shipping container accommodations are available in rural areas as well. From hideaway cabins to campground rentals, these versatile accommodations can be found in the city and in remote areas.

Sculpture artists from all over the world have also found value in repurposing shipping containers. Artists rework the shell of the containers. Whether welding the panels into new shapes or using them as metal canvases, artists have found that the possibilities are endless. The Container Art Project was established by innovative artists to help museums share artistic collections around the world. In addition to using the retired containers to move art pieces, the project has also used the interior of the containers as the setting for the galleries themselves.

With all these options and new purposes, fewer shipping containers will be headed to the junkyard. They are having their usefulness extended with new forms and function. 386

43. What can we infer about building houses with shipping containers?

A. It is cold inside these houses.

B. The houses are low and small.

C. Interior design plays an important part.

D. Recycled materials improve the comfort.

44. What makes shipping containers good for new purposes?

A. They are recycled and lasting.

B. They are inexpensive and rough.

C. They look modern and splendid.

D. They look firm and close to nature.

45. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5?

A. Moving art pieces in shipping containers are simple processes.

B. Artists must reshape the shell of the container to make sculptures.

C. Artists see the potential of using shipping containers into their art.

D. Museums are using the containers as galleries for their collections.

46. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Getting Back to Basics B. Breaking out of the Box

C. Keeping up with Fashion D. Setting a New Trend

D

The Power of Young People to Change the World

Today's young people's three big wishes would be: More hugs. More time outside in nature. More belief in their own power to change the world. While most people understand the importance of the first two wishes, the third one leaves some folks wondering why this is so essential.

Let's start with the fact that all of us—especially young people—need heroes. We need them to be our guides on the twisting and to show us just how far we can go. We need heroes today more than ever, as our modern society is terribly confused about the difference between a hero and a celebrity(名人). A celebrity is all about fame—temporary, superficial fame while a hero is about character—qualities beneath the surface that aren't visible until they take action.

Real heroes are all around us. They hold our world together, through their unselfish devotion to helping others,

supporting families, teaching children, protecting the environment. They don't want fame or glory; they just want to help. In many ways, these unsung heroes direct the boat in which all of us sail.

Yet young people hear a lot more about celebrities than about heroes. Worse yet, they are too often target of advertisers. The underlying message they get from all this is that their self-worth comes from what they buy, not who they are down inside.

What gets lost in this? The sense of their own potential for heroic qualities, which exists in every young person, from whatever background. All it takes for that to be true is belief. How do we help them believe in their own power? The best way by far is simply to share examples of other young people who have made a difference. To turn the spotlight on such amazing young people, I founded a national award Gloria Barron Prize for Young Heroes, which is now in its tenth year, honoring 25 young people each year.

Here are a few of the winners from recent years:

Ryan, age 11, has worked tirelessly to raise money for clean drinking water to African villages. When he first heard about the plight of African children who died from impure water, Ryan was only six years old. In the next five years, he raised over $500,000—enough to build over 70 water wells.

Barbara, age 17, grew up on a farm in Texas. When she realized that local farmers were pouring their used motor oil into rivers and on the ground, causing pollution, she organized the creation of a recycling center for crude oil. Her project, called "Don't Be Crude," has grown to include 18 recycling centers in Texas.

There could be a long list of such examples, who have discovered that they can build on their own energy and ideals to do something truly great.

47. The author wrote the article most likely to _____.

A. explain why more heroes are needed in the world

B. show why celebrity has become confused with heroism

C. persuade media to report on more role models for young people

D. urge young people to believe in their ability to make a difference

48. What does the underlined word "superficial" mean?

A. Not known. B. Without depth.

C. Undervalued. D. Unexpected.

49. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

A. Heroes affect many people.

B. Everyone is a hero in some way.

C. Heroes must believe in themselves.

D. Most heroes focus on working with children.

50. How does the author prove that every young person has the potential to be a hero?

A. By giving definition of a young hero.

B. By comparing different ideas of a hero.

C. By providing qualities of famous people.

D. By exhibiting achievements of young heroes.

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。

Do you like reading? Do you read for pleasure, or only if you have to, for school? Not so long ago, children and teenagers used to read a lot of comics(漫画), novels and books of short stories. Sometimes, if the story was really exciting, they were so keen to find out what happened to their favorite characters that they would read under the bedclothes at night with a flashlight.

__51__ Today's teens also have access to the Internet and instead of reading books, as earlier generations did, spend time on social media, messaging and chatting to their friends. As a result, the ability to concentrate is being affected and young people have a shorter attention span(持续时间) than their parents and grandparents. At least that's what many people believe, but recent research suggests something different.

In contrast to what a lot of older people think, teens don't in fact just use new technologies to talk to their friends. __52__ A World Book Day survey of teenage reading habits revealed over 40% read books on a computer, almost 20% on a mobile device(设备) and around 14% on a tablet, with around 10% reading on an e-reader.

Why should this be? Well, the British telecommunications supervisor Ofcom points out that children as young as six understand digital technology better than adults. __53__ They even take it for granted. Teens today have never known a time without the Internet, so it is as natural to them to use Internet-enabled devices as it was to their parents to use books.

So, what are teenagers reading? __54__ In fact, this is not the case. Today's teens still like to read the classics as well as modern fiction and they have no difficulty in reading them on a digital device. Adventure crime and spy stories are all popular, with some authors like John Grisham and Ian Rankin as popular among teens as adults. Among the classics Charles Dickens remains a favorite, along with Jules Verne and Alexandre Dumas.

The classics do not only include novels. __55__ It isn't only older comic-style books that are proving popular with teens these days either, but the modern-day comic, the graphic novel is gaining in popularity everywhere. So it seems there is no danger of teens losing the habit of reading any time soon!

A. Reading can take place anywhere, anytime.
B. This variety of digital devices tends to discourage reading.
C. They may not be reading books, but that doesn't mean they aren't reading.
D. However, that was at a time before television was available 24 hours a day.
E. You might think the smaller surface would make it hard to read long books.
F. They were born at a time when the Internet was already part of everyday life.
G. Cartoon characters like Tintin and Asterix are as popular today as they were in the past.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

你的英国朋友 Jim 对中国传统节日感兴趣，正好上周你们班举行了一次端午节主题活动。请你给 Jim 写信向他介绍此次活动，内容包括：

1. 活动内容；
2. 活动意义；
3. 你的感受。

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 Jim,

_____

_____

Yours,

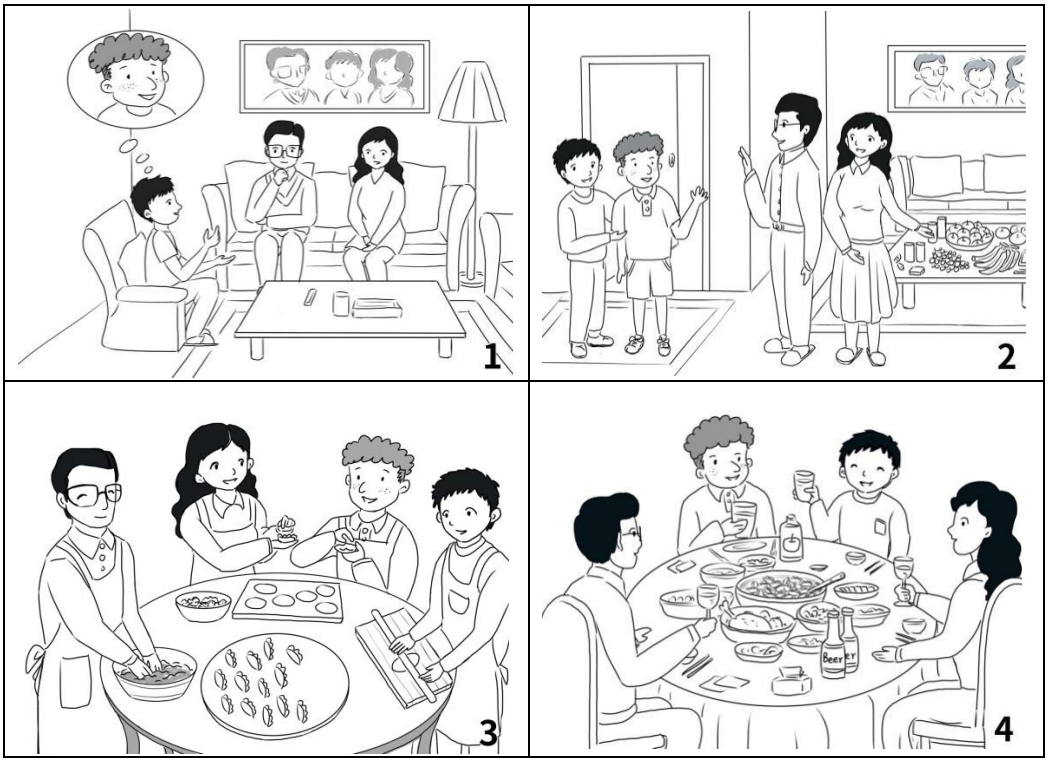
Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，记录你邀请你班交换生 Jim 来家里做客的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。



（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

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．C	2．D	3．C	4．B	5．B
6．A	7．C	8．D	9．A	10．C
11．B	12．D	13．A	14．D	15．B

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

16． C	17． B	18． D	19． A	20． B
21．A	22．C	23．D	24．A	25．B
26．D	27．C	28．A	29．C	30．D
31．B	32．D	33．B	34．A	35．C

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．C	37．D	38．A	39．A	40．C
41．B	42．D	43．C	44．A	45．C
46．B	47．D	48．B	49．A	50．D

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51．D	52．C	53．F	54．E	55．G

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

一、评分原则：

1．本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。

2． 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3．评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，条理是否清楚，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。

4．拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

5．词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 （13 分－15 分）	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ·内容完整，条理清楚； ·交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求；体现出较强的语言运用能力。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 （9 分－12 分）	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 ·内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求； ·所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求； ·语法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 （4 分－8 分）	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 ·内容不完整； ·所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对写作内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档 （1 分－3 分）	未完成试题规定的任务。 ·写了少量相关信息； ·语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:
(略)

第二节（20 分）

一、评分原则：

1．本题总分为 20 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2．评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3．评分时应考虑：内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯性、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。

4．拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

5．词数少于 60，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 （18 分－20 分）	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了所有内容要点； ·运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇； ·语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力； ·有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 （15 分－17 分）	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了所有内容要点； ·运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求； ·语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致； ·使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 （12 分－14 分）	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了内容要点； ·运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求； ·语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 （6 分－11 分）	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 ·漏掉或未描述清楚内容要点； ·所用句式和词汇有限； ·语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第五档 （1 分－5 分）	未完成试题规定的任务。 ·明显遗漏主要内容； ·句式单调、词汇贫乏； ·语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

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