2019 北京丰台高三二模

英　　语

2019. 05

本试卷满分共 120 分 考试时间 100 分钟

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必先将答题卡上的学校、年级、班级、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹签字笔填写清楚，并认真核对条形码上的准考证号、姓名，在答题卡的“条形码粘贴区”贴好条形码。

2. 本次考试所有答题均在答题卡上完成。选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔以正确填涂方式将各小题对应选项涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其它选项。非选择题必须使用标准黑色字迹签字笔书写，要求字体工整、字迹清楚。

3. 请严格按照答题卡上题号在相应答题区内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试卷、草稿纸上答题无效。

4. 请保持答题卡卡面清洁，不要装订、不要折叠、不要破损。

笔试（共三部分 120 分）

第一部分 知识运用（共两节 45 分）

第一节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

There was a farmer who always sold a pound of butter to a baker. One day the baker decided to weigh the butter to see if he was getting a pound and found that he was not. This angered __1__ (he), so he took the farmer to court. The judge asked the farmer __2__ he had a measuring tool. The farmer replied, “I __have a pair of scale. I have been buying a pound of bread from him. When the baker __3__ (bring) me the bread, I always put it on my scale and give him the same weight of butter. ”

B

Parrots are found in countries like Brazil, Australia and India. They usually live __4__ large groups and because they like to eat fruit, they are sometimes a problem for farmers. There are different kinds of parrots, but they all have strong beaks and feet, which they use for __5__ (climb) and holding food. The biggest parrots can live for up to 80 years. They are __6__ (noise), but they are clever birds and it is easy to teach them to talk. Some zoos have parrot shows, where you can see the birds doing things they have learned.

C

Kite flying is popular around China. It is known as *zhiyuan*, as kites were made of paper __7__ when they fly, they are like eagles. Kites __8__ (use) for military purpose in the beginning. Later kite flying gradually became a very popular recreational activity. In the past, people __9__ (fasten) a bamboo-made whistle onto a kite. While flying through the wind, it made sound like the music __10__ (produce) by *guzheng*, a traditional Chinese musical instrument. Therefore, it has its modern name as *fengzheng*.

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。

Counting the votes took about five minutes, but it seemed like an hour for me. Captain of the cheerleaders is quite an honor. At least that's what I was __11__.

As Coach Maguire appeared, all eyes zeroed in __12__ her.

"Girls," she began. "It's my pleasure to announce that Terry Shaw has been elected Captain of the cheerleading team." A great cheer was heard throughout the gym.

How __13__ this be? I hadn't __14__ a practice, or a game, in the three years. Was everyone blind? Didn't they realize that I had worked three years to __15__ the title?

All the way home, I sobbed. The next morning, I held my uniform close to me. I knew I couldn't __16__. As heartbroken as I was, my true love was

__17__ with my teammates.

How very __18__ it was to go to that first practice after Terry had been named captain. When I arrived, Terry asked me if I had any ideas on how to improve our routines and talked about how we could make the team better. We? Was she kidding? I just wanted to __19__ her and she kept making it harder and harder for me to do that. It wasn't just that she showed interest in me—her interest was warm and __20__.

Terry always made sure to __21__ me when discussing changes in our routine and eventually I __22__ myself and we grew to be very close friends.

At the end of the year, the annual Sports Award Banquet was organized. We decorated the hall, talking about all the good times we had __23__ during our last year together. I just wanted to __24__ that moment in time.

Later in the evening we arrived and listened as the various trophies were awarded to the most valuable player of each sports team. Of course the team captains all received trophies too. With great __25__ I cheered for Terry.

Just as Terry walked off the stage, Coach Maguire stepped up to the microphone again and announced that there was one final trophy to be awarded. The cheerleading "Spirit Award" would now be presented to the girl who showed the most dedicated __26__.

When I heard my name announced I imagined I was as __27__. Terry was coming toward me. We hugged each other, and Terry whispered, "Nobody __28__ this more than you."

Terry never knew that quitting was all I had on my mind the day she was named captain. She read the __29__ in my shallow words of congratulations and embraced me in spite of myself, planting tiny seeds of kindness and respect. From her effort grew a __30__ that, to this day, I hold close to my heart.

11. A. expecting B. offering C. regretting D. designing

12. A. for B. on C. with D. about

13. A. dared B. would C. might D. could

14. A. watched B. accepted C. missed D. followed

15. A. hold B. earn C. give D. defend

16. A. quit B. delay C. practise D. reply

17. A. competing B. studying C. cheering D. communicating

18. A. hard B. pleasant C. normal D. unforgettable

19. A. persuade B. inspire C. frighten D. hate

20. A. wide B. genuine C. proper D. funny

21. A. teach B. praise C. control D. include

22. A. punished B. hid C. overcame D. embarrassed

23. A. wasted B. shared C. needed D. found

24. A. freeze B. recall C. spare D. choose

25. A. confidence B. politeness C. enthusiasm D. curiosity

26. A. effort B. trust C. memory D. attention

27. A. nervous B. shocked C. determined D. proud

28. A. doubts B. completes C. deserves D. requires

29. A. admiration B. sympathy C. courage D. disappointment

30. A. belief　　B. challenge　　C. promise　　D. friendship

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

At Beaver Creek, The Extraordinary Awaits You



Are no two snowflakes alike? The snowflakes we see in the winter are most likely completely unique from one other.

Beaver Creek is a great place to experience the beauty of the snow, with programs for everyone—from children, teens, and women-only lessons to small groups and private-guided experiences.

First Track, from Beaver Creek Reserve, lets you be the first on the mountain, with an adventure that begins at 7:30 a.m. when you are met by ski professionals and taken on a private, guided tour—before the mountain is open to the public. Once you have skied, you are treated to a delicious breakfast at Allie's Cabin.

If you are looking for a higher level of comfort there is the White Carpet Club, from Beaver Creek Reserve. Located in the heart of Beaver Creek Village, it maximizes your time on the mountain by streamlining your access to it. At the club, there are private lockers and boot dryers, along with preferred self-parking and a slope-side ski waiter. A receptionist can assist with lift tickets, pass purchases, dinner reservations, and activity recommendations.

Of course, there is more to explore during the winter in Beaver Creek as well. There is ice skating, snowshoeing, shopping, and spas—you name it, Beaver Creek has it. It is the perfect place to take advantage of the snow and be in the moment, in the mountains, together.

The extraordinary is a rare combination of one-of-a-kind experiences designed to be shared with service that exceeds expectation. The extraordinary brings you closer to one another and offers a special place to belong together. Belong in The Extraordinary.

Beaver Creek
BEAVERCREEK.COM

31. First Track can offer visitors _____.

A. an early visit　　B. an ice skating show

C. a tasty lunch　　D. a free skiing lesson

32. What is the White Carpet Club special for?

A. Skillful trainers.　　B. Quiet living experience.

C. Thoughtful service.　　D. Good views over the mountain.

33. The passage is written to _____.

A. attract visitors　　B. compare different programs

C. appeal for sports D. introduce training courses

B

I said, “Papi, let me finish school.” None of his other daughters completed more than three grades. “I still can do my chores(家务),” I told him. “Pay for me to finish school.”

He dug his boot into the dry earth of Quanajuato, the state he never left in his entire life. But he still was the smartest man in our village. He read books about Egypt and knew how to handwrite, unlike my mother, who never had an education.

“Why do you want to return to school?” he said, lowering his eyes to me. “So you can meet a man, marry, and quit? You want me to pay for that?”

“No, Papi,” I said. “I won’t marry in school and I promise I’ll graduate.”

The wind whistled through the trees. My father saw a fisherman with a pole bent over the riverbank. I said urgently, “Papi,” and I almost grabbed his thick brown wrist. In the country, my father would stop and talk with any stranger, no matter what he was doing. He would talk about the harvest, the weather, the family, but mostly, he would listen.

He turned, making his way to the fisherman. I followed behind him in my open-toed shoes, carefully picking my steps. I knew I had lost his attention and I searched around me for something to fill the time I would spend waiting. But there was nothing and nobody.

“Buenos dias,” my father said to the fisherman.

I took my seat ten feet from them. The two men stared across the lake and talked. Their voices droned on and were blended with the wind. I daydreamed.

“Marta, come here,” my father called to me.

I lifted myself up and walked very slowly toward them without lifting my feet off the ground.

“Marta,” my father said, “I have asked Don Toms what he thinks about your promise.”

I stared at this fisherman, this stranger, and then back at my father with wide eyes.

“I told him about your promise to stay single, and he told me—let her go.”

The fisherman looked down at his worn shoes. “If you want it,” he said to the earth beneath his feet.

Later, I became Father’s only daughter to complete high school education, and the only one to leave his house unmarried.

34. The author spoke to her father to _____.

A. share her school life

B. beg for her school fee

C. learn about her sisters’ study

D. complain about the housework

35. The author felt _____ when her father went over to the fisherman.

A. ashamed B. tired C. angry D. helpless

36. Why did the author's father talk with the fisherman?

A. To offer help. B. To talk about harvest.

C. To ask for advice. D. To get away from the author.

37. The last paragraph suggests that the author _____.

A. kept her words

B. missed her father

C. regretted the decision

D. lived a comfortable life

C

Every year migratory(迁徙的) bats travel from Mexico to Bracken Cave, where they spend the summer consuming insects that would otherwise hungrily eat common food crops. But the bats have been showing up far earlier than they did two decades ago.

In a study, scientists at Rothamsted Research, an agricultural laboratory in England, used radar data from 160 U.S. weather stations to analyze activity in the Texas bat colony from 1995 through 2017. They discovered the creatures were leaving their winter quarters in Mexico earlier and reproducing sooner. They were also astonished to find increasing numbers of bats overwintering(过冬) at Bracken Cave instead of heading back to their cold weather quarters in Mexico. Overwintering is a sign that warmer temperatures change the bats' annual rhythms, Rothamsted biologist Phillip Stepanian says.

A separate study of migratory bats in Indiana, published last year, found that temperature variations affected arrival and departure times—likewise hinting at the potential influence of climate change. Joy O'Keefe, a biology professor at Indiana State University and co-author of that study, says early arrival at their summer habitats(栖息地) could expose these bats to cold snaps(寒流), and they could freeze to death.

Joy O'Keefe and her colleagues also found that changing bat migration times can also clash with rainfall patterns. Many insects that bats eat breed in seasonal lakes and puddles. If the bats arrive too early to benefit from summer rainfall and the resulting abundance of insects, they may struggle to feed their pups(幼崽) or skip reproduction altogether, O'Keefe says. She fears this shift could cause Midwestern bats to decrease toward extinction, which would be bad news for humans. "Declines in bat populations could have severe effects for crop success," she says, adding that bats also "control significant disease vectors, such as mosquitoes."

However, scientists are not certain that climate change alone is causing the Bracken Cave bat colony to migrate earlier. They have found a direct link between seasonal temperatures and bird migration, but bats are also influenced by factors such as changes in wind speed and direction. And there are other complications. "Bats are mysterious little animals that move mostly at night and are difficult to observe and track," Stepanian says. "We have this conceptual picture of what might be happening, but really tying it to the cause is the next step."

38. Scientists at Rothamsted Research found that _____.

A. bats prefer colder weather

B. bats delay their reproduction

C. warming affects bat migration

D. radar can be used to observe bats

39. Joy O'Keefe discovered that _____.

A. bats are used to living in rainfall seasons

B. bats' earlier migration might harm farming

C. insects' reproduction helps to spread disease

D. insects shortage makes bats reproduce earlier

40. What does the last paragraph want to tell us?

A. Wind speed and direction affect bats.

B. It is difficult to observe and track bats.

C. Climate change makes bats migrate earlier.

D. Further research on the cause is necessary.

41. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Bats' habitats B. Endangered bats

C. Bats' schedule D. Bats, our good friends

D

On March 18, 2018, Elaine Herzberg was crossing a road in Tempe, Arizona, when a Volvo SUV hit and killed her. Although she was one of thousands of U.S. pedestrians killed by vehicles every year, one distinctive aspect set her death apart: Nobody was driving that Volvo. A computer was.

Just a couple of months later, a survey by AAA (American Automobile Association) revealed that 73 percent of Americans were too scared to zip around in a totally autonomous ride—a 10 percent increase from a similar poll taken before Herzberg's death. Actually, self-driving cars are already cruising our streets, their spinning lasers and other sensors scanning the world around them. But what makes some of us still so wary of these robotic chauffeurs, and how can they earn our trust?

To understand these questions, it first helps to consider what psychologists call the theory of mind. Put simply, it's the recognition that other people have brains in their heads that are busy thinking, just like ours (usually) are. The theory comes in handy on the road. Before we venture into a crosswalk, we might first make eye contact with a driver and then think, *He sees me, so I'm safe,* or *He doesn't, so I'm not.* It's a technique we likely use more than we realize, both behind the wheel

and on our feet. But you can't make eye contact with an algorithm(计算程序). When a car is in self-driving mode, the computer's in charge. "We're going to have to learn a theory of the machine mind," says Azim Shariff, a professor of psychology at the University of British Columbia. What that means in practice is that self-driving cars will need to provide clear signals—and not just turn signals—to let the public know what that machine mind is planning.

However, that doesn't mean we want it to mimic exactly how humans think and act while driving. In fact, the promise of traveling by autonomous car is that silicon brains won't do dumb things such as text and drive, or drink and drive, or rocket down the highway while upset after a breakup. (Cars don't date.) "I believe that they have the potential to be safer than regular cars," says Marjory S. Blumenthal, a senior policy analyst at the RAND Corporation. But she says there's not enough good data yet to know for sure.

One practical way to create a reputation for safety is to start slow. The University of Michigan's pair of self-driving shuttles go just 12 miles per hour. Huei Peng, a professor of mechanical engineering, says the research team behind the project is building trust by not asking too much: The predetermined route is just about a mile long, so they're not exactly speeding down a highway in the snow. "We're trying to push the envelope but in a very careful way," Peng says.

Indeed, the public isn't homogeneous, says Raj Rajkumar, who directs the Metro21. He notices three categories of potential users: tech skeptics, early adopters, and people who are stressed by driving. The early adopters will buy in first, followed by the folks who just dislike driving, and then finally the skeptics, he argues. "So it's a long process." Trust grows like a self-driving shuttle drives: slowly.

42. What did the survey by AAA show?

A. The wide use of self-driving cars.

B. The growing doubts on self-driving cars.

C. The urgent need for laws on self-driving cars.

D. The rapid rise of deaths caused by self-driving cars.

43. The theory of mind is mentioned to show _____.

A. human mind makes driving easier

B. communication takes away drivers' attention

C. communicative skills can be improved by practice

D. self-driving cars are not as safe for their machine mind

44. Paragraph 4 wants to tell us that self-driving cars _____.

A. will replace regular cars

B. couldn't act like humans

C. could be safer than regular cars

D. should learn to think like humans

45. What is the author's attitude towards the future development of self-driving cars?

A. Cautious but optimistic. B. Puzzled but hopeful.

C. Concerned but pessimistic.　　D. Skeptical but interested.

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。

Develop Note-Taking Skills

Speech students are often amazed at how easily their teacher can pick out a speaker's main points, evidence, and techniques. Of course, the teacher knows what to listen for and has had plenty of practice. But the next time you get an opportunity, watch your teacher during a speech. Chances are she or he will be listening with pen and paper. __46__

Unfortunately, many people don't take notes effectively. Some try to write down everything a speaker says. They view note taking as a race, pitting their handwriting agility(敏捷) against the speaker's rate of speech. __47__ But soon the speaker is winning the race. The speaker pulls so far ahead that the note taker can never catch up. Finally, the note taker admits defeat and spends the rest of the speech grumbling in frustration.

__48__ They arrive armed with pen, notebook, and the best of intentions. They know they can't write down everything, so they settle comfortably in their seats and wait for the speaker to say something that grabs their attention. Every once in a while the speaker rewards them with a joke, a dramatic story, or a startling fact. Then the note taker seizes pen, jots down a few words, and leans back dreamily to await the next fascinating tidbit(趣闻). By the end of the lecture the note taker has a set of tidbits—and little or no record of the speaker's important ideas.

As these examples illustrate, they don't know what to listen for, and they don't know how to record what they do listen for. __49__ But once you know what to listen for, you still need a sound method of note taking.

Although there are a number of systems, most students find the key-word outline best for listening to speeches. As its name suggests, this method briefly notes a speaker's main points and supporting evidence in rough outline form. By separating main points from sub-points and evidence, the outline format shows the relationships among the speaker's ideas. __50__ But with a little effort you will become a better note taker.

A. Perfecting this taking requires practice.

B. Some people go to the opposite extreme.

C. As the speaker starts to talk, the note taker starts to write.

D. Taking effective notes usually helps you receive higher grades.

E. Most inefficient note takers suffer from one or both of two problems.

F. When note taking is done properly, it is sure to keep track of a speaker's ideas.

G. The solution to the first problem is to focus on a speaker's main points and evidence.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节 35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。母亲节来临之际，你给英国笔友 Peter 发邮件介绍你打算如何给妈妈庆祝节日，并询问他的母亲节计划。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

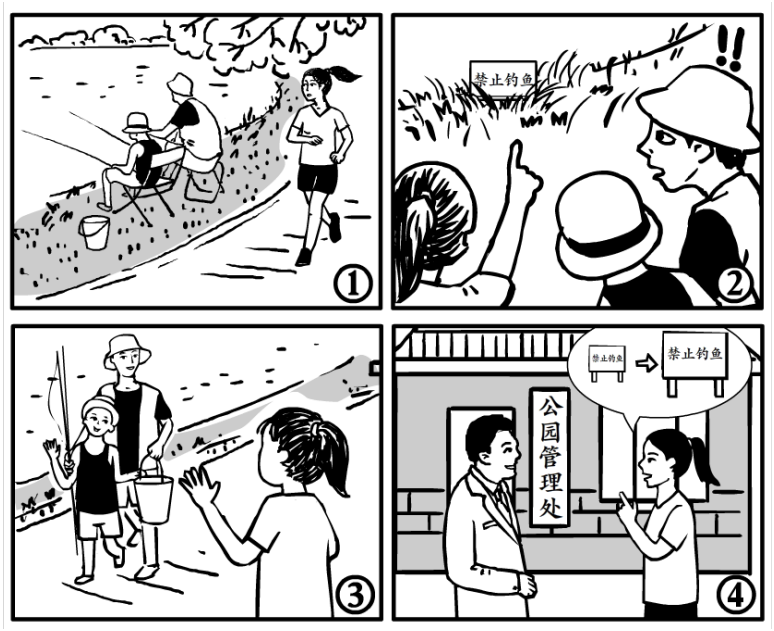
（请务必将第一节作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内）

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，记录上周六你在公园劝阻游人钓鱼的经历。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：公园管理处 the Park Service



_____

_____

_____

（请务必将第二节作文完整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　语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

1. him　　2. if/whether　3. brings　　4. in　　5. climbing

6. noisy 7. and　8. were used　　9. fastened　　10. produced

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

11. A　12. B　13. D　14. C　15. B　16. A　17. C　18. A　19. D　20. B

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

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）

31. A　32. C　33. A　34. B　35. D　36. C　37. A　38. C　39. B　40. D

41. C　42. B　43. D　44. C　45. A

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. F　47.　C　　48. B　49. G　50. A

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、 各档次给分范围和要求:

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。

13 分－15 分	·内容完整，条理清楚； ·交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际对象的需求；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所写内容的 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，严重影响了对写作内容的理解。
0 分	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、 One possible version：

Dear Peter,

It has been so long since last time we talked with each other. How is everything going?

As you know, Mother's Day is drawing near and I am planning to give my mom a big surprise on that day. I bought a cook book last week so that I can learn how to cook the dishes my mom loves. I have been working on it for a couple of days and I hope when the day comes, I am well prepared!

I am very nervous because this will be the first time I cook for my mom. What do you think of the plan and what surprise are you going to present to your mom?

Write to me soon! I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

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、内容要点：

1．看到游人钓鱼

2．劝阻游人钓鱼

3．游人停止钓鱼，挥手道别

4．提出建议

三、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	完全完成了试题规定的任务。

15 分－17 分	·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。 ·漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容； ·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。

四、 One possible version：

It was a bright sunny day, last Saturday. After getting up, I started to jog in the park near my home. I was so happy breathing the fresh air in the warm sunshine. When I came near the lake, I saw a kid fishing with his dad.

At first I didn’t notice the sign saying “No Fishing” because it’s too small to spot. But having known that fishing is forbidden here, I went up to stop them. They hadn’t seen the sign either until I showed them. The dad felt so sorry about what they had done and packed up all the gears immediately. Then we waved goodbye to each other.

When I was about to continue my jogging, a worry struck me. What if other people didn’t notice the small sign? I went to the Park Service to suggest making the sign larger and more obvious. The officer was so glad to take my advice and I felt very excited.

What a good Saturday!