2019 北京市东城区高三二模

英　　语

2019.5

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）

A

World Environment Day is a UN Environment-led global event, __1__ takes place on June 5 every year and is celebrated by thousands of communities worldwide. Since it began in 1972, it has grown to become the __2__ (large) of all the celebrations of environment each year. China owns half the world's electric vehicles and 99% of the world's electric buses. By __3__ (host) World Environment Day 2019, the Chinese government will be able to showcase its innovation and progress toward a cleaner environment.

B

Why do people want to go to university? For some, it is the desire to learn. At university, you __4__ (teach) by lecturers and professors who may be leading experts __5__ their fields. The opportunity to learn from them is what drives some people __6__ (apply) to university. For others, going to university provides the all-important stepping-stone for their careers. However, for the majority of __7__ (west) people, university means freedom from home.

C

Billions of poor people around the world __8__ (depend) on the use of wood for cooking. And as they take more and more firewood from wild areas, they are destroying habitats around the world. Wood collection is one reason why many animals have become endangered.

This is __9__ Dr. Metcalf spends each summer in Africa. He wants to teach women and children in villages how to cook with the sun. He helped create Solar Cookers International. It's an organization that introduces solar cookers to developing countries __10__ teaches people how to use them.

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

Two birthdays, One mistake

Zackary Johnson has a birthday coming up in a few days, so it wasn't surprising to have an envelope addressed to him last week.

His mom, Glenda, _11_ immediately that it was spelled "Zachary" Johnson. She didn't find that unusual because many people spell Zackary's name _12_. But the sender's pre-printed label made her confused. That name didn't _13_ up to anyone of her friends or relatives. She asked her husband, "Do you _14_ this name?" "Nope," Steve responded and became somewhat _15_.

Still, they agreed to _16_ the envelope to their son to see what was in it. Zack opened it to _17_ $20 in a birthday card that said "Happy Birthday, Zachary!" He was _18_ and was ready to go shopping!!

However, the _19_ increased for Glenda. The card was unsigned. She was wondering why a _20_ would send money to her son and _21_ he would know it was Zack's birthday. A variety of scenes can go _22_ parents' minds, especially when they hear stories about Internet crimes. They knew they would have to make some inquiries not only to give them _23_, but also to protect their son.

"I know who that fellow is! He is an old farmer that lives out on Hillberry Road." Glenda's dad said when he was informed of the _24_.

So the couple quickly drove out into the country and found the house. _25_, no one was home. Steve decided to leave a brief but _26_ message that the call should be returned as soon as possible.

The next day the old farmer called. The farmer's great grandson, Zachary Johnson, had recently moved with his parents to Heavenly Drive. That's the street where Zackary Johnson _27_. The farmer was sure surprised by the _28_ of events. He figured he'd have to send another card to his grandson. But Zackary Johnson, who is turning eleven years old in a few days, did the right thing. He and his parents _29_ their way down Heavenly Drive to the home of Zachary Johnson who is turning four years old in a few days. They _30_ Zachary's great grandfather's card with the $20. Plus, Zackary Johnson wished Zachary Johnson a very Happy Birthday.

11.	A. expected	B. guessed	C. added	D. noticed
12.	A. hesitantly	B. incorrectly	C. quickly	D. naturally
13.	A. match	B. back	C. call	D. build
14.	A. sign	B. like	C. bear	D. recognize
15.	A. embarrassed	B. discouraged	C. concerned	D. ashamed
16.	A. present	B. return	C. address	D. drop
17.	A. hold	B. find	C. reach	D. pay
18.	A. relieved	B. relaxed	C. amused	D. excited
19.	A. unease	B. anger	C. regret	D. sadness
20.	A. relative	B. friend	C. stranger	D. farmer
21.	A. who	B. what	C. when	D. how
22.	A. over	B. beyond	C. through	D. against
23.	A. faith	B. peace	C. satisfaction	D. confidence
24.	A. secret	B. crime	C. conclusion	D. situation

25. A. Amazingly　　B. Unfortunately　　C. Interestingly　　D. Undoubtedly

26. A. urgent　　B. updated　　C. warning　　D. flexible

27. A. walks　　B. travels　　C. lives　　D. moves

28. A. turn　　B. order　　C. error　　D. trend

29. A. changed　　B. made　　C. pushed　　D. cleared

30. A. held　　B. showed　　C. delivered　　D. purchased

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）

A

Preschool girl lifts old man's spirits

When Tara Wood brought her daughter to a grocery store to buy the four-year-old some cupcakes, she had no idea that would be a life-changing experience.

As Tara pushed her daughter Norah around the store last month, she passed an old man who was by himself. The old man looked cold, until Norah shouted to him, "Hi! It's my birthday today!" The man stopped and his demeanor changed from distant and serious to warm and friendly. "How old are you today?" the man asked. After some time talking together, Norah asked her mom to take a picture of her with her new friend "Mr Dan", Dan Peterson, 82. They hugged and after ten minutes went their separate ways. That could have been the end of the story. But it is actually the beginning of a special relationship.

Tara posted the picture of her daughter and Mr. Dan on Facebook and someone who recognized him reached out to her with his contact information. It turned out that Mr. Dan's wife died in March and he had been suffering from depression and anxiety ever since. The person on Facebook told Tara that it was the first time they had seen Mr. Dan smile since the death of his wife. Knowing that, Tara contacted Mr. Dan, and ever since Norah and the 82-year-old have developed a friendship unlike any other. "She has shown me a depth of love, a depth that I didn't know existed," Mr. Dan told the reporter.

Mr. Dan told Tara that before meeting Norah, he hadn't had one night of uninterrupted sleep. Anxiety kept him up at all hours and made him restless. After meeting Norah, he said he now sleeps soundly. For Mr. Dan's 82nd birthday on October 20, the mother and the daughter brought balloons and presents—and, of course, cupcakes. Mr. Dan will also spend a day around Thanksgiving with Norah and her family. "If you don't take the time to notice people, you will never know how you can positively impact a life," Tara Wood said.

31. Mr. Dan looked cold because _____.
A. he felt lonely　　B. he disliked little kids
C. nobody had hugged him　　D. he knew little about Norah

32. The underlined word "demeanor" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. words　　B. body　　C. thoughts　　D. attitude

33. How did Tara know more about Mr. Dan?
A. From a news reporter.　　B. From a stranger.
C. From a shop assistant.　　D. From his neighbor.

34. What can we learn from the story?
A. Giving makes a real difference.
B. It is important to respect each other.
C. We should not judge a person at first sight.
D. Good things will happen if one keeps trying.

B



The STAR Eco Station is an environmental science museum, a wildlife rescue center, and a shelter for endangered and illegally-traded foreign animals confiscated（没收）by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It carries out the mission "Preservation through Education" by educating visitors about the preservation of the environment and the inter-dependence of all living things.

Field trips

STAR Eco Station hosts field trips for schools and camps throughout Southern California. Each field trip lasts two hours, consisting of a one-hour gathering and a one-hour tour of the facility, with lessons associated with California State Science Standards.

Throughout the field trip, students learn about the latest developments in environmental protection and the ways in which wildlife interacts with various ecosystems. The students also receive an up-close and hands-on experience with our rescued foreign wildlife. The tour includes different environmental exhibits that showcase the ways students can help protect animals in the wild.

Field trips are offered on weekdays only, from 10 a.m.-12 p.m. or 12 p.m.-2 p.m. The rate is $6 per visitor, both child and adult, with a $120 minimum. We offer one free adult per 10 children for groups of 40 or more. Maximum capacity is 120 people per field trip.

Public tours

Guided tours of the STAR Eco Station introduce visitors to over two hundred rescued foreign wildlife. Each tour is led by an Eco Station staff member, and features fun animal facts, hands-on animal encounters, surprising rescue stories, environmental exhibits, and original approaches to going green. Visitors may only see the animals on a guided tour, for both your safety and the safety of our animals.

The guided tour lasts approximately 45-60 minutes. Visitors are served on a first-come, first-served basis. No reservations are required. However, tours may sell out. We suggest larger groups schedule a private tour.

Note:

Our regular public tours times are subject to change without notice. Please call in advance for the most up-to-date information.

HOURS

Saturday and Sunday: 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. (last tour begins at 3 p.m.)

Our guided public tours start every hour on the hour.

35. The STAR Eco Station aims to _____.

A. help research wildlife abroad

B. collect money for animal shelters

C. raise awareness of wildlife protection

D. provide a knowledge of unusual animals

36. What can students do during a field trip?

A. Make a speech on the environment.　　B. Take part in foreign wildlife rescue.

C. Get to know why species get endangered.　　D. Learn how living things affect each other.

37. For a guided tour, visitors should know that _____.

A. large groups are served first　　B. it is available on weekdays

C. its time could change　　D. booking is needed

C

Love the way you walk

Listen carefully to the footsteps in the family home, and you can probably work out who is walking about. The features most commonly used to identify people are faces, voices and fingerprints. But the way they walk is also a giveaway.

Researchers have used video cameras and computers to analyze people's gaits, and are now quite good at it. But translating such knowledge into a practical identification system can be tricky. Cameras are often visible, are difficult to set up, require good lighting and may have their view blocked by other people. A team led by Dr. Ozanyan and Dr. Scully have been looking for a better way to recognize gait. Their answer: pressure-sensitive mats.

Such mats are nothing new. They have been part of security systems. But Ozanyan and Scully use a complicated version that can record the amount of pressure applied in different places as someone walks across it. These measurements form a pattern unique to the walker. The researchers turned to an artificial-intelligence system to recognize such patterns, and it seemed to work. In a study in 2018, they tested the system on a database of footsteps of 127 people. They found its error rate in identifying who was who was a mere 0.7%. And Scully says even without a database of footsteps to work with, the system can determine someone's sex and, with reasonable accuracy, a subject's age.

One application of the mat-based gait-recognition system might be in health care, particularly for the elderly. A mat placed in a nursing home or an old person's own residence could monitor changes in an individual's gait that indicates certain illnesses. That would provide early warning of someone being at greater risk of falling over.

Gait analysis might also be used as a security measure in the workplace, monitoring access to restricted areas, such as parts of military bases, server farms or laboratories dealing with dangerous materials.

Perhaps the most interesting use of the mats, though, would be in public places, such as airports. For that to work, the footsteps of those to be recognized would need to have been stored in a database, which would be harder to arrange than the collection of photographs and fingerprints that existing airport security systems rely on. Many aircrew or preregistered frequent flyers would welcome anything that speeded up one of the most tiresome parts of modern travel.

38. What is mainly talked about in Paragraph 2?

A. Research equipment.　　B. Research findings.

C. Research assumption.　　D. Research background.

39. According to Paragraph 3, the mat is used to _____.

A. collect data　　B. ensure safety

C. determine age　　D. analyse pressure

40. The gait-recognition system might be applied to _____.

A. monitor security work progress　　B. detect potential health problems

C. keep track of travelling frequency　　D. warn passengers of possible dangers

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

A. compare and educate　　B. examine and assess

C. discuss and persuade　　D. explain and inform

D

Overtourism: A growing global problem



The summer holidays are in full swing—and protests against overtourism have begun in a number of popular European cities. Barcelona, in particular, is at the centre of these mounting concerns about the rapid growth of tourism in cities, especially during peak holiday periods. In fact, there were 30 million overnight visitors in 2017, compared to a resident population of 1,625,137 in Barcelona.

While many tourists want to "live like a local" during their visits, the residents of many tourism-dependent destinations are seeing the unique sense of place that characterised their home towns vanish beneath a wave of souvenir shops, crowds, tour buses and noisy bars. Overtourism is harming the landscape, damaging beaches, and pricing residents out of the housing market. It is a hugely complex issue that is often oversimplified.

It can have an impact in multiple ways. The international cruise(游轮) industry, for example, delivers thousands of passengers daily to destination ports. While comparatively little is returned to communities, cruise activity creates physical and visual pollution.

City residents also bear the cost of tourism growth. As cities transform to offer service to tourists, the global travel supply chain advances. This goes with increasing property speculation(房产投机) and rising costs of living for local communities. Airbnb, for example, has been accused of reducing housing affordability and displacing residents.

In addition, overcrowding and the establishment of typical tourism-focused businesses, such as clubs, bars and souvenir shops, overpower local businesses—and noisy and unmanageable tourist behaviour is common. This weakens the uniqueness of destinations and leads to crowd and waste management pressures.

Clearly, tourism brings jobs, investment and economic benefits to destinations. But overtourism occurs when tourism expansion fails to acknowledge that there are limits. Local government and planning authorities have so far been powerless to deal with the irresistible influence of the global tourism supply chain. This has led to widespread "tourist-phobia"—first described by Manuel Delgado more than a decade ago as a mixture of rejection, mistrust and disrespect for tourists.

Dealing with overtourism must now be a priority. Managing the flow of tourists seems an improbable and unwelcome task. But some cities have taken extreme measures to limit the effects of overtourism, including the introduction of new or revised taxation arrangements, fines linked to

new local laws, and “demarketing”, whereby destinations focus on attracting fewer, high-spending and low impact tourists, rather than large groups.

Overtourism is a shared responsibility. City administrators and destination managers must acknowledge that there are definite limits to growth. Putting the wellbeing of local residents above the needs of the global tourism supply chain is vital. Primary consideration must be given to ensuring that the level of visitation fits within a destination’s capacity. We need to urgently rethink the way cities are evolving to uphold the rights of their residents.

42. Why is Barcelona mentioned in Paragraph 1?

A. To describe how unique the city is.　　B. To warn people away from popular cities.

C. To show how crowded a destination can be.　　D. To compare the number of visitors to that of locals.

43. What is the problem of overtourism?

A. It has destroyed local businesses.　　B. It has led to higher living expenses.

C. It has increased the unemployment rate.　　D. It has caused mistrust among local communities.

44. The reason for overtourism is that _____.

A. destinations misjudge their capacity

B. tourists lack a sense of responsibility

C. governments fail to support the supply chain

D. tourists’ travelling preference is oversimplified

45. According to the writer, what should the local governments do?

A. Take full advantage of tourism.　　B. Guarantee local people’s welfare.

C. Advocate a ban on global tourism.　　D. Control tourism-related businesses.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

A cultural view on personal space

It’s a well-known fact that the British prefer a large “bubble” of personal space around them. __46__ And in South America, a friend may grab you by the arm during conversation to make their point.

Now, a study published in the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* has looked into why different cultures have such different approaches to personal space.

__47__ They developed an earlier study that divided individuals into “contact” and “non-contact” cultures. Contact cultures—southern European, Latin American and Arabian—engaged in more touching and stood closer during conversation than non-contact cultures in northern Europe, North America and parts of Asia.

To a degree, this proved correct. Argentina becomes known as the most touchy-feely nation; people here keep the same distance from a stranger as a British person would an acquaintance and a Canadian individual a close friend or partner. __48__ They come out with the widest distance you

should stand from a stranger—more than 1.3m—but one of the narrowest gaps for close friends, just 40cm, compared to nearly 60cm for a British person. So the theory of warm versus cold is not as straightforward as it sounds.

__49__ The higher a country's average temperature, the closer people will stand to a stranger. But older people in warm climates keep a bigger distance from close friends and stand closer to strangers; women generally keep a greater distance from someone they don't know.

The academics leading this study admit that there is a lot more to do. But what we do know is to keep your distance in Canada; prepare for a hug in Argentina. __50__ They like to stand closer than anybody. To keep warm, perhaps.

A. It's important to get the distance right, though.

B. Romanians clearly take longer to establish trust.

C. How close we stand to other people varies widely between countries.

D. And if you end up on good terms with a Norwegian, don't draw back.

E. However, in India people will pack into trains and buses without a second thought.

F. One theory the researchers wanted to test was whether climate affects personal space.

G. The study certainly found that climate, age and gender have an effect on personal distance across cultures.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假设你是红星中学学生李华。你的美国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中询问你的高三生活情况。请你给他回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 近况；

2. 感受；

3. 愿望。

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

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给某英文报刊投稿，记录你参加的绿化社区活动。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：花苗 flower seedling



英语试题答案

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

1. which	2. largest	3. hosting	4. will be taught	5. in
6. to apply	7. western	8. depend	9. why	10. and

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

11. D	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. C
16. A	17. B	18. D	19. A	20. C
21. D	22. C	23. B	24. D	25. B
26. A	27. C	28. A	29. B	30. C

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

31. A	32. D	33. B	34. A	35. C
36. D	37. C	38. D	39. A	40. B
41. D	42. C	43. B	44. A	45. B

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. E	47. F	48. B	49. G	50. D

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

Dear Jim,

Nice to hear from you! In your letter, you asked me about my life. As the College Entrance Examination is drawing near, I’m trying my best to prepare for it. Exercises and exams have taken up most of my time. I’ve never been busier and can only find time to listen to music on the way home.

As you can tell, the process is tough and I’m tired, but along the way, I have managed to do what I thought impossible. Although there is still a lot for me to improve on, I do have confidence in myself.

I hope with so much effort, I will get admitted to my dream university. I’m also expecting the coming summer holiday, for I will surely have plenty of time to enjoy myself!

What’s your plan after high school? Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

1. 了解活动　　2. 种植花草　　3. 观看宣传　　4. 坚持照料

One afternoon in early spring, I caught sight of a poster in my community which read “Green Community, Beautiful Home”. Having listened to the social workers’ introduction, I found the

activity quite meaningful and decided to take part.

That Sunday, most of my neighbours gathered for the start of the activity. Since my mom was fond of flowers, we chose Chinese roses. Together with my parents, I carefully planted the flower seedlings and gently watered them.

A few days later, I was surprised to see our photos of planting flowers posted on the bulletin board in our community. My neighbours and I recalled the activity and talked a lot about how to take care of the plants.

Now looking after plants has become part of my life. This way, I can feel the simple pleasure of life and harvest a sense of achievement. Seeing the seedlings growing little by little, I can't help picturing how beautiful our neighbourhood will be when all the flowers come out.