2021 北京东城高三二模

英　　语

2021.5

本试卷共 10 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 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。

Last week, I drove to Joe's Hardware to get a few items. Upon returning to my _1_ , I noticed a cat underneath and bent down to investigate. At this point, my wallet fell off—but I didn't notice it was_2_until about an hour later. I 3 my steps, asked around and tore my car inside out. Nothing. I lost my wallet.

After this fact sank in, I was about to call the bank and have them _4_ me a new credit card when a little voice inside my head said, "Whoa!5 .Someone must have picked it up. An average citizen, just like you.What would she or he do?"

So I held back and I was going to give it a day. Then, early that evening, I was surfing the Internet for a new wallet when I heard a knock on the door. There was a man who I did not 6. Could it be?

After we exchanged greetings, he 7 me my wallet. He found it in the parking lot, thought of dropping it off at Joe's Hardware but 8 to drive over and return it in person.

He told me his 9, but I was overcome with emotion and cannot be 100% sure. I think it was David. I offered him a cash reward but he refused. He was just a regular guy doing the right thing.

David, thank you so very much for returning my wallet and reinforcing my belief that there are some good and _10 people around.

1. A. car	B. home	C. bank	D. shop
2. A. broken	B. empty	C.stolen	D. missing
3. A. recovered	B. recorded	C. retraced	D. reduced
4. A. loan	B. send	C. show	D. pass
5. A. Come on	B. Cheer up	C. Slow down	D. Look out
6. A.doubt	B. recognize	C.admire	D. remember
7. A. awarded	B. found	C. brought	D. handed
8. A. happened	B.decided	C. intended	D. hesitated
9. A. age	B. hobby	C. name	D. job
10. A.decent	B.courageous	C. cautious	D. humble

第二节语法填空（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

I grew up in a remote village. There was no such thing as a book in most families. It was at the school library that I 11 (discover) the joy of reading. There I spent hours reading whatever attracted my interest.I'm sure I did not understand everything in those books at the time. 12 I did understand was the pleasure that good stories offer and the power of books to introduce me to lives and experiences 13 my own. I was "hooked on books," as the saying goes.

B

Wind is one of our cleanest and most abundant power sources. Europe is leading the way in wind power. Nearly 75% of all turbines(风力发电机) 14 (locate) there. The country that produces the most energy from wind is Germany. However, Germany 15 (consume) a lot of energy, and wind only supplies about 5% of all its electrical needs. Denmark is the global leader in this field,which uses wind 16 (supply) almost 20% of its energy.

C

There are two different ways to think about an old shipwreck(沉船). Some people value its financial worth. They've spent a lot of time and money searching for the wreck. When they 17 (final) find it, they believe that the ship and its contents should be 18 (they). These people are usually referred to as treasure hunters. For other people, however, a ship 19 (lie) at the bottom of the sea is a valuable opportunity to study how citizens from past cultures lived and traveled. Those people are marine archaeologists, 20 study underwater historical sites.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 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

Liu Jichen, founder and CEO of Clear Plate®, designed a mini-program that recognizes empty plates and rewards users with points. These points can be exchanged for gifts like books and cellphones, or better yet, they can be used to purchase charity meals donated to poor children in rural areas of China.

In 2016, Liu, a then student of Tsinghua University, noticed a popular campaign called "Leftover Party", where people broughttheir leftovers to eat together, intending to raise awareness of food waste. Liu and his classmatesorganized one such event, which was attended by hundreds of people. The successencouraged him to spread the concept of reducing food waste to a wider audience.

The idea of a mini-programstruck him at a dinner in 2017 when Liu dined at a restaurant, which rewarded diners who finished off their food. Liu found that the restaurant would give these diners a card every time and offer them small gifts when they collected a certain number of cards."Everyone who values food can enjoy a sense of gain at a lower cost," Liu said, noting that such an idea could be realized online.

He formed a team to work on the project.Yet it was quite a challenge for the AI system to identify the uploaded photos. Liu and his team, assisted by more than 1,000 others, spent half a year collecting over 100,000 samples across the country to train the digital brain.

"There were so many uncertainties in research and development. For our teammembers, the biggest challenge was whether we were confident enough to complete it," Liu said. They not only achieved their goal, but now, the mini-program has more than five million registered users. "We hope to inspire everyone to take action against food waste and to contribute Chinese wisdom and solutions to global food security challenges," he added.

21. What inspired Liu Jichen to create the mini-program?

A. A restaurant's practice.　　B. His interest in high tech.

C. A campaign concept.　　D. His classmates' advice.

22. What is the main aim of themini-program?

A. To increase awareness of charity.

B. To encourage people to save food.

C. To collect photos of empty plates.

D. To promote books and other gifts.

23. Which of the following words can best describe Liu Jichen?

A.Generous and optimistic.　　B. Loving and easy-going.

C.Determined and responsible.　　D.Grateful and considerate.

B

For people who struggle to read text, technology can be a lifeline. Actually, assistive technology (AT) tools for reading can also be useful to students who just need some extra assistance to aid reading fluency or comprehension. These tools are inexpensive and easy to find. They open up the wonderful world of reading, making text accessible to students of all abilities. But with so many tools out there, it's not always easy to know which ones to use.

To help, here's a guide to some best ones.

- **Graphic organizers**

They are visual representations, like diagrams and mind maps, of ideas and concepts. You can use graphic organizers to help with comprehension while reading. Graphic organizers can be digital or pen and paper.

- **Annotation aids**

They let you take notes and write comments while reading. This can make it easier to keep information. Annotation aidscan be part of software or apps, or they can be traditional pens, markers, and sticky notes.

- **Display control**

It allows you to control how text is displayed. When reading on a screen, you can change the font(字体), font size, and spacing of text. You can also cover parts of the screen to lessen distractions(干扰) while reading.

- **Text-to-speech** (TTS)

It lets you see text and hear it read aloud at the same time. To use this tool, you click on words, and you'll hear the words read by computer-generated voices. You can even read after it and record your own voice. TTS can also be used to change any digital text files into audio files.

- **Optical character recognition** (OCR)

Itcan read aloud text from images and pictures. You can use OCR by taking photos of worksheets, paper documents, and even objects like street signs. Like TTS, OCR uses computer-generated voices.

Keep in mind that using AT reading tools won't prevent people from learning to read. For example, experts say audiobooks can actually help kids become better readers.

24. If a reader prefers taking his feelings down while reading, he'd better use _____.

A. graphic organizers　　B. annotation aids

C. display control　　D. text-to-speech

25. What feature makes OCR unique?

A. Changing file types.　　B. Editing photos of documents.

C. Reading words in pictures.　　D. Using computer-generated voices.

26. According to the author, AT reading tools are _____.

A. accessible and beneficial　　B. expensive but worthwhile

C. helpful and energy-efficient　　D.innovative but complicated

C

Whether hunting or competing for limited space and resources, humans are the planet's superpredator(捕食者). As the human population expands, it's getting harder for other creatures to find somewhere to hide during the day. Now new findings indicate animals around the world have come up with another strategy: They are becoming nocturnal.

In a paper published in *Science*, researchers analyzed 76 previous scientific studies about human impact on animal activity. They compared animals' activity during the day and night in areas of high human disturbance (from hunting or farming to hiking and other outdoor recreation) and low human disturbance (relatively natural conditions).The analysis showed animals are becoming an average of 1.36 times more nocturnal due to high human disturbance.

For example, in Poland wild boars go from 48% nocturnal in natural forests to 90% nocturnal in urban areas. Even activities people consider relatively innocuous, such as hiking and wildlife viewing, strongly affected animals' daily rhythms. "We think that we're leaving no trace often when we're outdoors, but we can be having lasting consequences on animal behavior," says Kaitlyn Gaynor, lead researcher for the study.

This is not the first time animals have had to live at night; during the time of dinosaurs, they were also nocturnal. "Dinosaurs were this ubiquitous(无处不在的), scary force, and only after their extinction did mammals(哺乳动物) emerge into the daylight," Gaynor says. "And now humans have taken over and are pushing other animals back into the night."

Scientists suspect becoming nocturnal may hurt those species highly adapted to the sun. They might not be able to live well at night, which would ultimately hurt their chances of survival and reproduction.Perhaps even more alarming effects could be in the wider ecosystem. In California's Santa Cruz Mountains, coyotes have been more nocturnal in response to

hikers and have started to alter their diets from daytime prey, such as squirrels and birds, to nocturnal prey, such as rats and rabbits.

Exactly how ecological communities will change, and whether it will be for better or worse, requires further study. Some nighttime shifts may benefit both animals and humans, Gaynor notes. For instance, tigers in Nepal are avoiding potentially deadly conflicts with people as they become more nocturnal.

Studies like this one will eventually help conservation managers make better decisions about how to protect ecosystems. “We’ll need to understand local dynamics to really understand how we should be changing management of wildlife populations or human activities,” Gaynor notes, “One potential approach might be to manage the timing of human activities so that we leave some of the daylight for other animals.”

27. How do animals respond to increasing human disturbance?

A. By limiting food intake.　　B. By leaving their habitat.

C. Bycontrolling population.　　D. By adjusting daily routine.

28. What does the underlined word “innocuous” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Harmless.　　B. Recreational.　　C. Organized.　　D. Irregular.

29. Why does the author mention dinosaurs?

A. To highlight the importance of daylight.

B. To indicate the domination of humans.

C. To illustrate mammals’ adaptability.

D. To demonstrate dinosaurs’ power.

30. What can we learn about animals’ becoming nocturnal?

A. It has led to a new ecological balance.

B. It demands more conservation areas.

C. It may encourage bio-diversity.

D. It might be double-edged.

D

An 8-year-old boy I know is small for his age, shorter and slighter than his friends, even smaller than his 5-year-old sister. Concerned about the increasing use and possible risks of growth hormone(生长激素), I asked his mother if she’d considered treating him with it. She replied, “Not really. He’s built like his father, who was short and slight as a boy and didn’t shoot up until college.”

His father, at 41, is now 6 feet tall, though still very slender. He recalls being a reasonably athletic child but without the physical power of his friends, making up for what he lacked in mass with speed and agility. “I enjoyed competitive sports and worked on skills others didn’t have,” he told me, and said he encourages his son to recognize and capitalize on the skills he has.

If only every parent with a short but healthy child approached the matter as sensibly. Experts estimate that 60% to 80% of children who are short for their age do not have a growth hormone deficiency(缺乏) or other

medical condition that limits growth. But knowing there's a therapy available to increase height, some parents seek a medical solution for a perceived problem, even when there is no medical abnormality. They should also know, however, that new research has linked growth hormone treatment to serious unfavorable health effects years later.

Dr. Adda Grimberg, a doctor at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, recalled that "Twenty years ago, families were focused on health. They came in with a child who was not growing right and wanted to know if there was an underlying disease. Now, more and more, they're focused on height. They want growth hormone, looking for a specific height. But this is not like online shopping; you can't just place an order and make a child the height you want."

In 2003, the Food and Drug Administration approved use of recombinant human growth hormone for the condition known as "idiopathic short stature", or short build of unknown cause, which is not a disease. But it has caused a growing number of parents to consider using the hormone to boost the height of their children.

The resulting rush to therapy reflects concerns about a widespread societal bias(偏见) against shortness, rather than a true medical need. Experts have noted that the practice backs up the belief that short stature is unacceptable, leading to an increasing demand for therapy. It is far better, Dr. Grimberg suggested, to help a short child develop coping skills than to buy inches through medicine.

31. As for the parents' attitude to their 8-year-old boy's shortness, the author is _____.

A. critical B. tolerant C. supportive D. worried

32. How do many parents today react to their children's shortness?

A. They are eager to get the expected result.

B. Theyspare no effort to sort out the cause.

C. They feel disturbed by their children's health.

D. They help develop their children's coping skills.

33. What can we learn about the growth hormone treatment?

A. It might be officially recommended.

B. It may fuel height discrimination.

C. It is pushed by a medical need.

D. It is targeted at certain diseases.

34. Which would be the best title for this passage?

A. Shower the Short with Growth Hormones

B. Find Replacement for Growth Hormones

C. Assess the Effects of Growth Hormones

D. Weigh the Use of Growth Hormones

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。

Five Established Memory Boosters

Can't remember where you left your car keys again? 35 And as smartphones and tablets make it possible to outsource memory storage to ourdevices, the act of forgetting may be easier than ever.But scientists are still discovering how everyday actionscan lead to enhancements in our overall memory capacity. Here are a few simple tipsfor mastering your memory:

GET SOME SLEEP. As we're sleeping, our brains change recentexperiences into long-term memory, a process known as consolidation. 36 A 2014 *Science* study found mice thatslept after acquiring a new task were able to preserve thememory better than their counterparts lacking in sleep.

EXERCISE REGULARLY. If you need another reason to hitthe gym, regular exercise—specifically, aerobic exercise—has beenshown to enhance memory recall, particularly in young adults. For older adults, itcan even put off brain shrinkage.

EAT MORE BERRIES. 37 A growing bodyof research suggests that snacking on strawberries,blueberries and blackberries can boost the brain'scommunication pathways. And eating berries, accordingto a 2012 study, could actually slow memory declinecaused by aging.

SAY IT OUT LOUD. 38 But researchers have learned thatsaying them out loud — rather than readinginformation silently—can result in a major memory upgrade. If you're feeling shy,you can also try typing or writing it out, too.

GO TO YOUR MEMORY PALACE.39 One of these is the method of loci(轨迹记忆法), or thevisualizing of information as major stops along a mental journey, like an imaginarywalk through your childhood home. A 2017 study found that this technique actuallyreshapes different networks of the brain to better support memory.

A. Remembering new conceptsisn't always easy.

B. And a good night's sleep can help youlearn, too.

C. Sufficient amounts of vitamin B2 can improve your memory.

D. Changing habits is hard, but having more fruit doesn't sound so bad, right?

E. And we are beginning to understand the importance of sleep to overall health.

F. Strategies for supercharging our memorieshave been around since ancient times.

G. With numerousbusinesses to deal with in our brain, it's easy to let a few things slip through.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节阅读表达（共 4 小题；第 1、2 题各 2 分，第 3 题 3 分，第 4 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求回答问题。

Digital Inclusion for Older Adults

As a researcher in the behavior of older adults, I regularly hear complaints from them like, "I'm just not part of this world anymore. In certain parts of society, I just can't join…Some things just are not possible if you are not in the flow of the Internet." or"We feel like we're standing outside a building that we have no access to."

Today, mastering digital technology has become a key component of what it means to fully participate in society. Butone area in particular threatens to prevent some older adults from making connections: the digital divide.

As a recent study shows, one-third of adults aged 65 and older say they've never used the Internet, and half don't have Internet access at home. Of those who do use the Internet, nearly half say they need someone else's help to set up or use a new digital device.

In contrast to concerns about technology use increasing isolation(孤立；隔离) among younger populations, the communication and connection possible online can be especially valuable for older adults who are homebound, live far away from family, or have lost the loved ones. Older adults can use online tools to connect with friends and family via messaging platforms, video chat, and social media even if they can no longer physically visit them. And they can engage with the outside world through news, blogs, streaming platforms, and email, even if they are no longer able to move about as easily as they once could.

For older adults in particular, the risks associated with social isolation are profound. Loneliness among older adults has been associated with depression, functional decline, and death. Technology can serve as an important tool to help reduce these risks, but only if we provide older adults with the skills they need,to make inclusion in the digital world accessible to them.

The importance of digital inclusion is not going to disappear with the generational changes of the coming decades. Technology is continuously developing, and with each new digital innovation come challenges for even younger adults to adapt.

40. What prevents some older adults from connecting with society?

41. What do the statistics in Paragraph 3 indicate?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

- ***Enabling older adults to access the digital world can help them recover from depression and functional decline.***

43. Please briefly present your opinion on digital inclusion.(***about 40 words***)

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。毕业在即，同学们想请曾在你班学习的英国学生 Jim 录制一段视频。作为班长，请你给 Jim 写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1.视频内容；

2.其它相关事项。

注意：1．词数 100 左右；

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）

2021 北京东城高三二模英语

参考答案

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

1．A　　2．D　　3．C　　4．B　　5．C

6．B　　7．D　　8．B　　9．C　　10. A

第二节语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

11. discovered　　12. What　　13. beyond　　14. are located　　15. consumes

16. to supply　　17. finally　　18. theirs　　19. lying　　20. who

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

21．A　　22．B　　23．C　　24．B　　25．C

26．A　　27．D　　28．A　　29．B　　30．D

31．C　　32．A　　33．B　　34．D

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

35．G　　36．B　　37．D　　38．A　　39．F

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（12 分）

40. The digital divide.

41. The problem of the digital divide among older adults is serious/ common.

42. ***Enabling older adults to access the digital world can help them<u>recover from</u> depression and functional decline.***

According to the passage, enabling older adults to access the digital world can help reduce the risks of depression and functional decline rather than recover from them.

43. 略

第二节（20 分）

参考范文：

Dear Jim,

How are you doing? It’s been a while and we all miss you. I’m writing to invite you to join us in a special event.

You know, we’ll graduate in June. It’s a pity that you can’tbe present at the graduation ceremony. But wedo hope you can attend in a different way. Would you like to record a shortvideo to express yourwishes?And it’ll be great ifyou also

share with us your life in Britain.I bet the videowill be a hit and it’s bound to bring back fond memories of our time together.

Sounds fun, right? Please emailit to me before next Friday, and if you need assistance of any kind, I’d be more than happy to help.

Yours

Li Hua