2021 北京昌平高三二模

英　　语

试卷笔试部分

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，将答题卡交回。

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。

As I watched the bus driver set my luggage on the sidewalk, I realized my anxiety had begun. This was my first visit to the international airport, and nothing was _1_. I could not make sense of any of the signs. I had been in this country for a whole term, but I could not even recognize the basic characters. I began to _2_. I had to find help because I could not be late!

Fortunately, another _3_ arrived and the passengers came out. I dragged my suitcase behind me and followed the group. We finally reached the elevators. Oh, no! They all fit in it, but there was not enough _4_ for me. I watched in despair as the elevator doors closed. I got on the elevator when it returned and stared at all the buttons. I pressed button 3.

I _5_ nervously when I stepped out of the elevator. Tears formed in my eyes as I saw the deserted lobby (大厅) and _6_ that I couldn't find the inspection counter. Just then an airport employee appeared. He saw that I was _7_ and asked if he could help. He gave me his handkerchief to dry my eyes as I related my difficult situation. He smiled kindly, and _8_ me down a long hallway. We walked up some stairs, lines of people and pushed my luggage to the inspection counter.

When I turned to thank him for all his help, he was gone. I will never know that kind man's name, but I will always _9_ his unexpected politeness. He helped me when I needed it the most. I can only hope that one day I will be able to do the same for another _10_ who is suffering through a terrible journey.

1. A. new	B. familiar	C. beautiful	D. difficult
2. A. panic	B. wonder	C. regret	D. dream
3. A. bus	B. train	C. plane	D. car
4. A. time	B. money	C. air	D. room
5. A. broke down	B came in	C. looked around	D. dropped by
6. A. revealed	B. responded	C. recalled	D. realized
7. A. busy	B. hurt	C. lost	D. bored
8. A. followed	B. raced	C. led	D. pushed
9. A. report	B. remember	C explain	D. suggest

10. A. pilot B. traveler C. worker D. driver

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

Don Stephenson used to live in the streets a few years ago. He was homeless and poor. “I didn’t know _11_ my next meal was coming from,” he says. Now Stephenson has a home and makes a living as a mechanic. But he has not forgotten the people in the streets. One night a week he goes to the poor side of the town. He stands on street corners and hands out $5 or $10 to anyone _12_ needs it. In addition, he gives away food and clothing. “I don’t want to see anyone _13_ (hunger),” he says. “I understand these people because I _14_ (be) there.”

B

A warning system to prevent people from falling asleep while driving _15_ (introduce) at the China International Fair for Trade in Services. It can judge whether the driver is sleepy _16_ monitoring how long the driver’s eyes close or if his or her head drops. _17_ the driver enters a state of tiredness, the system will immediately sound an alarm until the driver’s eyes reopen.

C

Recently, the Dunhuang Academy and Tencent have cooperated _18_ (launch) a series of cartoons to help people better understand the cultural relic. The cartoons adapted from the _19_ (story) painted in the caves in Dunhuang consist of five episodes(集), each running less than five minutes. Visitors can watch the cartoons on a mini-program on the social media platform WeChat. In addition to the popular cartoon series, some other creative cultural productions _20_ (list) in the Yunyou Dunhuang program also include an interactive game of coloring and a VR cave exploration.

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

Future City Competition

Future City starts with a question—how can we make the world a better place? To answer it, 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students imagine, research, design, and build cities of the future that showcase their solution to a citywide sustainability issue. Past topics include Urban Agriculture, Public spaces, and Green energy while the topic of this year is Living on the Moon. Teams will design a futuristic lunar city and provide examples of how the city uses Moon resources to keep its residents safe and healthy.

Participants complete five deliverables: a 1,500-word city essay: a scale model; a project plan; a presentation video; and a virtual/online Q&A session with /judges. Regional winners represent their region at the international Finals. After completing Future City, student participants are not only prepared to be citizens of today’s complex and technical world, but also ready to become the drivers of tomorrow.

What you can learn

This flexible, cross-curricular(跨课程的) educational program gives students an opportunity to do the things that engineers do-identify problems: brainstorm ideas; design solutions; test, retest and build; and share their results. With this at its center, Future City is an engaging way to build students' 21st century skills. Students participating in Future City also learn how their communities work and become better citizens and develop strong time management and project management skills.

What you need

Future City costs just $25 per organization—and you can register I team or 100. The price always stays the same.

We keep the price affordable so everyone can participate. Not only that, we limit the budget for materials for the City Model and City Presentation to $100 and encourage teams to use recycled materials. You don't need expensive equipment to excel. Creativity, hard work, and commitment are all you need to get ahead.

Please note: Some regions limit the number of teams an organization can bring to the Regional Competition. Please check with your Regional Coordinator to find out the guidelines in your region.

21. In Future City Competition 2021, students need to _____.

A. complete more than five taskes

B. design a city with green energy

C. address problems on the moon

D. make use of lunar resources

22. What lies at the core of Future City Competition?

A. Designing cities.

B. Identifying problems.

C. Training better citizens

D. Engineering design process

23. If you want to succeed in the competition, you need _____.

A. to be creative and devoted

B. to use the recycled materials

C. to buy some expensive equipment

D. to ask more people to join in your team

B

Tobias Weller is nothing short of extraordinary.

At 9-years-old, he's dealt with things most of us won't face in our lifetimes. Simple tasks, like standing on his own two feet, are impossible for him and he requires assistance for most activities we consider basic. But Just because he's someone who needs help, that doesn't mean he can't give help.

At first Tobias decided to complete a sponsored one-kilometer walk. But for some reasons, the race was canceled, and Tobias' plans were destroyed.

The moment young Weller learned about Captain Tom, a 100-year-old British vet who has now raised 41 million dollars for charities by walking in his walker, he decided if a century-year-old man could walk for miles, he could also make it happen.

Forget the one kilometer, Tobias was going to walk a marathon—26.2 miles—in order to raise money for his two favorite charities. He went up and down his street for months. First with 50 meters a day, but as he grew stronger, the distance expanded and eventually he built up to 750 meters a day. It took him 70 days to cross that finish line, but he did it.

His mother, Ruth Garbutt, presented him with a medal as he crossed the finish line.

She said: "I'm so, so proud of Tobias. I'm bursting with pride for all he's achieved and how hard he's worked during the marathon…He couldn't push the walker at the start of the marathon and now he can, he can push it on the flat and he's proved today he can push it uphill as well."

Honestly, just wow. The amount of pain and extreme tiredness he must have suffered during his walks is unimaginable. But he never stopped, he just kept pushing, and in the end he raised over $111, 000 for his charities.

"I'm pleased to raise loads of money. Other children who aren't as lucky as me can benefit from the money that's been raised." Tobias said.

24. Tobias decided to walk a marathon mainly to _____.

A. challenge himself

B. strengthen his body

C. contribute to charities

D. compete with Captain Tom

25. What do we know about Tobias's marathon?

A. It was canceled finally.

B. It lasted more than two months.

C. Tobias finished it without a walker.

D. Tobias was awarded the first prize.

26. Which of the following words can best describe Tobias?

A. Ambitious and calm.

B. Strong-willed and kind.

C. Courageous and honest.

D. Determined and cooperative.

C

Regardless of how famous they are, and despite the star treatment they receive, many celebrities make it a point to give back to charities. Some have even set up their own private foundations. Their widely publicised visits to troubled areas of the world help to raise awareness of issues such as famine and poverty. According to Jane Cooper of Unicef UK, celebrities have a unique ability to reach huge numbers of people, many of whom might not otherwise be engaged in charitable causes. She pointed out that famous faces had played a significant role in raising funds in recent years, and their energies had produced <u>tangible</u> results, such as enabling millions of children in poorer countries to attend school.

But in spite of these successes there is evidence to suggest that celebrity endorsement (代言) may be overrated. In a survey of members of the public to find out if celebrity involvement would encourage people to donate, researchers found

that the impact was not as great as previously thought. When shown a list of well-known organisations and famous people who represent them, over half of respondents were unable to match the celebrity with the cause. What's more, three quarters claimed that they didn't respond to celebrity endorsement in any way. The survey also showed that a few names did stand out as being associated with particular charities. But the presence of a celebrity in a campaign, was not a significant factor when it came to a decision to donate time or money. Instead, the majority of people contribute because of personal connections in their lives and families which make a charity important to them.

In another study aimed at young people, most participants cited a compelling (无法抗拒的) mission as their main motivation to give. The second most important incentive was if a friend or peer recommended supporting a particular cause. Only two per cent of respondents said they were motivated by celebrity endorsement. This seems to contradict the general assumption that teenagers are particularly influenced by famous people. One possible explanation is that there is a general fatigue (疲倦) with celebrity culture. There is also a suspicion that the stars are the one who benefit most when they offer to do charity work. Some critics have accused that celebrities might actually take attention away from issues by attracting more attention than the causes they represent.

So taking all these issues into account, is it time for charities to rethink their campaign strategies and look for alternative ways to reach new audiences? Whichever point of view you favour, there seems to be opportunities for more research into how charity campaigns might develop relationships with celebrities to maximise their potential. This in turn will open up more engagement, and better targeted campaigns-which can only benefit those who really matter—t he people and animals that are in need of assistance.

27. What does the underlined word "tangible" in paragraph I probably mean?

A. Definite. B. Complicated. C. Limited. D. Temporary.

28. According to the passage, most people contribute to charities because _____.

A. they gain benefit from the charities

B. they are forced to finish a necessary task

C. they believe in the famous people they like

D. they are inspired by the people around them

29. The third paragraph is mainly about _____.

A. what celebrities achieve in doing charities

B. How young people react to celebrity culture

C. why young people are hardly influenced by celebrities

D. who is to blame for taking attention away from charities

30. What is the author's attitude towards celebrity doing charities?

A. Objective. B. Positive.

C. Negative. D. Unclear

D

Effective monitoring of endangered species is key to their survival. Studying the movement, range and habits of wild animals is essential in order to ensure their habitat remains free from poachers (偷猎者) and development. Traditional methods of monitoring wild animals, especially large ones, include radio-tagging. To do this, individual animals must at first be captured so that collars or tags can be fitted.

One organisation that adopted this technique was WildTrack. In the late 1990s, the team was using radio-collars to monitor black rhino in Namibia. However, the team soon realised that the chemicals used to immobilize the rhino in order to fit the collars had a negative impact on female fertility. Not only that but a large proportion of the radio-collars failed within the first 6 months and had to be replaced. Moreover, as animals grew, the collars would tighten, irritating or even hurting the animal. The method was not only expensive, but it was also counterproductive, as it changed the rhino's behaviour, thus invalidating (使失效) the data collected. At the same time, the team was working alongside local trackers. Animal tracking is one of the oldest human skills, and these experts had years of experience in identifying individual animals by their footprints. They could effectively create a true picture of individual rhinos' activities without the use of any invasive techniques. Consequently, the team were interested to know whether the trackers' knowledge could be successfully translated into an effective, computerised technique for monitoring animal movement.

Within each species, each individual has its own unique foot characteristics, in the same way that humans have fingerprints. Thus, if an animal is sighted and identified just once, and the characteristics of its footprints properly photographed and measured, its footprint can be recognised whenever it is sighted again. If done repeatedly, conservationists can draw up a database of all, or at least a significant proportion of the individuals within the population. After that conservationists can use it to identify an animal and its movements by its print. The data gathered can be used for a range of purposes, for example to monitor biodiversity. WildTrack is currently using footprint identification technology in Greece to study the potential effect of a large highway construction through brown bear habitat.

Identifying an animal from its footprint is not without its challenges, however, as each time the individual places its foot on the ground, it leaves a slightly different track, according to the type of ground it is walking on, moisture levels and the way it is moving. In order to account for these variations, it is necessary to collect several tracks from each individual, including impressions from all four feet, on a range of surfaces.

31. Compared with radio-collars, traditional animal tracking _____.

A. is less accurate

B. costs more money

C. has less side effects

D. depends more on computers

32. According to the passage, the foot-print identification technology _____.

A. needs more data to run better

B. develops from radio-collars

C. has not been put into practice

D. works under certain environment

33. What does the passage imply?

A. Technology holds the key to development.

B. Traditional skills make better conservationists.

C. Animal tracking sets a new trend in conservation.

D. Creativity lies in the combination of the old and new.

34. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To present WildTrack's extraordinary work.

B. To provide a new way of monitoring animals.

C. To compare two different methods of catching animals.

D. To explain how to identify animals footprints effectively.

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。

False Memories or Parallel (平行的) Realities?

Here is a common situation: You're talking with someone about an event, only to discover that you both remember things quite differently. Usually, you'd put it down to a poor memory, but what if it wasn't just one person who remembered things differently? What if it was millions?

In fact, this isn't a "what if" situation. It's known as the Mandela Effect, and it was first noticed in 2009 by paranormal researcher Fiona Broome. Broome was chatting with people about the South African activist Nelson Mandela, and she commented how sad it was that he had died in prison in the 1980s. _35_ Actually, he'd been released in 1990, become president of South Africa, and died in 2013.

Broome was so shocked at this that she started an investigation. _36_ People have memories of movies that never existed, and famous words that were never spoken. There is even a group who clearly recall seeing maps showing that New Zealand was northeast of Australia (it's southeast). So what in the world is going on?

_37_ In each reality, history is shaped by different events, and the Mandela Effect occurs when some of us shift from one reality to another. Therefore, those who remember Nelson Mandela dying in the 1980s aren't wrong. They're just remembering events from their original reality.

More likely, however, is that the Mandela Effect has to do with how our brains store information. _38_ Many people remember Pikachu's tail having a black tip on the end of it, when in fact it was always yellow. "Aha!" you cry. "Parallel realities!" Probably not. Consider instead that people often ignore unfamiliar details and transform information to make it more understandable. In the Pikachu example, his tail may not have a black tip, but his ears certainly do. Thus, both his ears and tail are misremembered as having black tips. _39_

All things considered, if you're stuck arguing win someone about whose version of events is correct, it may indeed be easier to agree that neither of you is wrong. You just come from different realities.

A. Before we explain let's look at an example.

B. It turns out she wasn't the only one who'd experienced this.

C. If several people make these memory errors, the false memory gets stronger socially.

D. The story of Nelson Mandela is not the only example of this type of false group memory.

E. Some claim the Mandela Effect happens because we live in one of many parallel realities.

F. Many in her group agreed, while others mentioned that Nelson Mandela had not died in prison.

G. As more incidents of the Mandela effect continue to occur, perhaps more research into the origins will tell us the causes.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共 4 小题；第 1—2 题每小题 2 分，第 3 小题 3 分，第 4 题 5 分，共 12 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。

A team of scientists has come up with a plan hey say could help rebuild the Arctic ice cap. The ice cap is a huge area of sea ice that covers most of the Arctic Ocean all year round.

Usually, the sea ice gets thicker and spreads further each winter, but this hasn't happened for the past few years. Last month, the ice cap had shrunk to its smallest size since scientists began keeping records of it 38 years ago. The weather in the Arctic has been unusually warm this winter. Some days, temperatures have been 20℃ higher than is normal for this time of year. In March, the temperature was above 0℃ at least one day.

The Arctic ice cap is needed to be rebuilt because sea ice reflects heat and light from the sun back into space. With less ice, the ocean would absorb more heat. The Arctic would warm up even more quickly, and more ice would melt. Without sea ice, many animals would lose their natural habitats and could become endangered. It could also affect the weather, with more storms and erosion along the coast.

Dr. Steven Desch and a group of scientists from Arizona State University in the United States think they can help to build up Arctic sea ice again. They want to set up wind-powered pumps on the existing sea ice. During the winter, the pumps would spread water from the ocean over the surface of the ice where it would freeze and form a new layer of ice. The scientists say that in 10 years, this could add an extra metre of ice to the ice cap.

The plan would require about 10 million pumps and it would be very expensive—about $655 billion. Some other scientists are wondering if the pumps would actually work in severe Arctic conditions. They are also concerned about how the project might affect the environment.

Dr. Desch said his team hoped their proposal would get more people interested in looking for a solution to the problem of melting sea ice. He said the only plan people have right now is to try to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (排放) from cars and other man-made sources. He and his team don't think that will be enough to save the sea ice, so they're going to work on their plan and hope that it will give everyone a good start on saving the Arctic ice cap.

41. Why is Arctic ice cap important?

42. What is Dr. Steven Desch's solution to the problem?

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

Some scientists were worried about the project and Dr. Desch hoped more people could help improve it.

44. Please briefly present your own solution(s) to the greenhouse gas emission problem in your daily life. (about 40 words)

第二节(20 分)

假设你是李华，你在高中毕业后，被邀请回到母校，作为嘉宾参加学校英文社团举办的英语朗诵比赛(English Reciting Competition)，并在赛后跟大家分享提高英语朗诵的方法。请你根据以下提示写一篇发言稿，内容包括：

1.祝贺并表达你的观看感受；

2.提高英语朗诵的方法。

注意：1.词数在 100 字左右；

2.发言稿的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Good afternoon, everyone!

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you for your listening!

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

2021 北京昌平高三二模英语

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．B	2．A	3．A	4．D	5．C
6．D	7．C	8．C	9．B	10. B

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

11．where　12．who/ that　13．hungry　14．was/have been

15．was introduced　16．by　17．If/ When/Once

18．to launch　19. stories　20．listed

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

21．D	22．D	23．A	24．C	25．B
26．B	27．A	28．D	29．C	30．A
31．C	32．A	33．D	34．B	

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

35．F	36．B	37．E	38．A	39．C

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32 分）

第一节（共4小题；第1-2题 每小题 2 分，第3小题 3 分，第4题 5 分，共12分）

40. Because it reflects heat and light from the sun back into space.

41. Dr. Steven Desch and some scientists want to set up wind pumps on the ice and the pumps spread the water on the surface of the ice where it might form a layer of ice.

42. Some scientists were worried about the project and Dr. Desch hoped more people could help improve it.

According to the passage, Dr. Desch simply wants more people to search for more solutions to the problem of Arctic ice disappearing instead of improving his own project.

43. I think green living is the best solution to solve the problem. First, we can choose to use the public transport when going to school or work, which might result in fewer cars on the road. Second, we should remember to turn off the electric devices in our home.

（请根据学生答题情况酌情给分）

第二节（20 分）

三、One possible version:

Good afternoon, everyone. I am honnored to stand here! Let me congratulate all the participants on their wonderful reciting performances. Watching the competition, I suddenly recalled the time when I took part in the competition in the high school. I feel very excited and delighted.

As a former winner of the competition, I do want to share some reciting skills with you. Reading aloud every morning is a best way to develop your sense of English. It is also effective to use the English Dubbing Apps to improve your own pronunciation. The more we try to speak like a native speaker, the better the accuracy and tones will be improved.

At last I do hope all of you can take an active part in such kind of activities and fall in love with English learning. Thank you for your listening!