# 2026 北京丰台高三二模

# 英　　语

2026. 05

本试卷共 12 页，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（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。

At 10, I borrowed a library book with “love story” in the title. My mother found it inappropriate and we went back to the library. I was extremely __1__ as my mother explained to the librarian on duty that I needed reading material that was different from
the book.

The librarian said nothing and only slightly smiled. She gracefully led me to the teenager fiction section, __2__ *I Capture the Castle* by Dodie Smith, the author of *101 Dalmatians* (斑点狗). I felt far too old for dog stories. “It’s very different from *101 Dalmatians*, though,” she said, registering my __3__. I tried to take her words of it, but I was __4__. I mean, the title alone was weird. *I Capture the Castle*? It sounded like a
bunch of stupid kids playing King of the Hill.

However, the typical British humor in the book and the vivid first-person narration created an awkward yet lovely teenage girl image, which __5__ me. I also learned that writing did not require a perfect setting; true feelings mattered more. That book __6__ my
writing dreams.

Sixteen years later, I, now a writer, ran into the very librarian in a tea shop. She still looked gentle. I rushed to thank her, “You once showed me *I Capture the Castle*! I’m a writer now! That’s still my __7__ book!” But her daughter told me that dementia (痴呆症) had
kept her from __8__ me.

I watched her leave, wondering how many lives we quietly alter without recognizing the __9__ of our deeds. For all that woman had really done was lend me a book. But it

had __10__ my world.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. frightened | B. shocked | C. embarrassed | D. bored |
| 2. A. criticising | B. returning | C. overlooking | D. recommending |
| 3. A. nervousness | B. relief | C. disappointment | D. curiosity |
| 4. A. doubtful | B. optimistic | C. anxious | D. interested |
| 5. A. fell on | B. appealed to | C. stood by | D. went against |
| 6. A. changed | B. boosted | C. reflected | D. challenged |
| 7. A. proper | B. secret | C. latest | D. favorite |
| 8. A. believing | B. understanding | C. accepting | D. admiring |
| 9. A. significance | B. existence | C. intention | D. necessity |
| 10. A. defined | B. captured | C. ruled | D. fixed |

第二节（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 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

**A**

Researchers have found that a person's walking style can reveal their emotions. In a study, actors walked while recalling emotional events. Their movements __11__ (record) and turned into videos. Volunteers watched the videos and __12__ (correct) identified emotions such as anger, sadness and fear based on arm and leg swings. Larger swings signalled aggression, while smaller ones indicated fear or sadness. The findings could be used in AI systems or cameras __13__ (recognise) mental states.

**B**

OpenClaw is an open-source AI agent _____14_____ (nickname) "the lobster (龙虾)" for its red lobster-shaped logo. Unlike traditional chatbots that only give suggestions, it autonomously __15__ (finish) tasks by taking over a user's computer. Through a "perceive-decide-execute" loop, it manages files, sends emails, and writes code. What sets it apart is its "local-first" design, __16__ keeps data private on the user's device. OpenClaw bridges the gap between conversational AI and real-world automation.

**C**

I once suffered from insomnia (失眠), but gradually learned to embrace the night. Instead of staying indoors __17__ (feel) anxious, I began to take my "night journeys". I discovered what I __18__ (miss)—the peace that darkness offers. I shared these adventures with my children, hoping to help them overcome __19__ (they) fear of

the dark. What began __20__ sleeplessness turned into a deep appreciation for the beauty and freedom of the night. Now I regard darkness not as something terrifying, but as a precious gift.

**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**

**Environment & Conservation Volunteering Abroad Programs**

Are you passionate about eco-volunteering or climate change? Want to support environmental volunteer abroad projects or get involved with conservation volunteer opportunities around the world?

Join affordable environmental volunteer programs offered by International Volunteer Headquarters (IVHQ)! As an environmental volunteer with IVHQ, you'll have the opportunity to support jungle and rainforest conservation, climate action, environmental education, sustainable cities, organic farming and tree planting volunteer projects within communities abroad.

- Choose from 27 Environment and Conservation programs across 20 destinations worldwide
- Work alongside local conservationists—no previous experience required
- Suited to active volunteers who love nature and being outdoors
- Help tackle climate change, pollution and protect endangered ecosystems

**Why do environmental volunteering with IVHQ?**

- Low cost, high impact programs
- Aligns with UN Sustainable Development Goals
- Accommodation, meals, orientation & in-country support included

Pre-departure guidance and 24/7 in-country support

**What to expect from environmental volunteer work abroad**

IVHQ's affordable Environment and Conservation volunteer projects are available year-round and are perfectly suited to volunteers who are up for a challenge and don't mind getting their hands dirty.

Conservation volunteer work is varied and dependent on the type of environmental project you choose. From reforestation volunteer programs to climate action projects, you could be collecting data on endangered species, planting trees, learning about sustainable farming techniques, growing organic food, developing green urban spaces, protecting threatened rainforests and much more.

Learn more about our environmental volunteering abroad projects available on the website *www.ivhqprogram.com*.

21. IVHQ's programs are suitable for volunteers who _____.

A. enjoy nature and outdoor life

B. are up for academic challenges

C. are experienced conservationists

D. can offer 24/7 in-country support

22. What can volunteers do in IVHQ's environmental projects?A. Spread farming techniques.

B. Feed endangered species.

C. Create green city areas.

D. Explore rainforests.

23. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To call on volunteers to protect ecosystems.

B. To show the significance of conservation work.

C. To introduce IVHQ's local volunteer programs.

D. To attract volunteers for environmental programs.

**B**

When the call came for volunteers to visit local schools for Brain Awareness Week, I jumped at the opportunity. I had spent the past 3 years with my head down, focused on my neuroscience Ph.D., and I liked the idea of getting out and sharing what I was learning. I found it deeply satisfying to help the students understand even just a little bit about why their grandparents might not remember things or why the brains of their autistic (患自闭症的) brothers or sisters might work differently. The next day, I went back to my normal lab routine. But the experience planted a seed, eventually leading me to a new career.

I entered grad school with the hope to become a professor. I wasn't required to teach, but I volunteered as a teaching assistant. But mostly I focused on research, which should be the priority for an academic job. I was happy with that for many years, as I loved making discoveries and publishing papers. But after becoming a postdoc I felt lost

in research details and longed to see the big-picture impact.

Amid my struggle, a career symposium (专题研讨会) at my institute drew my attention. Hearing scientists' transitions to positions at museums or research institutes, I realized that science education could be a career. Afterward, I asked the speakers for advice on following in their footsteps, although I admitted, "I don't know if I'm brave enough."

The speakers convinced me of pursuing a career out of my interest. But I realized my new path wasn't as straightforward as the academic route. I wondered how to find relevant jobs and feared my former colleagues would view me as a failed postdoc. But I chose to be courageous and do what was best for me.

I followed a winding path. Initially, I wrote about scientific discoveries for the public and worked at a science center. Eventually I found a job teaching biology. The first year was difficult because I had to learn classroom management and teaching practices. But I soon navigated my new profession and became confident in my choice.

I sometimes miss my research career. But when seeing my impact on young people, I know my new path suits my skills and passions. Scientists can serve society in different ways. It took me a long time to realize that, but I am at peace with it now.

24. When accepting the volunteer opportunity, the author wanted to _____.

A. help cure children with autism

B. communicate science to students

C. finish her Ph.D. program on time

D. seek a teaching job in local schools

25. What drove the author to consider science education as a career?A. The desire to gain respect from colleagues.

B. The expectation to achieve academic success.

C. The longing to escape from research pressure.

D. The inspiration from other scientists' career shifts.

26. How does the author think of her current career?

A. Respectable. B. Fulfilling.

C. Flexible. D. Creative.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Stay true to yourself and chart your own course.

B. Opportunities come to those who patiently wait.

C. It is actions, not intentions, that define a person.

D. Smooth seas could never make skillful sailors.

**C**

Whales are some of the most highly intelligent species on Earth. Each species of whale has a distinct communication system that often varies within populations. Since humans have been researching and observing these forms of communication, a question has surfaced: Could humans one day engage in acoustic (声学的) interactions with whales? And what could these interactions reveal about non-human intelligence? Researchers from the University of California and the Alaska Whale Foundation have been exploring whale-to-human communication with humpback whales, and they've
come up with some fascinating conclusions.

When scientists recorded a humpback whale contact call, known as a whup, and played it underwater around their research vessel, they were surprised when a whale named Twain became a more than willing participant in the call-and-response exchange. Scientists produced a single sound, or whup call, that Twain would then respond with her
own whup call to them, a "conversation" described in their PeerJ paper.

"It might loosely translate to 'hello' or some sort of greeting call for when animals come together or just to signal that individuals are in a certain location," says Dawson Hubbard, study author and animal behaviourist with Whale SETI. In this case, it was as if Twain was either saying "hello" to scientists or "I'm over here." But in both instances,
she was responding to and engaging with whale signals that humans produced.

Of course, whether whales want to communicate with humans varies by the temperament of the whale and by the situation. Just like some humans are more
extroverted than others, this could also be true for whales, although this would need more research to understand. Twain circled around the scientists' boat and was in proximity to its speakers. Permit limitations only allow for researchers to produce the sound for 20 minutes, but once they stopped, Twain continued to produce more signals before leaving. "What's cool about Twain is that she could have left at any point, as it wasn't a caged environment where she couldn't leave, so she was choosing to be close to us," says Hubbard.

Often, a willingness to communicate with humans would be food-mediated, but in this case, it wasn't. There have also been other examples. Gray whales in the San Ignacio lagoon in Mexico, for example, are famously friendly. In fact, some gray whales regularly approach boats and allow visitors to have gentle contact with them.

According to the Oceanic Society, this behaviour isn't shared amongst all gray whales, and in fact, this species of whale was almost hunted to extinction just a generation ago. But the behaviour may have been passed down through generations, and some gray whales in this population voluntarily approach humans. In the end, these and other encounters show that, in some cases, individual whales appear willing to engage with humans. And the more we learn about their mode of communication and what they are saying to us, the more we can learn about them.

28. To study whales, the scientists _____.A. caught whales for controlled experiments

B. trained whales to converse with humans

C. responded to whales with recorded calls

D. played whale calls to interact with them

29. What can we infer from the passage?

A. The maximum duration of whales' response is 20 minutes.

B. Gray whales' friendly behaviour may be a learned feature.

C. Whales' personality decides their willingness to interact.

D. Humpback whales respond to humans for food rewards.

30. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?A. Decoding the Talk Between Humans and Whales

B. Are Whales Willing to Talk with Humans?

C. Could Humans Ever Talk with Whales?

D. Unlocking the Secret of Whale Whups

**D**

What time is it? It's such a basic question and provokes me to take a look at time in the context of both humans and artificial intelligence. Simply put, AI operates inside the now, the perpetual present. Yet humans construct meaning across time. This "temporal
divide" creates a key distinction, if not a conflict, that's worthy of a deeper look.

Typically, we evaluate artificial intelligence by capability, which includes things like speed, accuracy, fluency, and even scale. But my take is that this perspective misses
something that is both critical and deeply human. Humans build meaning through
continuity, and this includes memory, revision, anticipation, and the lived accumulation
of experience. AI does not.

For us, meaning is shaped across duration. We don't form understanding from isolated frames. We learn from many moments that inform and reshape each other. The reliability of our beliefs depends on that slow integration. It's how understanding matures
into something stable, or perhaps better said, human.

AI collapses time into immediacy. Each output stands alone without reference to what came before and without responsibility toward what may follow. This is why AI can be so
persuasive, as it produces coherence (连贯性) without the weight of history behind it.

A recent study that examined reasoning tasks illustrates this rather clearly. AI assistance led participants to perform slightly better, but to feel dramatically more improved than they actually were. This illusion emerges because instant coherence (tech) feels like internal mastery (human). Anyone who has used AI to summarise a concept has felt this. It happens when you read a smooth, confident explanation and suddenly believe you now "understand" it without any of the internal struggle that produces true understanding. The mind confuses the appearance of cognition with the acquisition of cognition. And the key distinction is that AI shortens the distance between exposure and
confidence, not between exposure and wisdom.

I think this matters because humans may begin adapting to the temporal logic of machines. If present-tense coherence becomes more rewarding than the slower accumulation of meaning, we could begin to trade our temporal cognition for the immediacy AI offers. The risk is not replacement, but more of a dissociation from the very structure of meaning-making that defines the human mind.

The real question, as I have relentlessly asked, is not whether AI will think like we do. The question is whether we will continue to think like ourselves. To defend the narrative arc is far from a poetic gesture. It's an essential cognitive practice. For me, it means tolerating slower understanding when speed is seductive. It means returning to the longer thread of experience when instant fluency tempts us. It means remembering that wisdom requires the friction of time. And that's something we all should consider.

Meaning is temporal. Story is temporal. Identity is temporal. AI does not live there.

We do.

31. What does the "temporal divide" in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. A distinction in evaluating AI's competences.

B. A gap between present living and past reflection.

C. A difference in how humans and AI make meaning.

D. A divide in time management between humans and AI.

32. As for the result of the study examining reasoning skills, the author feels _____.

A. worried B. surprised C. doubtful D. sympathetic

33. How does the author mainly develop the passage?

A. By raising questions and solving them one by one.

B. By citing studies and evaluating their limitations.

C. By presenting a study and drawing a conclusion.

D. By introducing a concept and making contrasts.

34. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Exposure+Confidence=Mastery

B. Coherence+Immediacy=Logic

C. Duration+Friction=Wisdom

D. Speed+Fluency=Insight

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

You're in the middle of the afternoon, eyelids heavy, focus slipping. You close your eyes for half an hour and wake up feeling recharged. But later that night, you're tossing and turning in bed, wondering why you can't drift off. __35__

Napping has long been praised as a tool for boosting alertness, enhancing mood, strengthening memory, and improving productivity. Yet for some, they can sabotage nighttime sleep. Napping is a double-edged sword. Done right, it is a powerful way to recharge. Done wrong, it can leave you struggling to fall asleep later. __36__

Most people experience a natural dip in alertness in the early afternoon, typically between 1 pm and 4 pm. Our internal body clock creates cycles of wakefulness and tiredness throughout the day. The early afternoon lull is part of this cycle, which is why so many people feel drowsy at that time. Studies suggest that a short nap allows the brain to rest without slipping into deep sleep. But there's a catch. __37__ This is due to "sleep inertia"—the grogginess (昏沉) and disorientation that comes from waking up during deeper sleep stages. Once a nap extends beyond 30 minutes, the brain transitions into slow-wave sleep, making it much harder to wake up.

For certain groups, napping is essential. __38__ A well-timed nap before a night duty can boost their alertness and reduce the risk of errors and accidents. Similarly, people who regularly struggle to get enough sleep at night—whether due to work, parenting, or other demands—may benefit from naps to bank extra hours of sleep that compensate for their sleep loss.

__39__ Age, lifestyle, and underlying sleep patterns all influence whether naps help or hinder. A good nap is all about strategy—knowing when, how, and if one should

nap at all.

A. Despite the benefits, napping isn't for everyone.

B. Waking from deep sleep leaves you feeling tired for up to an hour.

C. Napping too long may result in waking up feeling worse than before.

D. Relying on naps instead of improving nighttime sleep is a short-term fix.

E. That midday nap which felt so refreshing at the time might be the reason.

F. Shift workers often struggle with broken sleep due to irregular schedules.

G. The key lies in understanding how the body regulates sleep and wakefulness.

## 第三部分 书面表达（共两节，**32** 分）

### 第一节（共 4 小题；第 40 、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

While the world celebrates Beijing's imperial grandeur, Hou Lei, a 43-year-old researcher, is busy documenting the city's easily forgotten details: a neglected jockey club, the specific taste of fermented tofu, and stories of elderly residents who once assisted great historians.

"If local writers don't record these smallest and most hidden details, they will disappear," Hou said. A strikingly overlooked part of Beijing's history is horse racing, which few people know once thrived in the city center. Dating back to the Yuan Dynasty, it became an international sport by the 1920s and was a popular entertainment.

Hou is renowned for uncovering overlooked details, focusing on ordinary Beijingers' daily lives. In his Spring Festival-related books and lectures, he highlights little-seen traditions, including four essential dishes: mustard root, stir-fried pickled cucumber, tofu with fermented black beans, and roupidong. "These modest dishes mattered," Hou said. "Even the poorest families ensured they were on the table."

With his family living in Beijing for over 150 years, he still resides in a hutong to conduct research, often walking alleyways to photograph celebrities' former residences and collect stories. On one such walk, Hou met an

elderly man who told him he had once assisted historian Gu Jiegang (1893-1980) and was still dedicated to preserving his research. “That encounter reinforced my belief that Beijing’s hutong are treasure,” Hou said.

As the author of *Beijing Smoke-like Trees* and *The Record of Beijing’s Prosperity*, Hou has also recently edited *Anecdotes of the Yan Capital,* a collection of research on Beijing. “Prose demands discipline and inner strength,” he said. “The more you write, the harder it gets because you must keep surpassing yourself.”

Still, he believes Beijing’s cultural richness leaves plenty to explore. “People have been writing about Beijing since the Yuan Dynasty,” Hou said. “Different writers capture its people, its flavors and its stories. I will keep writing in the Beijing dialect, continuing to uncover the memories buried in the city.”

40. Why does Hou Lei record the details of Beijing life?

41. What reinforced Hou Lei’s belief that Beijing’s hutong are treasure?

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

➢ ***Writing becomes more challenging over time, because there is no much left to explore.***

43. Besides Hou Lei’s methods, what other ways would you use to preserve Beijing’s traditional culture? **(*In about 40 words*)**

第二节（20 分）

假如你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的外国好友 Jim 得知你校上周举办了“网络安全” （Cyber Security）主题教育活动，来信就此询问。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1. 活动内容；

2. 你的收获。

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*

# 参考答案

**第一部分 知识运用（共两节，30 分）**

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

1．C　　2．D　　3．C　　4．A　　5．B

6．B　　7．D　　8．B　　9．A　　10．B

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

11. were recorded　12. correctly　13. to recognize　14. nicknamed

15. finishes　16. which　17. feeling　18. had missed/had been missing

19. their　20. as

**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．C　　23．D　　24．B　　25．D

26．B　　27．A　　28．D　　29．B　　30．C

31．C　　32．A　　33．D　　34．C

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

35．E　　36．G　　37．C　　38．F　　39．A

**第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32 分）**

第一节（共 4 小题；第 40、41 题各 2 分，第 42 题 3 分，第 43 题 5 分，共 12 分）

40. Because he believes that if local writers don’t record them, they will disappear.

41. His encounter with an elderly man who was dedicated to preserving Gu Jiegang’s research.

42. ***Writing becomes more challenging over time, <u>because there is not much left to explore.</u>***

The more you write, the harder it gets because you must keep surpassing yourself.

43.

***Possible Version***

I would create short videos about disappearing traditions and share them on social media to attract young people. Also, I would organize community workshops where elderly residents teach traditional crafts to children, keeping the skills alive through hands-on experience.　(39w)

第二节（20 分）

***Possible Version***

*Dear Jim,*

Knowing that you are interested in the “Cyber Security” themed activity our school held last week, I’m writing to share the details.

The event consisted of several engaging parts. First, we attended a lecture given by a cybersecurity expert, who explained common online risks such as fake news and identity theft, with real-life cases. We also joined a workshop where we practiced setting strong passwords and identifying unsafe links. Additionally, there was a poster-making competition, through which we creatively spread safety tips among peers.

This activity benefited me a lot. I have learnt that protecting personal information is as important as protecting ourselves. Most importantly, it has made me more aware of how to protect my personal data and stay safe in the digital world.

I hope you find my experience interesting. Looking forward to your reply.

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*