2026 北京顺义高三二模

英　　语

2026.5

本试卷共 9 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，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。

It was a very depressing day. I was exhausted from lack of sleep, but the true ___1___ was emotional: I felt completely broken inside, with no idea what my future held.

I had been studying medicine abroad, dreaming of becoming a doctor there, yet my financial situation forced me to make the ___2___ decision to return to my hometown—Sri Lanka, leaving behind my dream.

On my departure morning, I took a regular bus to the capital city due to limited finances. The journey was slow, and heavy traffic delayed me. By the time I reached the city, I could barely breathe from ___3___.

I rushed to catch the underground to the airport. Everything felt heavy: the noise, the crowds, the weight of my bags, even the air seemed to ___4___ against me. When I arrived at the airport, my nightmare (噩梦) ___5___. The flight gate was shut. It was the last day of my visa, and the staff said I needed to pay $100 for another flight, a huge amount for me. I broke down and cried ___6___ in front of the counter.

Suddenly, I heard a strange, deep voice. “Don’t cry.” Turning around, I saw a man stepping forward. He ___7___ the money, helped me with the papers and even looked out for me right up until I boarded another flight.

Before we ___8___, I took his address. After returning home, I sent him a thank-you card. He never replied, but I still remember him with ___9___.

Now, wherever I can, I help others, passing on that same miracle of ___10___ I received in my greatest need and keeping the flame alive.

1. A. weight　　B. shame　　C. doubt　　D. distance

2. A. wise　　B. correct　　C. tough　　D. random

3. A. boredom　　B. anger　　C. loneliness　　D. worry

4. A. race	B. press	C. brush	D. lean
5. A. returned	B. faded	C. ended	D. deepened
6. A. silently	B. constantly	C. uncontrollably	D. unreasonably
7. A. handed over	B. paid back	C. gave away	D. picked up
8. A. reacted	B. parted	C. arrived	D. settled
9. A. curiosity	B. apology	C. respect	D. regret
10. A. praise	B. understanding	C. encouragement	D. warmth

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

A tech company created a screen-free smartphone that allows kids ___11___ (chat) with loved ones without the distractions (干扰) of a touchscreen. It only works when ___12___ (pair) with a parent's mobile app, which ensures that strangers can't contact the child through the device. Parents can also track their child's location and check the device's battery level from their end. The company's newest version is expected to be ___13___ (wide) available soon.

B

Mollie Ray, a comic artist and author, devotes herself to championing young comic creators. She wants to reach young people ___14___ might not otherwise have access to the arts and give them a voice through comics. For Mollie, comics ___15___(consider) a beautiful art form, ___16___ (encourage) people to read for pleasure—that's why they deserve to be taken seriously. Her advice to young people is to keep practicing and put time into ___17___ makes them happy.

C

The colour "ultrablack" ~~(超黑)~~ is inspired by the feathers (羽毛) of the riflebird ~~(风鸟)~~. Originally used on ___18___ (instrument) such as telescopes and cameras, it has now become the centrepiece of a dress. Scientists describe it ___19___ "the darkest fabric ever made". The team said they ___20___ (develop) the ultrablack in a laboratory, before making it into a dye (染料) to colour cloth. Ultrablack is so dark that looking at the fabric is like looking into a black hole.

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

Residents in a care home in England have been knitting (编织) tiny sweaters to help penguins rescued from oil spills (when oil leaks into the sea from ships).

Penguins in danger

Penguins produce a special liquid that makes their feathers waterproof. They smooth it over their feathers with their beaks (喙), keeping them dry and warm in the water. However, when oil sticks to their feathers ~~(羽毛)~~, it ruins their waterproofing. This leaves the birds cold and unable to swim or hunt for food. Worse still, they may take in the oil, which can make them sick and can even kill them.

Grannies to the rescue

To clean them up, rescuers wash oiled birds several times with dishwashing liquid. However, when the penguins arrive they are often too weak for this to happen straight away—they have to build up enough energy to be washed. The rescuers put special sweaters onto the birds. The pullovers keep the penguins warm and stop them from using their beaks to clean feathers, so they don't get sick from taking in oil.

Knitting for nature

People from around the world have been knitting sweaters for penguins for over 20 years. In 2001, 438 penguins in Australia were affected by an oil spill, and 96% of them were saved thanks to the knitted sweaters. The Penguin Foundation charity hopes more and more people can contribute their knitting skills to provide life-saving sweaters for little penguins.

Become a knitting hero

Do you have a talented family member who loves knitting, or do you know how to knit yourself? Why not make a sweater to send to the Penguin Foundation? The sweaters need to be 100% wool, because pure wool is perfect for keeping penguins warm, while also being breathable. For more information and the knitting pattern, please click here.

21. If oil sticks to their feathers, penguins will _____.

A. become cold and wet

B. die from extreme fear

C. produce a special liquid

D. stay far away from water

22. What are the sweaters used to do?

A. Stop penguins from using beaks.

B. Protect penguins from being oiled.

C. Prevent penguins from being washed.

D. Help penguins recover from weakness.

23. Which is a requirement for becoming a knitting hero?

A. Creating a knitting pattern.

B. Donating to the Foundation.

C. Knitting a pure wool sweater.

D. Learning knitting skills online.

B

When a player on the opposing team makes a terrible mistake on a big play, the reaction for many sports fans is joy: our team is going to win!

But not every sports fan.

In a crucial rugby game, with only 90 seconds left, the Eagles scored a touchdown, narrowing the gap with the Wolves to 27-25. They needed another two points to tie the game, which was vital for both teams.

Then the ball was passed to Mark, an Eagles player at the goal line. He caught it… and dropped it—he seemed to slip on the snowy field. The whole season did come down to that play. And the Eagles blew it and lost the game. Their season was over.

But at least some Wolves fans felt sympathy, even when they celebrated their victory.

Mark has diabetes (糖尿病), and two Wolves fans set out to raise money for a charity supporting diabetes research that he has supported. Their language sounds just a little different from the sharp words some football fans like to use when discussing the game. “We just want to spread love; that’s really what we want to do,” they said.

They ran a social media account and decided to start a charitable drive. “To be honest, we want our team to win. But we want to bring both bases together and say, ‘Hey, this is more than a game!’ We’ve got complete respect for Mark even though he was playing against us,” they said.

Their effort has raised over $146,000 from more than 4,000 donations. At first, donations were mostly from Wolves fans, but as word spread, fans of the Eagles and other rugby teams joined in.

Mark was disappointed about the game result but deeply touched. “I’ve seen heartfelt love and encouragement,” he said.

The two fans said they remained supportive to the Wolves. But going forward, they added, “We’re definitely going to have a soft spot for the Eagles.”

24. The Eagles lost the game because _____.

A. Mark made a costly mistake

B. Mark got injured on the field

C. the opposing team narrowed the gap

D. the opposing team outperformed them

25. What did the two Wolves fans do after the game?

A. They encouraged Mark to face the illness bravely.

B. They prevented sharp words from spreading.

C. They collected money for diabetes research.

D. They established a charity organization.

26. Which would best describe the two Wolves fans?

A. Generous but cautious.　　B. Friendly and reserved.

C. Ambitious but modest.　　D. Loyal and caring.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Health outweighs wealth.

B. Humanity outshines glory.

C. Kindness leads to success.

D. The weakest goes to the wall.

C

Large language models (LLMs) are beginning to create a strangely similar experience in thought. You enter a prompt (提示词) that reflects only part of what you mean. The idea may be unclear or incomplete, yet moments later, the LLM returns a paragraph that sharpens your thinking and even lands on an expression that feels surprisingly right: “That’s exactly what I was thinking.”

Human thinking typically follows a narrative arc (弧线). Scientists describe the moment when a confusing pattern finally resolves. Writers speak about the satisfaction of finding the right sentence after long revision. Philosophers recall the insight that arrives when a difficult argument settles into place. These moments share a common structure: an unfinished idea moves toward cognitive (认知的) insight. The eventual sense of completion—the aha moment—carries an emotional reward because it follows the effort of thinking.

LLMs can reproduce the final moment of that arc with remarkable speed. A prompt that begins as a loose question may return as a polished explanation. The response carries the language of insight, even when the process that normally produces insight never occurred.

But there is a cost to this speed. The experience of cognition itself begins to shift: LLMs approach questions very differently from humans. Where a person may encounter uncertainty or wonder whether an answer exists at all, LLMs encounter something else entirely: an incomplete pattern waiting to be filled.

When a finished explanation appears with the click of a button, the mind encounters the endpoint of reasoning before it has traveled the path that normally leads there. And when this result feels persuasive, the brain experiences the moment as recognition rather than construction. The sentence

LLMs produce seems to capture what we meant to say, and the idea it expresses falls into place with a sense of familiarity. Over time, the distinction between generating a thought and adopting one may become harder to notice.

Keep in mind that none of this requires AI to possess understanding or consciousness. The effect arises from language alone. LLMs produce language that carries the structure of thought, and once that signal appears, the brain quickly fills in the rest. The system behaves less like a companion and more like a mirror, reflecting pieces of our thinking and returning them in expanded form.

This is where the deeper and more consequential question begins. For the first time in history, people are interacting with a system that can routinely supply fully expressed ideas in response to incomplete ones. AI doesn't read our thoughts; it completes patterns in language. Yet when the completion feels natural enough, the mind may experience the result as its own thinking. This moment, borrowed if not stolen from humans, may change how thinking feels.

28. What can we learn about LLMs from this passage?

A. They experience the process of producing insight.

B. They generate thoughts through cognitive processes.

C. They carry an emotional reward through thinking hard.

D. They settle questions by completing patterns in language.

29. What is the cost of AI-assisted thinking?

A. Our thoughts may be controlled.

B. Our thoughts may be misunderstood.

C. Our thinking pattern will be changed.

D. Our thinking pattern will be disordered.

30. What is the author's attitude towards AI-assisted thinking?

A. Disappointed. B. Worried. C. Confused. D. Opposed.

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

A. How AI Enhances the Habits of Thought

B. How AI Clouds the Direction of Thought

C. How AI Builds Up the Process of Thought

D. How AI Cuts Short the Journey of Thought

D

There's a relatively new word doing the rounds in sustainability research: defossilization. Beyond expert circles, it isn't necessarily obvious that eliminating fossil (化石) fuels does not mean phasing out carbon.

Defossilization means finding sustainable ways to make carbon-based chemicals. This carbon cannot come from the usual sources, such as coal, natural gas and oil. Alternative sources of carbon include the atmosphere and plants, as well as carbon in existing biological or industrial waste, such as used plastics or agricultural waste. In some cases, these chemicals will eventually return CO_2 to the atmosphere through burning or biodegradation. In principle, this will occur as part of a circular process, rather than one that has added greenhouse gases.

The extraction (提取) of carbon from tough plant matter in crop waste is an alternative with potential that remains mostly unused. One major advantage is the fact that it can be produced without the use of extra land. But it is expensive to extract, and production timelines are long, both of which prevent its large-scale application.

Other potential sources of waste carbon include city and industrial waste, with used plastic among this. Current recycling methods break waste plastics into small pieces through melting, and then form small balls that can be used to make new products. For higher recycling rates to be achieved, chemical recycling methods will need to be further developed and scaled up.

CO_2 captured from the air offers one of the largest potential channels for defossilization. The global chemicals industry could obtain one-third of its carbon needs from this source by 2050. Although the atmosphere holds nearly 900 billion tons of carbon (almost twice the amount in vegetation), estimates of CO_2's future contribution vary widely. Some say CO_2 will become the main material for chemicals, whereas others say its contribution will be insignificant.

To make useful carbon-based molecules (分子), CO_2 must first be transformed into other molecules. This requires a considerable amount of renewable energy because CO_2 is highly stable. Capturing atmospheric CO_2 is difficult and expensive, so some countries have not prioritized the technology—but this must change and needs a renewed focus on defossilization.

32. What does the phrase "phasing out" underlined in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

A. Making use of.　　B. Getting rid of.

C. Running out of.　　D. Taking the place of.

33. Which of the following is a way to achieve defossilization?

A. Expanding farmland for carbon extraction.

B. Producing carbon with traditional methods.

C. Processing plastic waste to capture carbon.

D. Extracting carbon by transforming carbon molecules.

34. What is the main purpose of this passage?

A. To make an appeal. B. To offer a comparison.

C. To challenge a concept. D. To present a phenomenon.

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。

A couple years ago, I was at the eye doctor with my six-year-old daughter. The doctor asked me more than once, “Why has she been frowning (皱眉) all the time?” I can’t know how much my child’s being a girl shaped his thoughts about her emotional state. But I know that people start expecting girls to show positive expressions early.

Researchers analyzed 16,000 yearbook photographs of students from kindergarten to college. Children showed no significant difference in smiling until age eight or nine. ___35___ The difference peaked by age 14 and continued into adulthood.

We may see such results because as children grow older, they become more aware of societal expectations related to gender roles. ___36___ People may also internalize gender roles portrayed in film and media, where smiling is seen as more common for women and seriousness for men.

In a study, teachers reported that girls were viewed as “peaceful” and “calm” (positive but passive emotions), whereas boys showed more “curiosity” and “anger” (expressive and agentic emotions). 37___ This is a misconception. No scientific studies have shown that self-control mechanisms are more developed in girls than they are in boys.

Very early on, children learn to manage their emotions in line with societal norms they pick up from their peers and caregivers. Emotional expectations and the offhand comments that children internalize over time harm all kids. ___38___

Teaching children to manage their emotions is not wrong. But it is important not to expect children to all follow the same pattern. We need to talk with our children about bodily autonomy (自主权). We should also talk about emotional autonomy and how they can better understand their feelings. ___39___ What matters is how they deal with these feelings.

A. Smiling girls are considered more pleasant and friendly.

B. Children ought to know that it is okay to feel sad, upset and angry.

C. These expectations could come from teachers, parents or peer groups.

D. They can also have lasting negative effects on children’s sense of self.

E. Then the gap started to widen with girls smiling much more than boys.

F. It is widely believed that girls are better than boys managing their emotions.

G. Parents might encourage emotional expression in girls but discourage it in boys.

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。

From the earliest cave paintings to our ancestors' oral storytelling traditions, we've always found ways to communicate our experiences to others. Social media has intensified this urge to extraordinary levels.

In the pre-digital age, privacy was a default (默认) state. Sharing information required effort. Now, privacy requires effort. We have to actively choose not to share, to resist the urge to post, to keep our thoughts and experiences to ourselves.

This switch has significant implications. When sharing is the default, we share without thinking, flooding our networks with a constant stream of information. Some of it is harmless, but much of it is deeply personal. Relationships are ended because of misinterpreted posts. Reputations are damaged by ill-considered updates. A lot of folks have fallen victim to their own oversharing.

And the risks aren't just external (外部的). When we're always performing our experiences for public consumption, we're losing touch with our selves. We don't value experiences for their inner worth—we value them only for their shareability. We judge our lives by how they look to others, not by how they feel to us.

The answer to all of this is simpler than you think: start a journal. In the oversharing era, journaling itself becomes a vital act of privacy, an intentional choice to keep our thoughts and experiences to ourselves. It provides a different kind of satisfaction. There's no immediate feedback, no external validation. Instead, the reward comes from the act of writing itself, from the insight we gain through self-reflection.

In a society that increasingly values visibility over privacy, journaling is a restoration of something precious: the right to our own thoughts, our own experiences, our own inner lives.

40. What intensifies people's urge to share information?

41. Why does privacy require effort now?

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

- ***Journaling provides us with satisfaction because we can get immediate approval from others.***

43. Besides journaling, how can you avoid oversharing on social media? (***In about 40 words***)

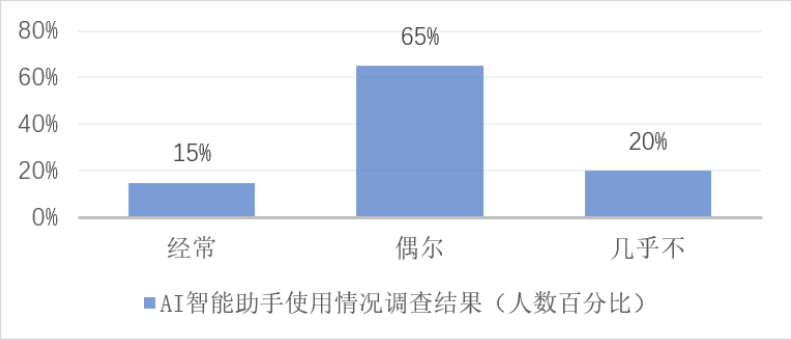
你所在的项目小组最近进行了一项关于你校高三学生使用 AI 智能助手（如 DeepSeek）情况的调查（见下图），你的外国好友 Jim 对此很感兴趣。

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你所在的项目小组最近进行了一项关于你校高三学生使用AI智能助手（如 DeepSeek）情况的调查（见下图）。你的外国好友Jim对此很感兴趣。请你用英文给他回复，内容包括：

1. 调查结果描述；

2. 你的使用情况及理由。



提示词： AI 智能助手 AI assistant

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）

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

第二节 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

11.to chat 12. paired 13. widely 14. who/that 15. are considered

16. encouraging 17. what 18.instruments 19. as 20. had developed/developed **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.D 23.C 24.A 25.C 26.D 27.B 28.D 29.C 30.B

31.D 32.B 33.C 34. A

第二节(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

35.E 36.C 37.F 38.D 39.B

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. Social media.

41. Because (sharing has become a default state and) we have to actively choose not to share, to resist the urge to post, to keep our thoughts and experiences to ourselves.

42.

- ***Journaling provides us with satisfaction <u>because we can get immediate approval from others.</u>***

Because we can get the reward from the act of writing itself, from the clarity and insight we gain through self-reflection.

43. Instead of posting personal feelings online, I would share them in face-to-face conversations with trusted friends or family, which strengthens our real-life bond and lowers the risk of oversharing. More importantly, it creates a safe space for more honest and supportive communication. (42)

第二节（20 分）

Dear Jim,

I’m glad to know you’re interested in our survey on the use of AI assistants among senior three students. Here’s what we found.

According to the chart, 15% of the students frequently use AI assistants like DeepSeek, while 65% use them occasionally, and 20% hardly ever use them.

As for me, I belong to the occasional users. I turn to AI when I need help with difficult concepts or to check my writing. It saves time and offers new ideas, but I try not to over-rely on it. After all, independent thinking still matters most in learning.

Hope this is helpful. Looking forward to hearing what you think.

Yours,

Li Hua (113)