2018 北京东城高三一模

英　　语

2018.4

本试卷共 120 分。考试时长 100 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，45 分）

第一节　单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例：It's so nice to hear from her again. _____, we last met more than thirty years ago.

A．What's more　　B．That's to say

C．In other words　　D．Believe it or not

答案是 D。

1. Scientists are building a powerful instrument, which _____ them see deep into space.

A. has helped　　B. will help　　C. helped　　D. would helped

2. Large groups that want to visit the museum have to get permission _____ they visit.

A. unless　　B. where　　C. as　　D. before

3. Since 18th January, 2018, some airlines in China _____ mobile phone use on their aircrafts.

A. allow　　B. allowed　　C. have allowed　　D. had allowed

4. The dictionary has 100 new words _____ into its latest edition.

A. add　　B. adding　　C. added　　D. being added

5. Moving abroad means entering a culture _____ the customs and the language are different.

A. where　　B. when　　C. which　　D. whose

6. —Could you tell me _____ the train from New York will be arriving on time?

—Yes, sir. It should be arriving in 10 minutes.

A. when　　B. how　　C. why　　D. if

7. The snowstorm _____ several days before it hit the northern areas.

A. would predict　　B. had predicted　　C. would be predicted　　D. had been predicted

8. I _____ not have her new telephone number; let me check.

A. may　　B. must　　C. shall　　D. need

9. Once Jason becomes interested in some topic, he can't help thinking about it _____ he goes.

A. however　　B. wherever　　C. whenever　　D. whomever

10. The book _____ next year is supposed to be a best-seller.

A. publishing　　B. being published　　C. to be published　　D. to have published

11. The trouble is _____ we can reach the conference center within twenty minutes in the rush hour.

A. what　　B. how　　C. when　　D. why

12. Mike hasn't appeared for two weeks, _____ his friends are wondering what has happened to him.

A. so　　B. but　　C. or　　D. for

13. Electric cars produce about 80 percent less pollution than cars _____ gas-powered motors.

A. from B. by C. for D. with

14. _____ that he had fallen behind, Peter started to quicken his pace.

A. Realized B. To realize

C. Having realized D. Having been realized

15. Can you imagine what the modern world _____ like without smartphones?

A. were B. would be C. had been D. would have been

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 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。

My brother Gene was four years older than me. By the time I turned four, I was upset that he could read but I couldn't. I burned with __16__ to read a book like my brother. I begged: "Teach me to read, Mom! Please, please?!" Finally, Mom set aside time after lunch __17__ reading lessons, and soon after my fifth birthday, I was reading.

I longed for my father, who was a great storyteller, to read me the books that I couldn't yet read on my own. But my father worked three jobs to feed the family. He didn't have the time or __18__ in the evening to read to me. __19__, every Sunday morning, my brother and I lay next to him in bed, waiting for him to tell stories about his __20__. I can still hear my father's voice __21__ the cold winters on the family farm in Poland. His family didn't have enough money to burn wood in the fireplace all night. He told us that he always volunteered to help with __22__. I can smell the soup made by my grandma and __23__ my father cutting onions, carrots and tomatoes for salad, and when no one was looking, putting a piece into his mouth. "I was always __24__," he explained. Hearing my father's stories __25__ me closer to the books and the stories they held.

One Saturday afternoon when I was seven, we walked two blocks to the small __26__ in our neighborhood, and my dad filled out forms for a card. That Saturday __27__ my life: I met Mrs. Schwartz, the librarian, and my dad said, "You're __28__ enough to walk to the library yourself." And so I did—almost every afternoon.

In my mind, Mrs. Schwartz was "the keeper of books and the guardian of stories." Some days she read aloud to a small group of us __29__. Most of time, Mrs. Schwartz let me __30__ myself with books I pulled from the shelves and look through them to see which ones I'd __31__ out. I remember that sometimes she'd __32__ a book and tell me a part of the story. But she always let me choose. Books became my __33__ who were my comfort when I felt lonely.

Yes, reading changed me. It gave me the __34__ to study hard so I could become a teacher, and share my __35__ of reading with my students. And inside my head, I can still hear the voices of my mother, father, and Mrs. Schwartz, which are with me every time I open the first page of a new book. 428

16. A. anger B. worry C. desire D. interest

17. A. for B. before C. in D. until

18. A. ability B. ambition C. courage D. energy

19. A. Still B. Then C. Therefore D. Finally

20. A. workplace B. childhood C. farmland D. neighborhood

21. A. explaining B. describing C. introducing D. interpreting

22. A. living B. reading C. farming D. cooking

23. A. catch B. discover C. notice D. picture

24. A. busy B. poor C. hungry D. tired

25. A. laid B. drew C. taught D. left

26. A. library B. bookstore C. office D. club

27. A. saved B. changed C. tested D. controlled

28. A. near B. ready C. old D. free

29. A. graduates	B. regulars	C. candidates	D. communicators
30. A. surround	B. familiarize	C. examine	D. reward
31. A. find	B. lend	C. check	D. sign
32. A. write	B. recommend	C. study	D. reserve
33. A. teachers	B. assistants	C. listeners	D. companions
34. A. drive	B. dream	C. order	D. chance
35. A. lesson	B. time	C. love	D. plan

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

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

Dear Sir,

There is a plan to build a new supermarket on the edge of the Whitefields housing estate（住宅区）, on the land where the local library now is. I live at Whitefields, and I would like to express my concern about this plan. It is not that I am completely against the idea of building a supermarket—I just think that as a community（社区） we need to weigh up the advantages and disadvantages before committing ourselves.

It is clear that the library is under-used and in poor condition. It is also clear that there are very few shops near here and a supermarket would be a good thing to have. But the people who want to build the supermarket seem to think that no one wants the library any more, and that it isn't a must because of the Internet and so on. Is this necessarily true, especially for elderly people? What about young people who don't have the Internet at home and need to go to the library to do their homework? Where can they study if they have to share a room with a younger brother or sister?

On the other hand, there is an argument that a new supermarket would not only bring more choice of shopping and more convenience for local people, but it would also bring some much-needed jobs for younger people in the town—and this is a good point. What we need to do is consider the effect a supermarket will have on our quality of life. Certainly local people, including me, will find shopping a lot easier and more convenient. But there will also be extra traffic. In a few years from now, the roads in and around will be full of cars in the daytime and delivery lorries at night, and not only that—we will have got used to **it**, too. Are more jobs and more convenience worth such an influence on our daily lives? Perhaps, but this is what we have to ask ourselves.

I believe that all the people of Whitefields, and the authority, need to discuss this question in an open-minded way—and I hope that by the time a decision is taken, we will have had a full and fair discussion of the issues involved, and that the local authority will have really listened to everyone's view. Is that too much to ask?

Yours faithfully,

Tom Watkins

36. The supporters of the supermarket probably think _____.

A. the library is no longer needed

B. the library is too poor to be rebuilt

C. the supermarket brings down goods price

D. supermarket increases local workers' income

37. What does the underlined “it” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Shopping convenience. B. Job opportunity. C. Life quality. D. Traffic condition.

38. What is the author’s attitude toward the plan?

A. Approving. B. Neutral. C. Sceptical. D. Confident.

39. Why is the letter written?

A. To promote effective public reading.

B. To call for concern over an urban project.

C. To discuss ways of improving life quality.

D. To express dissatisfaction with public equipment.

B

Most kids love breaks, but for Hannah Kristan, a break was her least favorite part of the school day. “I never got to do anything except sit there,” she recalls.

Hannah was born with a disease that kept the bones in her back from forming properly. She uses a wheelchair. Sadly, for kids like her, most playground equipment is off limits. In fact, Hannah is one of 5 million kids in the United States who cannot use traditional playground equipment because of some type of disability.

Then Hannah heard about Boundless Playgrounds—playgrounds without limits for children with disabilities. The wonderful group behind Boundless Playgrounds helps communities create special playgrounds for children of all abilities. There are swings and sandboxes specially designed for kids with physical disabilities. Kids with vision problems can enjoy the movement of swings and also use musical activities such as chime walls. Since her hometown in Connecticut had nothing like it, Hannah helped raise money for this new kind of playground.

The inspiration for Boundless Playgrounds was a playground created by Amy Jaffe Barzach. It is named Jonathan’s Dream in honor of her son. Jonathan’s Dream and many Boundless Playgrounds around the country have a glider swing that can be used by kids who use wheelchairs and their friends. The glider swing at Jonathan’s Dream was designed by Matthew Cavedon, who wasn’t even 10 years old at the time. Matthew was motivated because he used a wheelchair himself and wanted to be able to have fun at playgrounds with other kids, regardless of their physical abilities or disabilities.

The basic idea behind Boundless Playground is that play is both part of the joy of childhood and an important way for children to learn about the world. Kids who are kept away from playgrounds are denied this enjoyment as well as the learning. Far from being a place of happy excitement, traditional playgrounds are often places of separation and loneliness for those who can’t join in the fun.

Contrary to some strict ideas about what a playground for children with special needs should be like, a Boundless Playground is every bit as colorful and challenging as a traditional playground. That’s why it is inviting and fun for all children. And for Hanna, Matthew, and other kids like them, a playground like this is also a dream that comes true.

40. What did Hannah Kristan do?

A. She designed Boundless Playground.

B. She invented a swing for the disabled.

C. She collected money for the playground.

D. She donated equipment to her hometown.

41. We can learn from the passage that Boundless Playgrounds _____.

A. provide training instructions for the disabled

B. borrowed the idea from Jonathan’s Dream

C. were invented by Amy Jaffe Barzach

D. are financed by communities

42. What is Hanna and Matthew's dream?

A. To overcome their disabilities.

B. To receive special physical training.

C. To get equal chances of playing and learning.

D. To acquire understanding from their fellow students.

C

You can't walk into the office without Rihanna's voice singing "work work work work work work" in your head. And that one line from Lady Gaga's "*Bad Romance*" still makes you want to scream. These are commonly known as earworm songs—those sticky tunes that continue to play in your head. A recent study finds that more than 90% of adults report hearing earworm songs on a weekly basis.

Fortunately, most people report earworm songs as pleasant. But others find them annoying or even maddening. "Some people are troubled by them to the point that it disturbs life," says Elizabeth Hellmuth Margulis, a professor at the University of Arkansas who has studied earworm songs.

Margulis says earworm songs tend to have some predictable characteristics. For one thing, they tend to be small parts of a song—not the whole track. And "the songs you've heard recently also have the most possibility to get stuck in your memory," she says.

But sometimes something strange and unpredictable can also start a track playing in your head. "Once I was at the doctor's office and saw a poster of a man who I thought looked like Gaston—a character from *Beauty and the Beast*," Margulis recalls. A couple minutes passed, and she realized she couldn't get "*Be Our Guest*", the song in the movie, out of her head, even though she hadn't thought of the tune in years. In that instance, she was able to identify her earworm's **trigger**: the Gaston-looking man in the poster. "But the connections can be really unclear," she says.

Margulis points out that, in all of human history, recorded music is a very new phenomenon. She says some have inferred that earworm songs are also new—the unintended consequence of being able to hear the same song played everywhere in the same way over and over again. So far, the convincing explanation for why human beings experience earworm songs remains a mystery. But there are some well-established ways to cast off the earworm songs.

"Finding a mentally demanding task and putting your mind on it usually shifts attention away from internal music. People tend to get earworms when performing tasks that don't require their full attention—stuff like doing the dishes," Margulis says.

Chewing gum can also help. When a song is stuck in our heads, it's almost like we're singing along with it. If you make your mouth do something else—chewing gum, eating a meal or talking with a friend—that can kick out the earworm.

You could also face your enemy. By listening to the full track that includes the passage stuck in your head, you may find "closure" and relief.

43. Which of the following is most likely to be an earworm song?

A. A song made up of simple words.

B. A song heard frequently these days.

C. A song sung by a most famous singer.

D. A song learned during one's childhood.

44. What does the underlined word "trigger" in Paragraph 4 mean?

A. Type. B. Tune. C. Cause. D. Characteristic.

45. We can infer that earworm songs may _____.

A. result from modern technology

B. be experienced over meals

C. help regain lost memories

D. hurt one’s hearing

46. What is mainly talked about in the last three paragraphs?

A. Why we hear earworm songs.

B. Where to find earworm songs.

C. When we hear earworm songs.

D. How to get over earworm songs.

D

The cruise（邮轮） tourism is the fastest growing industry in the travel industry. With rapid growth in the number of passengers, the number of cruise ships at sea, and the increased variety of destinations, the fast growth in the industry follows with increasing influences on the environment.

Like many travel industries, the negative influences on the environment seem to outweigh the positive ones. Even though the cruise industry is relatively small compared to the airline industry, cruise ships and their passengers generate more waste and pollutant emissions（排放物） while travelling and docked in port. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a one-week voyage generates more than 50 tons of garbage, and during that same week 3.78 million litres of waste water is produced. That is water which is harmful to the ocean life and cannot be poured back into the ocean without being treated. These numbers are multiplied by more than 200 cruise ships sailing the world 365 days a year.

Due to pollution, coral reefs（珊瑚礁） are taking a significant damage. There are 109 countries with coral reefs. In 90 of them, reefs are being damaged by cruise ships. It is said 70% of cruise destinations are in the spots with the existence of a wide variety of sea plants and animal species.

However, it is not the amount of pollution generated by cruise ships that is most concerned, but rather, the way cruise ships deal with their waste. The way cruise ships get rid of waste is highly unregulated. Waste can be poured a few short miles off shore, which is later brought back to shore due to ocean currents. In most cases, there was no monitoring or administration from local authorities if cruise ships violated the pollution standards. The cruise industry continues to promote itself as environmentally friendly; the truth is, there are many examples of cruise ships breaking the law.

Processing waste onboard is not impossible for cruise industries. Since the increased harmful effects on the environment have come to light, some cruise industries have done their part and as technology increases, their ability to become more eco-friendly has become the most important.

Holland American Line has invested $1.5 million into a program called Seawater Scrubber Pilot. This program looks for opportunities to reduce engine emission on its ships. The Sea Water Scrubber system uses the natural chemistry of seawater to remove all harmful materials in the seawater before it is poured overboard. Even though it is only a small step, it makes a big difference.

The environmental impact of the cruise industry on the destination has negative effects. However, with effort made, there is still hope that these effects can be limited, or as we wish, reduced.

47. What adds to cruise ships’ pollution?

A. Lack of proper regulations.

B. Growing size of cruise ships.

C. Service system on cruise ships.

D. Useless water-treating program.

48. Why did the author mention Holland American Line?

A. To stress environmental protection matters.

B. To evaluate the effects of natural chemistry.

C. To introduce the Sea Water Scrubber system.

D. To prove some anti-pollution measure works.

49. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Influences of cruise tourism.　　B. Problems in tourist industry.

C. Consequence of ocean pollution.　　D. Administration of cruise emissions.

50. How is the passage developed?

A. By analyzing cause and effect.

B. By discussing problems and solutions.

C. By comparing benefits and disadvantages.

D. By presenting similarities and differences.

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。

Where did your family eat dinner last night? In the car on the way to sport? At McDonald's? Or at the dinner table? A survey taken a few years ago found that 28% families ate dinner together at home seven nights a week. Another quarter said they ate together three or fewer nights a week.

Once upon a time the situation was different. ___51___ Plates, forks and spoons would be laid out. As dinner time approached, an increasing number of hungry mouths would begin to appear with the question, "What's for dinner"?

___52___The data seems to point to two main issues: overworked parents and overscheduled children. When mum or dad do get home in the evening, they are soon in the car again to send the children to soccer, music, tutoring, and a host of other events.

This nightly ceremony around the dinner table is both vital and fruitful; it is what keeps a family together. Sure, the conversation is not always significant and children argue. And sometimes the deepest and most meaningful times in a family are not at the table at all. ___53___ The dinner table is the place where a family builds an identity. Stories are passed down, jokes are exchanged and the wider world is examined through the lens（镜头） of a family's values. Children pick up vocabulary and a sense of how conversation is structured. ___54___ Dinner time is "family time". Coming back daily to the same place helps gain familiarity.

The significance of dinner time is more than above. Studies show that the more families eat together, the less likely the children are to smoke, drink, get depressed, and develop eating disorders, and the more likely they are to do well in school and learn how to socialize. One professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey stated, "A meal is about civilizing children. ___55___"

So start by planning some stay at home family dinners together. Just family talk.

A. It's a time to teach them to be a member of their culture.

B. Each night the dining table would be set with a simple cloth.

C. Why not cut back on a few activities and have dinner with your family?

D. What accounts for this decline in families eating together today though?

E. They also learn good table manners, something that will benefit them for life.

F. It was important for children and parents to sit down together and get to know each other.

G. However, there is still something unique about the time a family spends around the dinner table.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

你的英国朋友 Jim 最近开始学习中文，感觉有些难，来信希望你能给他一些建议。请你给他回信，内容包括：

1. 中文难学的原因；

2. 你的建议及理由；

3. 你的祝愿。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50。

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

第二节（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三（1）班学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，记录你参加学校“丝绸之路知识竞赛”的全过程。

注意： 词数不少于 60。



_____

_____

（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，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1．B	2．D	3．C	4．C	5．A
6．D	7．D	8．A	9．B	10．C
11．B	12．A	13．D	14．C	15．B

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

16． C	17． A	18． D	19． A	20． B
21．B	22．D	23．D	24．C	25．B
26．A	27．B	28．C	29．B	30．A
31．C	32．B	33．D	34．A	35．C

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

36．A	37．D	38．C	39．B	40．C
41．B	42．C	43．B	44．C	45．A
46．D	47．A	48．D	49．A	50．B

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51．B	52．D	53．G	54．E	55．A

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

一、评分原则：

1．本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。

2．评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3．评分时应考虑：内容是否充实，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。

4．拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

5．词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 **（13 分～15 分）**	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ·内容完整，条理清楚； ·交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求；体现出较强的语言运用能力。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 **（9 分～12 分）**	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 ·内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求； ·所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求； ·语法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 **（4 分～8 分）**	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 ·内容不完整； ·所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档 **（1 分～3 分）**	未完成试题规定的任务。 ·写了少量相关信息； ·语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Dear Jim,

It's great to know that you have begun to learn Chinese! You say you find Chinese difficult to learn. I quite understand your problem.

Different from your language, most Chinese characters are from images. For English, most of time, you'll know how to pronounce a word when you see it. But it is impossible in Chinese. In addition, Chinese grammar is totally different from English grammar. That definitely brings you more trouble.

However, any learning takes time. Don't worry. I suggest you start with Pinyin, which will help you know how to read Chinese characters. Besides, listening to Chinese songs or watching Chinese movies will also help. The more you are exposed to the language, the more familiar you will get with it.

I wish you every success in learning the language! If you have any further questions, feel free to ask. Good luck!

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（20 分）

一、评分原则：

1．本题总分为 20 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2．评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3．评分时应考虑：内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。

4．拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

5．词数少于 60，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、内容要点：

1．看到通知　　2．参加初赛　　3．参加决赛　　4．获奖受访

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 **（18 分～20 分）**	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了所有内容要点； ·运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇； ·语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力； ·有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 **（15 分～17 分）**	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了所有内容要点； ·运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求； ·语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致； ·使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 **（12 分～14 分）**	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 ·覆盖了内容要点； ·运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求； ·语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 **（6 分～11 分）**	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 ·漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容； ·所用句式和词汇有限； ·语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第五档 **（1 分～5 分）**	未完成试题规定的任务。 ·明显遗漏主要内容； ·句式单调、词汇贫乏； ·语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

四、One possible version

This week, I took part in the knowledge competition on the Silk Road held in our school, which brought me a great sense of achievement.

On Monday, a poster which announced the competition attracted my attention. I immediately decided to sign up for it because I am always interested in history.

A few days later, I took part in the first round of the competition, a written test. Though there were many candidates, I succeeded in entering the final with another student from my class.

The final was held this morning. It was a competition among the four classes of the grade. On the stage in the hall, my classmate and I answered most of the questions accurately. Finally, we won out! We were so happy because we brought honor to our class.

When interviewed by the school TV station after the award ceremony, I expressed my excitement and the pride in our splendid culture. The competition broadened my knowledge on the Silk Road and encouraged me to learn more about our own culture in the future.