2018 北京大兴高三一模

英　　语

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．

1．－－－How much influence will your high school have on the rest of your life？

－－－It _____ be quite a lot， or perhaps only a little．（　　）

A．might　　B．must　　C．should　　D．can

2．－－－Mary， please put on the mask when you go out _____ you may have the flu．

－－－Yes， mom． You're right．（　　）

A．and　　B．or　　C．so　　D．but

3．_____make the film so popular is the excellent performance of the actors．（　　）

A．How　　B．Whose　　C．Which　　D．What

4．－－－We went to Summer Place for jogging last Saturday．

－－－Great! I wish I _____ with you in the trip．（　　）

A．have come　　B．would come　　C．had come　　D．come

5．The stadium which _____ will be open to citizens next year． The work is almost finished．（　　）

A．is being repaired　　B．is repairing

C．has repaired　　D．has been repaired

6．People choose group buying for low－price products，sometime _____ ones with poor quality．（　　）

A．get　　B．got　　C．to get　　D．getting

7．Turn off your cell phone or turn it to silence _____ the speaker is disturbed．（　　）

A．so that　　B．as long as　　C．in case　　D．now that

8．The Lantern Festival， _____ marks the end of the Spring Festival， is celebrated on the 15th day of the first month in the Chinese lunar calendar．（　　）

A．what　　B．which　　C．when　　D．that

9．By the time you have finished the ballet in the National Centre for the Performing Arts，you _____ the last subway at 10：50 p．m．（　　）

A．miss　　B．will miss

C．have missed　　D．are missing

10．When she asked Peter _____ he was out of work again，he nodded his head and said yes．（　　）

A．that　　B．when　　C．whether　　D．how

11．－－－Where are you going， Johnson？

－－－To my grandpa's home． I said I _____ him．（　　）

A．visit　　B．visited

C．would visit　　D．will visit

12．_____ yourself， you should never put convenience before safety．（　　）

A．Protecting　　B．Having protected

C．Protect　　D．To protect

13．A large number of Chinese women enjoy wearing Qipao，usually _____ of silk．（　　）

A．to make　　B．to be made　　C．making　　D．made

14．Tom _____ for a friend from England at the airport when his father came over．（　　）

A．is waiting　　B．has waited

C．was waiting　　D．had waited

15．The winds are stronger than I excepted and it is abnormally cold _____ May in Beijing．（　　）

A．for　　B．in　　C．on　　D．at

第二节 完形填空（共 1 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．

16．（30 分）

The Power of Belief

The car accident had left me unconscious．I（1）_____ to find both legs in casts（石膏）．"You will never walk again．You will have to use wheelchair．" The words feel heavily on my ears，（2）_____ my soul．Lying in my bed，I wondered how I could give my ten－year－old son hope that mom would（3）_____．I saw the fear in his eyes．The possibility of having a totally disabled mother was（4）_____ on his little shoulders．He needed the ray of（5）_____ that I would not be in a wheelchair forever．

Just maybe，I thought，I could use this experience to teach him what to do when（6）_____ strikes and what kept me going（7）_____ this toughest challenge．Attempting to move on my own at night after the nurses' last rounds．I'm sure I broke every hospital（8）_____．I could not imagine being（9）_____ in a wheelchair for the rest of my life．

Every night in my private room，（10）_____ I knew I would not be interrupted or discovered，I would move myself from the bed to the floor，（11）_____ on to the bed rail and slowly putting my weight on my feet．After several week of such difficult（12）_____，my strength and confidence continued to build．And I（13）_____ one thing for certain：there would come a day when the wheelchair would be（14）_____ and I would walk．

It came the time to share my accomplishments with the person most（15）_____ to me．One night，when I heard my（16）_____ greet the nurses at the station，I dragged myself up．As he opened the door，I took a few small steps，（17）_____，he could only watch as I turned and started back to bed．All of the pain，the fear，and the（18）_____ faded as I heard the words I had longed to hear，"Mommy，you can walk!"

I am now able to walk alone．My life has been blessed with many（19）_____ of which I am proud．But none has never brought me the satisfaction and joy（20）_____ by those little words spoken by my son．

（1）A．pretended　　B．managed　　C．refused　　D．awakened

（2）A．inspiring　　B．numbing　　C．touching　　D．feeling

（3）A．heal　　B．survive　　C．change　　D．succeed

（4）A．slowly　　B．secretly　　C．heavily　　D．softly

（5）A．fear　　B．ambition　　C．motivation　　D．hope

（6）A．disease　　B．passion　　C．misfortune　　D．mystery

（7）A．through　　B．over　　C．across　　D．off

（8）A．window　　B．rule　　C．bed　　D．room

（9）A．carried　　B．absorbed　　C．placed　　D．stuck

（10）A．although　　B．unless　　C．once　　D．before

（11）A．sleeping　　B．holding　　C．climbing　　D．jumping

（12）A．lessons　　B．dreams　　C．effects　　D．efforts

（13）A．explained　　B．confirmed　　C．knew　　D．complained

（14）A．gone　　B．broken　　C．lost　　D．prepared

（15）A．pleasant　　B．important　　C．useful　　D．popular

（16）A．son　　B．doctor　　C．friend　　D．husband

（17）A．Terrified　　B．Shocked　　C．Embarrassed　　D．Disappointed

（18）A．joy　　B．excitement　　C．anger　　D．struggle

（19）A．supports　　B．remarks　　C．achievements　　D．suggestions

（20）A．offered　　B．taught　　C．proven　　D．stolen

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）第一节（共 4 小题；每小题 8 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．

17．（8 分）

Broken Wing

Maybe you've heard the saying， "A bird with a broken wing will never fly as high．" I'm sure that Ware was made to feel this way almost every day in school．

By high school， Ware was the most celebrated troublemaker in his town． He wasn't very talkative， didn't answer questions and got into lots of fights． He had failed in almost every class． I met Ware for the first time at a weekend training program， which was designed to have students become more involved in their communities．

Ware was one of 405 students who signed up the program． When I showed up to lead them， the community leaders gave me this overview of the attending students： "We have different kinds of students today， from the

student body president to T．J． Ware， the boy with the longest arrest record in the history of town．" Somehow， I knew that I wasn't the first to hear about Ware's dark side as the first words of introduction．

At the start of the program， Ware was literally standing outside the circle of students， against the back wall． He didn't readily join the discussion groups and seemed to have little to say． But slowly， the interactive games drew him in． The ice really melted when the groups started building a list of positive and negative things that had occurred at the school that year． Ware had some definite thoughts on those situations． The other students in Ware's group welcomed this comments． All of a sudden Ware felt like a part of the group． And before long he was being treated like a leader． He was saying things that made a lot of sense， and everyone was listening． Ware was a smart guy and had some great ideas． The next day， Ware was very active in all the sessions． By the end of the program， he had joined the Homeless project team． He knew something about poverty， hunger and hopelessness． Impressed with his passionate concern and ideas， the other students on the team elected Ware chairman of the team．

Two weeks later， Ware led the team to collect food for needy families． In just two hours they collected 2，854 cans of food， which could support the poor families in the area for 75 days． The local newspaper covered the event with a full－page article the next day． That newspaper story and Ware's picture were posted on the main bulletin board at school． Every day he was reminded about what he did． He was being acknowledged as leadership material． Then Ware started showing up at school everyday and answered questions from teachers for the first time．

Ware's story reminds us that a bird with a broken wing only needs mending． But once it has healed， it can fly higher than the rest．

（1）What was the weekend training program intended to do？

A． To encourage the students to improve themselves．

B． To motivate the students to learn better and more．

C． To develop the students' sense of responsibility．

D． To help the students become more active in their communities．

（2）T．J． Ware was treated like a leader because_____．

A． he built a list of positive and negative things in school life

B． he was very active in all sessions of the program

C． he was full of wisdom

D． what he said was reasonable and convincing

（3）What become of T．J． Ware after they collected food for poor families？

A． He turned into a public figure．

B． He become a chairman of the team．

C． He was interviewed by the local newspaper．

D．He was pleased with what he had achieved．

（4）Why was T．J． Ware compared to a bird with a broken wing？

A．He had been injured in an accident．

B．He remained an outsider of the community．

C．He had done something illegal and damaged his reputation．

D．He was a failure in all the courses while studying in high school．

18．（6分）SUNDOWN NATURALS

MULTIVITAMIN GUMMIES

Provide 10 Essential Vitamins Plus Zinc

Grape，Orange & Cherry Flavored

50 Gummies / Dietary Supplement

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 2 Gummies

Serving Per Container 25

Amount Per Serving% Daily Value	Amount Per Serving% Daily Value
Calories 15	Folate 666 mcg DFE 167%
Total Carbohydrate 3 g 1% **	Vitamin B－12 6 mcg 250%
Total Sugars 2 g *** Includes 2 g Added Sugars 4% **	Biotion 300 mcg 1，000% （as d－Biotin）
Vitamin A 750 mcg 83% （as Retinyl Acetate）	Pantothenic Acid 5 mg 100% （as d－Calcium Pantothenate）
Vitamin C 60 mg 67% （as Ascorbic Acid）	Magnesium 2 mg ＜ 1%
Vitamin D 20 mg 100%	Zinc 5 mg 45%
Vitamin E 6.7 mg 45%	Choline Bitartrate 100 mcg ***
Niacin 10 mg 63%	Inositol 60 mcg ***
Vitamin B－6 2 mg 118% （as Pyridoxine Hydrochloride）	**Percent Daily Values are based on a 2，000 calories diet． ***Daily Value not established．

SMART FACTS
*Naturally Sourced Colors
*No Preservatives
*Supports Overall Health & Wellness

DIRECTIONS：FOR ADULTS，CHEW TWO （2）GUMMIES DAILY，Preferably with a meal．As a reminder，discuss the supplements and medications you take with your health care providers．

Non－GMO．No Gluten，No Wheat，No Milk，No Lactose，No Artificial Flavor．

No Artificial Sweetener，No Preservatives，No Soy，No Yeast，No Fish．Sodium Free．

Warning：If you are pregnant，nursing，taking any medications，planning any medical or surgical procedure or have any medical condition，consult your doctor before use．Discontinue use and consult your doctor if any adverse reactions occur．

（1）What is recommended serving size？

A．2 Gummies every day．

B．25 Gummies daily．

C．50 Gummies for dietary supplement．

D．10 Gummies per day．

（2）Which of the following is TRUE according to the text？

A．Any adult can take it with a meal．

B．It might have some side effects once taken．

C．It can not be used if touched by children．

D．There is no sweetener in the product．

（3）We can probably find this text _____．

A．in a text book

B．in the newspaper

C．on the bottle of a juice

D．on the container of a medication

19．（8 分）Traffic statistics a gloomy picture．To help solve their traffic problems，some rapidly growing U．S．cities have simply built more roads．But traffic experts say building more roads is a quick－fix solution that will not solve the traffic problem in the long run．Rising land costs，increasing concern over social and environmental disruptions caused by road building，and the chances that more roads can only lead to more cars and traffic are powerful factors bearing down on a 1950s－style constructions program．

The goal of smart－highway technology is to make traffic system work at optimum efficiency（最佳效率）by treating the road and the vehicles traveling on them as an integral transportation system．Advocates of this advanced technology say electronic detection systems，closed－circuit television radio communication，variable message signing，and other smart－highway technology can now be used at a reasonable coast to improve communication between drivers and the people who monitor traffic．

Pathfinder，a smart－highway project in California in which a 14－mile stretch of the freeway makes up what is called a "smart corridor"，is being instrumented with buried loops in the pavement．Closed－circuit television cameras survey the flow of traffic，while communications linked to properly equipped automobiles advise motorists of the least crowded routes or detours．

Not all traffic experts，however，look to smart－highway technology as the ultimate solution to serious traffic

jam．Some say the high－tech approach is limited and can only offer temporary solutions to a serious problem．

"Electronics on the highway addresses just one aspect of the problem：how to regulate traffic more efficiently"，explains Michael Renner，senior researcher at the World－watch Institute． "It doesn't deal with the central problem of too many cars for roads that can't be built fast enough．It sends people the wrong message．They start thinking 'Yes，there used to be a traffic jam problem，but that's been solved now because we have an advanced high－tech system in place．"' Barson agrees and adds， "Smart highways are just one of the tools that we will use to deal with our traffic problems．It's not the solution itself，just part of the package．There are different strategies．"

Other traffic problem－solve options being studied and experimented with include car pooling，rapid mass transit systems，staggered or flexible work hours，and road pricing，a system by which motorists pay a certain amount for the time they use a highway．

It seems that we need a new，major approach to deal with the traffic problems of the next 20 years．There has to be a big change．

（1）The underlined word "quick－fix" in para．1 is the closest in meaning to_____.

A．ideal

B．temporary

C．ready

D．efficient

（2）Which of the following is the is the advantage of Pathfinder？

A．It can reduce the travel cost．

B．It can solve all the traffic problems．

C．The equipment on it can provide real－time traffic information for motorists．

D．The equipment on it has efficiently controlled the traffic flow．

（3）According to Barson，_____.

A．rapid mass transit system will become a must

B．smart－highway technology is not the final

C．flexible work hours must be experimented

D．road pricing will be the main solution

（4）What is the best title for the passage？

A．Smart Highway Project

B．A New Technology for Traffic System

C．Future Highway Is Taking Off

D．Highways Get Smart

20．（8分）As little children， most of us were taught the virtue of honesty from fairy tales and other stories． The

story of Pinocchio， who begins life as a puppet （木偶）， teaches us the importance of telling the truth． In the story of young George Washington， who lies about cutting down the cherry tree， we learn that he earns his father's praise only when he admits what he has done． Even though we know that "honesty is the best policy，" why do we often lie in our everyday life？ The fact is that we lie for many reasons．

We sometimes lie to minimize our error and mistakes． For example， some students might lie to their teachers about unfinished homework． They might say that they left the work at home when， in fact， they didn't even do the work． These students don't want to be irresponsible， so they make up a lie to save face．

Another reason we lie is to get out of the situations we don't want to be in． If we just don't want to attend the dorm meeting early on Saturday morning， we might give this excuse："I've been fighting off a cold all week，and I need to sleep on Saturday morning．" We lie because we believe that telling the truth will cause problems． When we don't know how to say no， we often use lies to avoid difficulties．

However， lies are not always negative； as a matter of fact， two kinds of lies can yield positive results． The first is commonly referred to as a "white lie"． We tell white lies when we don't want to hurt other people's feelings． For example， if a good friend shows up with an unflattering haircut， we could be truthful and say，"That haircut is awful． It doesn't suit you at all!" Instead， we are more likely to lie and say，" I like your haircut． It looks good on you，" and spare our friend's feelings． The second kind of positive lie is the "protective lie"． This one can help us get out of or avoid dangerous situations． Parents often teach their children to use this kind of lie． For example， parents tell their children not to say that they are home alone if they receive phone calls from strangers． In this situation， lying can prevent harm or disaster．

People lie for many reasons， both good and bad． However， before we resort to lying to cover up mistakes or to avoid unpleasant situations， perhaps we should rethink our motives for lying．

（1）What is mainly discussed in this passage？

A． The importance of telling the truth．

B． Positive and negative results produce by lies．

C． The reasons or motives for telling lies．

D． The strategies of stopping telling lies．

（2）According to the passage，_____ can be called a "white lie"．

A． a lie told by a student to his teacher about unfinished homework

B． a lie told by someone who wants to avoid hearting others

C． a lie told by a child to avoid an unfavorable situation

D． a lie told by a boy who cried wolf

（3）Which statement is NOT true according to the passage？

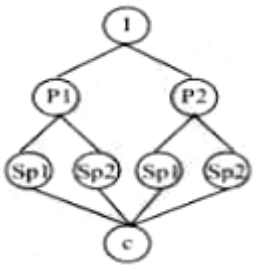
A． Telling the truth may cause problems on some occasions．

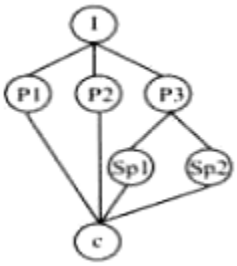
B． People tell lies in order to maintain their friendship．

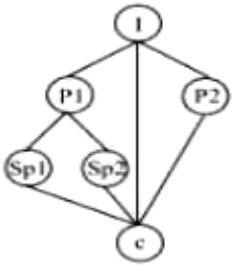
C． "Protective lies" can help us get out of dangerous situations．

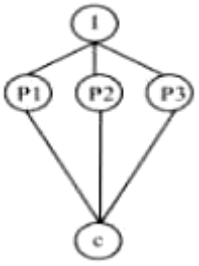
D． Lies do not always produce negative results．

（4）Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage？

A． 

B． 

C． 

D． 

I：Introduction P：Point Sp：Sub－point（次要点） C：Conclusion

第二节（共 1 小题；每小题 10 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．选项中有两项是多余选项．

21．（10 分）

ADDICTED TO SMARTPHONE？

Smartphones and other electronic devices are an important part of everyday life for most teens today．（1）One out of every two teens in the U．S．and Japan feel they are，according to the recent study by the University of Southern California's Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism．Their parents say that the digital devices are a source of concern，anxiety and conflict．

The study，" The New Normal－Parents，Teens and Digital Devices，" is based on an April 2017 survey of 1，200 teens and parents．（2）_____ It's also the first to compare those results to existing U．S．data from Common Sense Media about digital media use among families in North America．

Most parents of children ages 13－18 surveyed said they believe teens are addicted to mobile devices．Many of the adults said they also felt addicted to their own phones．

"Advances in digital media mobile devices are changing the way we engage not only with the world around us but also with the people who are the closest to us，" Willow Bay，the dean of USC Annenberg in Los Angeles，said，"（3）_____ To truly understand their impact on our relationships，we needed to dig deeper into the media habits and attitudes of parents and teens．"

The study also looked at the potential benefits of device use．The trends uncovered in Japan often mirrored the result of two similar 2016 U．S．studies by Common Sense Media．The USC study found：

• In both countries，one out of every two teens felt addicted to their devices and the majority of parents agreed that their teens are addicted．

•（4）_____ One in three U．S．families reported having an argument every day．More teens in the U．S．also felt that mobile device use has hurt their relationship with their parents．In Japan，more parents felt their family relationship have been hurt by mobile device use．

• When asked if their devices are a source of distraction．72 percent of the American teens surveyed said they felt the need to immediately respond to texts，social－networking messages and other notifications．（5）

•Compared to just 25 percent of Japanese parents，most American parents surveyed －88 percent － had an optimistic view of the benefits of technology in terms of helping their acquire new skills．

A．It's the first such study of teenagers and families in Japan，where 90 percent of parents and teens own smartphones．

B．These shifts are happening faster and more dramatically than any change in recent history．

C．Parents and teens often quarrel because of mobile device use．

D．48 percent of Japanese teens said they did．

E．Digital devices were a greater source of conflict among teens and parents in the U．S．than in Japan．

F．They said that their attention is easily distracted．

G．But are teens addicted to their phones？

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）第一节（15 分）

22．（15 分）假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，下周一的英语课前口语展示环节中，你将就祖国在科技方面取得的某一成就作简要介绍，内容包括：

1．简单介绍某一成就；

2．此项成就的意义；

3．表达自豪之情．

注意：1．词数不少于 50；

2．开头已给出，不计入总词数．

Good morning，everyone!

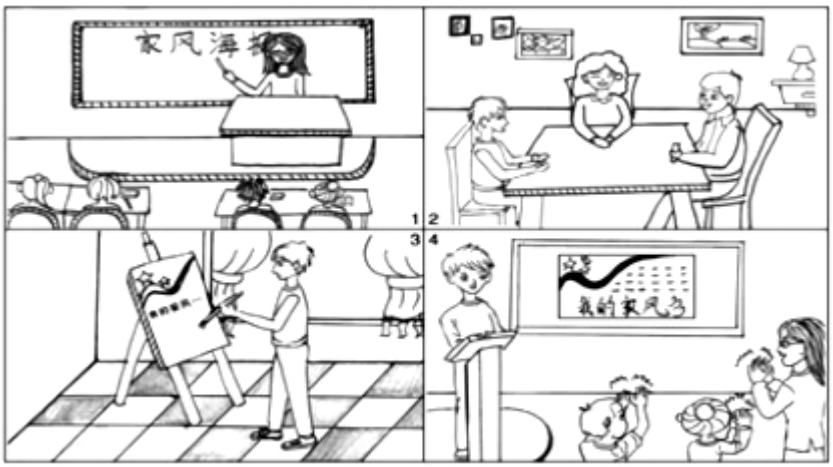
_____

第二节（20 分）

23．（20 分）假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，上周你班开展了家风海报的展示活动．请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给校刊"英语角"写一篇英文稿件，介绍你参与活动的全过程．

注意：词数不少于 60；

提示词：家风 family tradition



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）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．

1．【分析】－－－你的高中对你的余生有多大的影响？

－－－这是相当多的，也许只是一点点．

【解答】根据句意和 or perhaps only a little 可知这里 表示不确定的语气，用 might"可能"；must 必须；should 应该；can 能够．

故选：A．

【点评】情态动词：可以用来表示说话人的语气和情态，如需要、可能、意愿和怀疑等，有一定的意义，但不完整，不能独立作谓语，只能和动词原形一起构成谓语．

2．【分析】－－－玛丽，外出时请戴上口罩，否则可能会感冒．

－－是的，妈妈． 你是对的．

【解答】or用于句型"祈使句+or+陈述句"中，表示在以祈使句为条件下的相反假设，意为"否则，要不然"．结合句意，故用 or， 可知答案．

故选：B．

【点评】根据句子大意分析，句子结构，辨析选项词语用法，得出最佳答案．

3．【分析】使这部电影如此受欢迎的是演员们的出色表演．

【解答】根据句意和结构可知这句话使用主语从句，从句缺少主语，用 what 引导，how 怎样，不能做主语，whose 谁的，作定语；which 哪个，用于有范围的情况．

故选：D．

【点评】主语从句是名词性从句的一种．作句子主语的从句叫主语从句．

4．【分析】－－上周六我们去颐和园慢跑．

－－ 太好了！我真希望当时我和你一起的．

【解答】I wish 后面的宾语从句通常表示虚拟的愿望，因此用虚拟语气，根据上文的 last Saturday 可知，后面表达的是过去的愿望，需要用过去完成时态．

故选：C．

【点评】虚拟语气通常用于 wish 后的宾语从句中，表示与事实相反或不大可能实现的愿望．通常有三种形式：

1、对将来发生的事情表示祝愿或愿望：主语+wish+ 从句主语+would（could， might）+动词原形

eg：I wish she would try again．我希望她能再试一次．

2、表示与现在事实相反的愿望：主语+wish（that）+从句主语+动词过去式

eg：I wish I wasn't leaving my son．我希望我没离开我儿子．

3、对过去发生的事情表示遗憾或后悔时：主语+wish（that）+从句主语+ had+过去分词

eg：I wish you had come to my birthday party．你要是来了我的生日晚会就好了．

5．【分析】正在修复的体育场将于明年向市民开放． 该工作快完成了．

【解答】根据句意，工作快完成了，可知还未完成正在进行，故用现在进行时，且 The stadium 与 repair 时被动关系，故用现在进行时的被动语态．

故选：A。

【点评】根据句子大意分析，句子结构，辨析选项词语用法，得出最佳答案．

6．【分析】人们选择团购低价产品，有时会买到质量差的产品．

【解答】根据句意和结构可知这里使用现在分词作状语，people 和 get 是主动关系，用现在分词作伴随状语．

故选：D。

【点评】现在分词是非谓语动词的形式之一，与句中主语为逻辑上的主动关系，与句中谓语动词同时发生，或基本上同时发生．

7．【分析】关掉你的手机，或者把它调成静音，以防演讲者受到干扰．

【解答】A 项意为"为了"；B 项意为"只要"；C 项意为"以防"；D 项意为"既然"，根据句意和 the speaker is disturbed 可知答案．

故选：C．

【点评】本题考查连词辨析，考生在平时的学习中应注意积累相应的词汇和搭配，并牢记其意思．在做题时，将词义和题干相结合，从语法、句子结构尤其是句意上去判断，句意通顺，符合逻辑，即正确答案．

8．【分析】标志着春节的结束的元宵节是在中国农历正月十五．

【解答】根据句意和结构可知这句话使用非限制性定语从句，先行词是 The Lantern Festival，指物，定语从句中缺少主语，用 which 引导非限制性定语从句．

故选：B．

【点评】在复合句中，修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句．定语从句分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句两种

9．【分析】当你在国家表演艺术中心完成芭蕾舞时，你将错过晚上 10：50 的最后一班地铁．

【解答】根据句意和结构可知这里使用 by the time 引导时间状语从句，根据主将从现的原则，从句使用现在完成时，主句应该使用一般将来时．

故选：B。

【点评】一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态，也表示将来经常或反复发生的动作，常与表示将来的时间状语连用，如 tomorrow，tomorrow morning/afternoon，next，the day after tomorrow，in the future 等．

10．【分析】当她问皮特是否他又失业了，他点点头，说是的．

【解答】答案：C．

根据 she asked Peter 说明后面整句是宾语从句，而宾语从句 he was out of work again 可知句子完整，不缺成分，但结合句意，当她问皮特是否他又失业了，他点点头，说是的．whether 是否，从属连词，故选 C

【点评】本题考查宾语从句的连接词，在充分分析句型基础上以及熟知 whether 词义的情况下便能选出正确答案．

11.【分析】－－－你要去哪里，约翰逊？

－－－去爷爷家．我说我会去看他的．

【解答】根据句意和结构可知这里使用主从句，主句是一般过去时，从句用相应的过去式，由 Where are you going 可知这里使用过去将来时．

故选：C．

【点评】过去将来时表示从过去某时看来将要发生的动作或存在状态．

12.【分析】为了保护自己，你不应该把方便放在安全之前．

【解答】分析题干及选项可知，所填单词为非谓语动词，在句子中作目的状语，应用动词不定式．D 项正确．

故选：D．

【点评】分析句子结构判断选项中的动词在句中是以谓语还是非谓语形式出现，确定选项在句中的功能，掌握非谓语动词的不同形式在句子中的基本用法，结合语境作出正确的选择．

13.【分析】许多中国妇女喜欢穿旗袍，通常是丝绸做的．

【解答】根据句意和结构可知这句话使用过去分词作定语，Qipao 和 make 是被动关系．

故选：D．

【点评】过去分词是非谓语动词的一种，表示动作的被动和完成，在句中作定语、状语、表语和宾语补语，不论做什么成分，分词都必须和其中心词之间存在着逻辑上主谓关系，即被动关系

14.【分析】汤姆正在机场等一位来自英国的朋友，这时他父亲过来了．

【解答】根据句意和结构可知 wait 这个动作是发生在 when his father came over，属于过去某个时候正在发生的事情，用过去进行时．was/were doing sth when…意为"正在做某事这时…"．

故选：C．

【点评】过去进行时主要表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作，或表示过去某一阶段一直在进行的动作．

15.【分析】北京的风比我想象种的大，而且五月异常寒冷．

【解答】月份前用介词" in "，in 后面跟年、月、季节、泛指的上午、下午、晚上．可知答案．

故选：B．

【点评】根据句子大意分析，句子结构，辨析选项词语用法，得出最佳答案．

第二节 完形填空（共 1 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．

16.【分析】文章讲述了作者面临残疾的风险，但是为了给自己的儿子希望，她努力锻炼，最终能独立行走．

【解答】（1）D．考查动词．A．pretended 假装；B．managed 管理的；C．refused 拒绝；D．awakened 唤醒；我醒来发现双腿打上了石膏．故选 D．

（2）B．考查动词．A．inspiring 鼓舞人心；B．numbing 使麻木；C．touching 触摸；D．feeling 感觉；

麻木了我的灵魂．故选 B．

（3）A．考查动词．A．heal 治愈；B．survive 生存；C．change 改变；D．succeed 成功；躺在床上，我不知道怎样才能给我十岁的儿子希望，告诉他妈妈能痊愈．故选 A．

（4）C．考查副词．A．slowly 慢慢地；B．secretly 偷偷地；C．heavily 沉重地；D．softly 轻轻地；有一个完全残疾母亲的可能性对他小小的肩膀来说太沉重了．故选 C．

（5）D．考查名词．A．fear 恐惧；B．ambition 野心；C．motivation 动机；D．hope 希望；他需要一线希望，我不会永远坐在轮椅上．故选 D．

（6）C．考查名词．A．disease 疾病；B．passion 激情；C．misfortune 不幸；D．mystery 神秘；我可以利用这段经历教他当不幸降临时该怎么办．根据上文 The car accident had left me unconscious 可知是不幸．故选 C．

（7）A．考查介词．A．through 通过；B．over 结束；C．across 横穿；D．off 关闭；是什么让我经历这个最艰难的挑战．go through：经历，遭受．故选 A．

（8）B．考查名词．A．window 窗户；B．rule 规则；C．bed 床；D．room 房间；我确定我打破了医院的每一个规则．故选 B．

（9）D．考查动词．A．carried 携带；B．absorbed 吸收；C．placed 放置；D．stuck 卡住；我无法想象我的余生被困在轮椅上．故选 D．

（10）C．考查副词．A．although 尽管；B．unless 除非；C．once 一旦；D．before 以前；每天晚上在我的私人房间里，一旦我知道我不会被打扰或发现，我就会把自己从床上挪到地板上．故选 C．

（11）B．考查动词．A．sleeping 睡觉；B．holding 持有；抓住；C．climbing 攀登；D．jumping 跳跃；抓住床沿，慢慢地把我的重量放在脚上．hold on to：握紧；故选 B．

（12）D．考查名词．A．lessons 课程；B．dreams 梦想；C．effects 影响；D．efforts 努力；经过几周的艰苦努力，我的力量和信心继续增强．故选 D．

（13）C．考查动词．A．explained 解释；B．confirmed 确认；C．knew 知道；D．complained 抱怨；我确定一件事情．know sth for certain：确定．故选 C．

（14）A．考查动词．A．gone 走；B．broken 破碎；C．lost 迷失；D．prepared 准备；总有一天轮椅会不见，我会走路．根据 and I would walk．可知轮椅用不到．故选 A．

（15）B．考查形容词．A．pleasant 令人愉快的；B．important 重要的；C．useful 有用的；D．popular 流行的；对我最重要的人．故选 B．

（16）A．考查名词．A．son 儿子；B．doctor 医生；C．friend 朋友；D．husband 丈夫；当我听见儿子在护士站跟护士们打招呼．根据上文 I wondered how I could give my ten﹣year﹣old son hope that mom would heal．可知是儿子．故选 A．

（17）B．考查形容词．A．Terrified 害怕的；B．Shocked 震惊的；C．Embarrassed 尴尬的；D．Disappointed 失望的；他很震惊，呆呆看着我转过身，回到床上．根据 "Mommy，you can walk!" 可知是震惊的．故选 B．

（18）D．考查名词．A．joy 欢乐；B．excitement 兴奋；C．anger 愤怒；D．struggle 斗争；挣扎；所

有的痛苦、恐惧和挣扎都消失了．故选 D．

（19）C．考查名词．A．supports 支撑；支持；B．remarks 评论；C．achievements 成就；D．suggestions 建议；我的生命中有许多成就，我为此感到骄傲．故选 C．

（20）A．考查动词．A．offered 提供；B．taught 教；C．proven 证明；D．stolen 偷．但只有我儿子所说的那些话带来最大的满足和快乐．故选 A．

【点评】近几年高考试题中的完形填空有新的变化，试题所涉及的知识面不断拓宽，综合难度不断提高．做完形填空首先要通读全文，了解大意．一篇完形填空的文章有许多空格，所以，必须先通读一至两遍，才能大概了解文章的内容．千万不要看一句，做一句．其次要逐句分析，前后一致．选择答案时，要考虑整个句子的内容，包括搭配、时态、语法等．答案全填完后，再通读一遍文章，检查是否通顺流畅了，用词得当，意思正确．

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）第一节（共 4 小题；每小题 8 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．

17．【分析】文章讲述的是 T．J．由一个有不好劣迹不受欢迎的学生通过转变和实际表现变成受人喜欢和信任的领导者的故事，说明鸟儿折断了翅膀经过修补之后会飞得更高．

【解答】（1）D．细节理解题．根据第二段的 I met Ware for the first time at a weekend training program，which was designed to have students become more involved in their communities．我第一次见到威尔是在一个周末的培训项目上，这个项目旨在让学生更多地参与到他们的社区中．可知，周末训练计划是为了帮助学生在社区更加积极．故选 D．

（2）D．推理判断题．根据第三段的 And before long he was being treated like a leader． He was saying things that made a lot of sense， and everyone was listening．不久，他就被当作一个领导者对待．他说的话很有意义，大家都在听．可知，T、 J．Ware 被视为领导者，因为他所说的是合理和令人信服的．故选 D．

（3）B．细节理解题．根据第四段的 Impressed with his passionate concern and ideas， the other students on the team elected Ware chairman of the team．可知，他热情的关心和想法打动了全队的其他同学，他们推选威尔为全队主席．可知，T、 J．Ware 在为贫困家庭收集食物后成为团队的主席．故选 B．

（4）C．推理判断题．根据第三段的 the boy with the longest arrest record in the history of town．镇上有史以来逮捕记录最长的男孩，可知，T．J． Ware 被比喻成折翅的鸟，因为他曾经做过违法的事情，毁坏了他的名声．故选 C．

【点评】做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案．做题时要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据．

18．【分析】本文是一篇药物说明书，主要介绍了复合维生素胶的成分，用法以及注意事项．

【解答】（1）A．细节理解题．根据表格下的第一行"DIRECTIONS：FOR ADULTS，CHEW TWO （2） GUMMIES DAILY，用法：对于成年人，每天嚼两个复合维生素胶，"可知推荐的份量是每天两个复合维生素胶．故选 A．

（2）B．细节理解题．根据最后一段"Warning：If you are pregnant，nursing，taking any medications，planning any medical or surgical procedure or have any medical condition，consult your doctor before use．警告：如果您怀孕、哺乳、服用任何药物、计划任何医疗或外科手术或有任何疾病，请在使用前咨询您的医生．"可知并不是任何成年人都可以随餐服用．所以 A 错误；根据最后一段最后一句" Discontinue use and consult your doctor if any adverse reactions occur．如果出现任何不良反应，请停止使用并咨询您的医生．"可知会出现副作用，所以 B 正确；没有提到 C 项；根据倒数第二段"No Artificial Sweetener，没有人工甜味剂，"可知是没有人工甜味剂，所以 D 错误；故选 B．

（3）D．文章出处题．根据表格下的第一段"DIRECTIONS：FOR ADULTS，CHEW TWO （2） GUMMIES DAILY，Preferably with a meal．As a reminder，discuss the supplements and medications you take with your health care providers．用法：对于成年人，每天嚼两复合维生素胶，对于成年人来说，每天嚼两片复合维生素胶，最好和一顿饭一起吃．作为提醒，与你的保健提供者讨论你服用的补充剂和药物．"可知这是一篇药物说明书，所以会出现在药物容器上．故选 D．

【点评】1．直接信息题：

直接信息题是指能够直接从原文中找到信息，选项在语言表达上与原文基本一致的题目．

2．间接信息题：

间接信息题是能够从原文中找到信息，但在语言表达上与原文有差异，做题时需要对原文信息进行转换．

3．综合信息题：

综合信息题是指这类题目所涉及的信息不是原文的某一句话，可能是原文的几句话，或者是散落在文章不同的地方，要求学生把原文所提供的信息综合起来分析，而不能断章取义．

19．【分析】本文是一篇社会文化类阅读，主要讲述了解决交通问题的一个新技术 Pathfinder．

【解答】（1）B．词义猜测题．根据划线词所在的句子" But traffic experts say building more roads is a quick - fix solution that will not solve the traffic problem in the long run．但交通专家说，修建更多的道路是一个快速解决方案，从长远来看不会解决交通问题．"可知 quick - fix 的意思是"快速确定的，临时的"．结合选项：A．ideal 理想的；B．temporary 暂时的；C．ready 准备好了；D．efficient 有效的．故选 B．

（2）C．细节理解题．根据第三段"Closed - circuit television cameras survey the flow of traffic，while communications linked to properly equipped automobiles advise motorists of the least crowded routes or detours 闭路电视摄像机测量交通流，而与适当装备的汽车相连的通讯系统则向驾车者提供最不拥挤的路线或绕道．"可知探路者的优势是上面的设备可以为驾驶者提供实时的交通信息．故选 C．

（3）B．推理判断题．根据第四段"Barson agrees and adds， "Smart highways are just one of the tools that we will use to deal with our traffic problems．It's not the solution itself，just part of the package．There are different strategies．"巴森同意并补充说，"智能高速公路只是我们用来解决交通问题的工具之一．它不是解决方案本身，只是一揽子计划的一部分．有不同的战略．""可知据巴森说智能公路技术不是最终的．故选 B．

（4）B．标题归纳题．本文首先提出了交通堵塞问题，接着介绍了解决方法，中心就是介绍了 smart - highway 这种运用高科技的新方法，指出了其特点和目前的不足．接着谈到了人们正在研究和实验的其

他解决方法．所以"B．A New Technology for Traffic System 作为题目最合适．故选 B．"

【点评】做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案．推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据．

20.【分析】本文是一篇社会文化类阅读，主要讲述了我们说谎的动机和原因．

【解答】（1）C． 主旨大意题．阅读全文以及根据第一段"即使我们知道" Even though we know that "honesty is the best policy，" why do we often lie in our everyday life？ The fact is that we lie for many reasons．诚实是最好的政策"，为什么我们在日常生活中经常说谎？事实上，我们说谎有很多原因．"可知本文主要讲述了我们说谎的动机和原因．故选 C．

（2）B． 推理判断题．根据第四段"The first is commonly referred to as a "white lie"． We tell white lies when we don't want to hurt other people's feelings． 第一种通常被称为"善意的谎言"．当我们不想伤害别人的感情时，我们会撒善意的谎言．"可知善意的谎言是不想伤害别人而说的谎言，结合选项，可知"B． a lie told by someone who wants to avoid hearting others 一个不想伤害别人的人所说的谎话"符合．故选 B．

（3）B． 细节理解题．根据第三段"We lie because we believe that telling the truth will cause problems． 我们撒谎是因为我们相信说实话会带来问题．"可知 A 正确；根据第四段"The second kind of positive lie is the "protective lie"． This one can help us get out of or avoid dangerous situations．第二种积极的谎言是"保护性谎言"．这种谎言可以帮助我们摆脱或避免危险的情况．"可知 C 正确；根据第四段"However， lies are not always negative； 然而，谎言并不总是消极的，"可知 D 正确；没有提到 B，所以 B 错误．故选 B．

（4）C． 文章结构题．阅读全文可知本文主要讲述了说谎的原因以及动机．第一段总说"说谎的原因以及动机"；第二，三段分说说谎的两个消极的原因：我们有时撒谎是为了尽量减少我们的错误和错误．我们撒谎的另一个原因是为了摆脱我们不想陷入的困境；第四段讲述了撒谎的非消极的两个原因："第一种通常被称为"善意的谎言"，第二种积极的谎言是"保护性谎言"；最后一段总述：人们说谎的原因有很多，有好的也有坏的．所以符合的结构是 C．故选 C．

【点评】做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案．推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据．

第二节（共 1 小题；每小题 10 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．选项中有两项是多余选项．

21.【分析】本文是一篇选句填空阅读，主要讲述了对于当今大多数青少年来说，智能手机和其他电子设备是日常生活的重要组成部分．根据南加州大学安嫩伯格传播与新闻学院的最新研究，在美国和日本，每两个青少年中就有一个感到他们沉迷于手机．他们的父母说，数字设备令人担忧，焦虑和冲突．

【解答】（1）－（5）GABCF

（1）G．推理判断题．句意：但是青少年沉迷于手机吗？根据下文 One out of every two teens in the U．S．and Japan feel they are，according to the recent study by the University of Southern California's

Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism．可知，根据南加州大学安嫩伯格传播与新闻学院的最新研究，在美国和日本，每两个青少年中就有一个感到他们沉迷于手机．故选 G．

（2）A．推理判断题．句意：这是日本对青少年和家庭的首次研究，其中 90%的父母和青少年拥有智能手机．根据下文 It's also the first to compare those results to existing U．S．data from Common Sense Media about digital media use among families in North America．可知，也是第一次将这些结果与 Common Sense Media 在美国有关北美家庭数字媒体使用的现有数据进行比较．故选 A．

（3）B．推理判断题．句意：这些变化的发生比最近历史上的任何变化更快，更剧烈．根据上文 "Advances in digital media mobile devices are changing the way we engage not only with the world around us but also with the people who are the closest to us，" Willow Bay，the dean of USC Annenberg in Los Angeles，said， "可知，"数字媒体移动设备的发展正在改变着我们不仅与周围世界互动的方式，而且也改变了与我们最亲密的人们互动的方式，"洛杉矶安南伯格分校院长 Willow Bay 说，"故选 B．

（4）C．推理判断题．句意：家长和青少年经常因为使用移动设备而吵架．根据下文 One in three U．S．families reported having an argument every day．More teens in the U．S．also felt that mobile device use has hurt their relationship with their parents．可知，三分之一的美国家庭报告说每天吵架．美国更多的青少年．还感到使用移动设备损害了他们与父母的关系．故选 C．

（5）F．推理判断题．句意：他们说，他们的注意力很容易分散．根据上文 72 percent of the American teens surveyed said they felt the need to immediately respond to texts，social﹣networking messages and other notifications．可知，接受调查的 72%的美国青少年表示，他们认为有必要立即回复短信，社交网络消息和其他通知．故选 F．

【点评】答题前先快速浏览一遍七个备选答案，先确定哪个选项适合放在文章的什么位置．通常有三个四个位置：句首，句中，句尾．不同位置的句子有不同的特征．确定文章体裁，抓住文章结构．分析篇章结构，找出各段的主题句或主旨大意．

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）第一节（15 分）

22．【分析】高分句型一：Investing time and talents into space technology is of great significance because it not only helps us explore the outer world for more resources，but also improves our understanding of the entire universe．

译文：把时间和人才投入到太空技术中是非常重要的，因为这不仅有助于我们探索外部世界以获取更多的资源，而且有助于我们对整个宇宙的理解．

分析：这句话使用 not only…but also…意为"不但…而且…"．

高分句型二：I respect all the scientists involved in developing cutting﹣edge space technology and I hope that we shall achieve more in the future．

译文：我尊重所有参与发展尖端空间技术的科学家，我希望我们今后能取得更多成就．

分析：这句话使用并列复合句，and 连接并列分句，前面分句使用过去分词作定语修饰 all the scientists，and 后面分句使用 that 引导宾语从句．

【解答】Good morning，everyone!

Today I would like to present to you one of the many technological breakthroughs of our country：the rapid development of space science.（简单介绍某一成就） I am sure that you have all heard of the successful launching of rockets and the new discovery made by astronauts. Investing time and talents into space technology is of great significance because it not only helps us explore the outer world for more resources，but also improves our understanding of the entire universe.【高分句型一】（此项成就的意义） I respect all the scientists involved in developing cutting - edge space technology and I hope that we shall achieve more in the future.【高分句型二】（表达自豪之情）

【点评】这是一篇提纲类作文，需要写的内容已经给出，但是写作时不要仅仅对要点进行生硬的翻译，而是要添加些内容，使文章看起来更充实，要组成一篇通顺连贯的短文，一定要谈谈自己的看法. 需要注意紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括，缺一不可. 写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，不能出现文章脱节问题. 尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次. 同时注意要求的字数，不要太多也不要太少.

第二节（20 分）

23.【分析】高分句型一：According to my parents， we should be kind and friendly to others， by offering a helping hand to those who are in need.

译文：根据我父母的说法，我们应该对他人友好友好，向有需要的人伸出援助之手.

分析：这句话使用 who 引导定语从句修饰 those.

高分句型二：I hope the school will organize more activities which allow us to communicate with our family members.

译文：我希望学校能组织更多的活动，让我们与家人交流.

分析：这句话使用 which 引导定语从句修饰 more activities.

【解答】Last week， we were asked to design a poster to introduce the family tradition of our households.（上周你班开展了家风海报的展示活动） I reached out to my parents and asked their opinion on the topic. According to my parents， we should be kind and friendly to others， by offering a helping hand to those who are in need.【高分句型一】（和父母交流） This inspired me to create a beautiful poster.（创作海报） Later， I presented the content of the poster to the class， and my speech was warmly welcomed by my classmates. （向全班展示）I hope the school will organize more activities which allow us to communicate with our family members.【高分句型二】（感想）

【点评】图画作文可分三段描写：

1）第一段主要是描述图画中的信息和表达的含义.

2）第二段是全文的重点，一般都是要求具体分析图画中暗含的社会现象.

3）第三段的要求一般视具体的试题而定，有的要求给出自己的评论、有的要求举例、有的要求考生提出自己的建议以及针对现象应该采取的措施.