2019 北京海淀高三一模

英　　语　　2019.04

本试卷共 10 页，共 120 分。考试时长 100 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将答题纸交回。

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Old Tom had four sons. He wanted them __1__ (learn) not to judge things too quickly. So he sent them to look at an apple tree in different seasons. The first son went in winter, the second in spring, the third in summer, and the youngest in autumn. When they all came back, he called them together to describe __2__ they had seen. The sons had different __3__ (opinion). Tom then told them that they shouldn't judge a tree, or a person, by only one season.

B

Everyone __4__ (love) snow. But when school stays open despite the snow, it can be really annoying. However, there is one upside of going to school __5__ a cold winter day: you might be smarter. So far, researchers who study the brain __6__ (find) that cold temperatures make us think more quickly since messages travel faster among our brain cells. So the scientists say __7__ (hang) out on a cold morning may boost the result of any test that day.

C

A black hole is a spot in space that has __8__ (power) gravity. Its gravity is so strong that it pulls everything nearby into it, stars, planets and other things. Black holes form when a star dies. When that happens, a huge amount of matter crowds into a very small space, __9__ becomes very dense. Black holes __10__ (talk) about in 1783 first. That year, one scientist said that in the universe, there might be places with strong gravity to trap light, although he didn't use the term "black hole".

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

My Perfect Imperfect Life

A few years ago, I was standing at the barre (扶手杠) waiting for my adult ballet class when I heard a voice behind me. "So, do you have this perfect life?"

My first reaction was to __11__ who was being asked such an odd question. Then I remembered there were only two of us in the room. When I turned __12__, the other woman was looking straight at me.

I had no idea how to answer it. Was she __13__? Who has a perfect life? Sure, occasionally I did find the perfect dress or the perfect pair of shoes, __14__ never would I use that word to describe anything about me or my life. I felt a twinge of guilt for somehow giving her that __15__.

She watched me. I finally _16_ to whisper a quick “No”.

By then, the teacher had entered the room and turned on the music to start class. With a sigh of _17_, I moved my feet into the best position. But as soon as my knees bent for our first pose, I realized my _18_ had been disturbed. This woman’s words wouldn’t _19_ echoing in my thoughts.

I wanted to know how she came up with her very mistaken _20_. If she knew anything about my life, she never would have had the _21_ to ask me that question.

I did my best to do our floor exercises in front of the mirror. For a few moments, I didn’t see the usual _22_ of my older self attempting to use a beautiful art form to _23_ my gracefulness. I only saw the little girl whose father died when she was two, the child who walked home from elementary school every day to an empty house, who learned to sew her own clothes to _24_ money.

Perfect. My life had been far from it.

When those memories _25_, I was left with a vision of the woman I had become, the woman _26_ by all those things I considered imperfect. I now saw the woman who had learned to be self-reliant, who _27_ her family and her friends, who didn’t take life for granted. Was that the “perfect” this woman had detected?

I still don’t know, but I no longer feel _28_ or feel like I must keep track of all the difficult times to prove my life isn’t _29_. If ever again asked whether my life is perfect, I would have a different _30_. Because now I see that, despite all its imperfection, it is.

11. A. notice B. understand C. wonder D. expect

12. A. up B. away C. over D. around

13. A. fair B. serious C. anxious D. wise

14. A. but B. or C. for D. and

15. A. intention B. instruction C. impression D. information

16. A. learned B. managed C. agreed D. planned

17. A. sadness B. surprise C. pleasure D. relief

18. A. concentration B. patience C. confidence D. effort

19. A. escape B. keep C. stop D. stand

20. A. idea B. advice C. reason D. theory

21. A. right B. urge C. excuse D. honor

22. A. reflection B. preference C. appearance D. expression

23. A. experience B. describe C. replace D. improve

24. A. collect B. earn C. spend D. save

25. A. faded B. failed C. floated D. flashed

26. A. buried B. shaped C. watched D. followed

27. A. changed B. welcomed C. valued D. protected

28. A. worried B. guilty C. cautious D. desperate

29. A. comfortable B. ordinary C. perfect D. meaningful

30. A. solution B. message C. approach D. answer

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Ray Tokuda, a 54-year-old Japanese American, is proud of the title his school has given him. He is a Shifu, a Chinese word literally meaning a master, mentor or senior practioner of martial arts.

Tokuda has reason to be proud. He has been involved with Chinese martial arts for almost four decades. After learning them at the martial arts school in New Mexico State, today he is among the most experienced kung fu teachers of the school.



Practicing martial arts two to three hours and helping students improve their skills have become Tokuda's daily routine. He expects to practice and teach martial arts for the rest of his life. "I'm still learning. It's worth more than a lifetime to learn Chinese martial arts," he said. "Once I started, I just couldn't stop. I think it's also the magic of Chinese culture."

Tokuda was sent to the martial arts school when he was 10. He still remembers how unwilling he was when starting out. "My father had always wanted to learn Chinese martial arts but never got the chance, so he put his kid in," he said. "I was so afraid at that time because I thought kung fu was all about fighting."

But things changed after he learned that martial arts were more than punching and kicking.

"One of the things martial arts teach me is overcoming adversity," Tokuda said. "As a little kid, my first lesson was like, oh, look, this is a thing that I can get through by diligence, perseverance（毅力）and dedication, and that was priceless for my life."

Learning Chinese martial arts opened a gateway for him to better understand Chinese culture because he could hear a lot of ancient Chinese kung fu-related stories. "It is like in America, where we hear stories about knights in shining armor and King Arthur and noble deeds done," he said. "I feel martial arts preserve something of ancient China that can't be found in books. They are sort of an oral history."

Tokuda has also been invited to various events in his home state to showcase traditional Chinese culture, including the dragon dance and lion dance, which he also learnt at the martial arts school. Because of this, he is now considered a cultural envoy (使者) in the eyes of the public.

31. Tokuda didn't want to learn kung fu because he had thought it was _____.

A. practical B. magical C. violent D. difficult

32. From the passage, what can we learn about Tokuda?

A. He learnt martial arts from his father.

B. He is the founder of the kung fu school.

C. He learnt from martial arts how to deal with difficulties.

D. He is the most experienced kung fu teacher of his state.

33. Which of the following words can best describe Tokuda?

A. Modest and friendly. B. Devoted and persevering.

C. Talented and humorous. D. Motivated and considerate.

B

New App Helps People Remember Faces



Large gatherings such as weddings and conferences can be socially overwhelming. Pressure to learn people's names only adds to the stress. A new facial-recognition app could come to the rescue, but privacy experts recommend proceeding with caution.

The app, called SocialRecall, connects names with faces via smartphone cameras and facial recognition, potentially avoiding the need for formal introductions. "It breaks down these social barriers we all have when meeting somebody," says Barry Sandrew, who created the app and tested it at an event attended by about 1,000 people.

After receiving an invitation to download SocialRecall from an event organizer, the user is asked to take two selfies and sign in via social media. At the event, the app is active within a previously defined geographical area. When a user points his or her phone camera at an attendee's face, the app identifies the individual, displays the person's name, and links to his or her social media profile. To protect privacy, it recognizes only those who have agreed to participate. And the app's creators say it automatically deletes users' data after an event.

Ann Cavoukian, a privacy expert who runs the Privacy by Design Center of Excellence praises the app's creators for these protective measures. She cautions, however, that when people choose to share their personal information with the app, they should know that "there may be unintended consequences down the road with that information being used in another context that might come back to bite you."

The start-up has also developed a version of the app for individuals who suffer from prosopagnosia, or "face blindness," a condition that prevents people from recognizing individuals they have met. To use this app, a person first acquires an image of someone's face, from either the smartphone's camera or a photograph, and then tags it with a name. When the camera spots that same face in real life, the previously entered information is displayed. The collected data are stored only on a user's phone, according to the team behind the app.

34. SocialRecall is used to _____.

A. take photos B. identify people C. organize events D. make friends

35. Paragraph 3 is mainly about _____.

A. how the app works

B. how the app was created

C. what makes the app popular

D. what people can do with the app

36. SocialRecall helps people with prosopagnosia by _____.

A. giving names to the photos kept in their smartphones

B. collecting information previously entered in the phone

C. providing the information of a person when they first meet

D. showing the person's information when it spots a stored face

37. What can we learn about SocialRecall from the passage?

A. It may put people's privacy at risk.

B. It has caused unintended consequences.

C. It can prevent some communication disorders.

D. It is praised by users for its protective measures.

C

GOING TO UNIVERSITY is supposed to be a mind-broadening experience. That statement is probably made in comparison to training for work straight after school, which might not be so encouraging. But is it actually true? Jessika Golle of the University of Tübingen, in Germany, thought she would try to find out. Her result, however, is not quite what might be expected. As she reports in *Psychological Science* this week, she found that those who have been to university do indeed seem to leave with broader and more inquiring minds than those who have spent their immediate post-school years in vocational (职业的) training for work. However, it was not the case that university broadened minds. Rather, work seemed to narrow them.

Dr. Golle came to this conclusion after she and a team of colleagues studied the early careers of 2,095 German youngsters. The team used two standardized tests to assess their volunteers. One was of personality traits, including openness, conscientiousness（认真）and so on. The other was of attitudes, such as realistic, investigative and enterprising. They administered both tests twice—once towards the end of each volunteer's time at school, and then again six years later. Of the original group, 382 were on the intermediate track, from which there was a choice between the academic and vocational routes, and it was on these that the researchers focused. University beckoned for 212 of them. The remaining 170 chose vocational training and a job.

When it came to the second round of tests, Dr. Golle found that the personalities of those who had gone to university had not changed significantly. Those who had undergone vocational training and then got jobs were not that much changed in personality, either—except in one crucial respect. They had become more conscientious.

That sounds like a good thing, certainly compared with the common public image of undergraduates as a bunch of lazybones. But changes in attitude that the researchers recorded were rather worrying. In the university group, again, none were detectable. But those who had chosen the vocational route showed marked drops in interest in tasks that are investigative and enterprising in nature. And that might restrict their choice of careers.

Some investigative and enterprising jobs, such as scientific research, are, indeed beyond the degreeless. But many, particularly in Germany, with its tradition of vocational training, are not. The researchers mention, for example, computer programmers and finance-sector workers as careers requiring these traits. If Dr. Golle is correct, and changes in attitude brought about by the very training Germany prides itself on are narrowing people's choices, that is indeed a matter worthy of serious consideration.

38. Which of the following can best replace "beckoned for" in Paragraph 2?

A. Examined. B. Attracted. C. Organized. D. Recognized.

39. What can we learn from the research?

A. The degreeless have not changed in personalities.
B. Going to university is a mind-broadening experience.
C. Working straight after school narrows people's minds.
D. College students pride themselves on their education.

40. According to the last two paragraphs, _____.

A. college students enjoy a very good public image
B. the undergraduates have changed significantly in attitude
C. the degreeless are much better at dealing with challenging tasks

D. people show less interest in investigative jobs due to vocational training

41. What is the author's attitude towards the finding?

A. Concerned. B. Optimistic. C. Unclear. D. Sceptical.

D

Smile! It makes everyone in the room feel better because they, consciously or unconsciously, are smiling with you. Growing evidence shows that an instinct for facial mimicry(模仿) allows us to empathize with and even experience other people's feelings. If we can't mirror another person's face, it limits our ability to read and properly react to their expressions. A review of this emotional mirroring appears on February 11 in *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*.

In their paper, Paula Niedenthal and Adrienne Wood, social psychologists at the University of Wisconsin, describe how people in social situations copy others' facial expressions to create emotional responses in themselves. For example, if you're with a friend who looks sad, you might "try on" that sad face yourself without realizing you're doing so. In "trying on" your friend's expression, it helps you to recognize what they're feeling by associating it with times in the past when you made that expression. Humans get this emotional meaning from facial expressions in a matter of only a few hundred milliseconds.

"You reflect on your emotional feelings and then you generate some sort of recognition judgment, and the most important thing that results in is that you take the appropriate action—you approach the person or you avoid the person," Niedenthal says. "Your own emotional reaction to the face changes your perception of how you see the face in such a way that provides you with more information about what it means."

A person's ability to recognize and "share" others' emotions can be prevented when they can't mimic faces. This is a common complaint for people with motor diseases, like facial paralysis(瘫痪) from a stroke, or even due to nerve damage from plastic surgery. Niedenthal notes that the same would not be true for people who suffer from paralysis from birth, because if you've never had the ability to mimic facial expressions, you will have developed compensatory ways of interpreting emotions.

People with social disorders associated with mimicry or emotion-recognition damage, like autism(自闭症), can experience similar challenges. "There are some symptoms in autism where lack of facial mimicry may in part be due to limitation of eye contact," Niedenthal says.

Niedenthal next wants to explore what part in the brain is functioning to help with facial expression recognition. A better understanding of that part, she says, will give us a better idea of how to treat related disorders.

42. According to the passage, facial mimicry helps _____.

A. experience one's own feelings clearly B. change others' emotions quickly

C. respond to others' expressions properly D. develop friendship with others easily

43. We can know from Paragraph 4 and 5 that _____.

A. people with motor diseases may also suffer from autism
B. people born with facial paralysis may still recognize emotions
C. people with social disorders can't have eye contact with others
D. people receiving plastic surgery have difficulty in mimicking faces

44. According to Niedenthal, the next step of the study will focus on _____.

A. how we can treat brain disorders

B. what can be done to regain facial mimicry

C. how our brain helps us with emotional mirroring

D. what part of our brain helps recognize facial expression

45. The passage is written to _____.

A. discuss how people react positively to others' smiles

B. draw people's attention to those with social disorders

C. introduce a new trend in facial expression recognition

D. explain how emotional mirroring affects people's empathy

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。

Benefits of Sports

Doing sports is a physical, mental and social adventure. It's a great way for children to take a break from academics and release extra energy. It also helps them lead fuller and happier lives as regular sports have proven to improve overall well-being.

The physical benefits of doing sports are probably the most obvious. Regardless of your fitness level when you start playing sports, you'll notice an increase in your overall fitness once you're involved. __46__ Basketball players focus on strength training; football players work on speed while track athletes train through longer runs. The training process helps promote physical fitness and performances in competitions.

__47__ Playing sports contributes to mental health, helping to increase confidence and self-worth. A pat on the back, high-five from a teammate, or handshake after a match really boosts a child's confidence. Words of praise and encouragement from the coach, parents and other players raise the self-worth. __48__ So after a game, it's a better idea to ask "Did you enjoy the game?" rather than "Did you win?"

Children who participate in sports might also benefit from the social aspect, feeling part of a group, building up accountability and leadership. __49__Teamwork involves both being dependable as a teammate and learning to rely on your teammates to achieve a positive outcome. Teamwork breeds accountability and challenges you to be responsible for your actions. Being part of a team gives you an opportunity to be a leader.

Discipline is another social advantage. Most organized sports require a strict training and practice schedule. As a student-athlete, you need to balance academics and athletics. __50__

There is no shortage of reasons to find a sport to get involved in. Are you ready to go? Pick one and get moving!

A. It's not just your body that benefits from sports.

B. Therefore, playing sports is going to make you more fit.

C. But remember, a child's self-worth should not be distinguished by victory or loss.

D. If you play group sports, you'll be part of a team that takes direction from a coach.

E. Nearly every sport requires physical activity and the skills needed to be competitive.

F. Among these, learning how to function as part of a team is the most important advantage.

G. Only with strict discipline can you be successful both in the classroom and in the sports field.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他暑假将来北京参加“外国人唱中国歌大赛”，希望你为他推荐一首中文歌曲。请给他回邮件，内容包括：

1. 推荐曲目:

2. 推荐理由；

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纸指定区域内）

第二节 （20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，以“A New Way to Explore the Forbidden City”为题，用英语写一篇短文向校刊“英语园地”投稿，记述上周末你带英国朋友 Jim 游览故宫的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：二维码 QR code



（请务必将作文写在答题纸指定区域内）

2019 北京海淀高三一模英语

参考答案

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 语法填空（共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

1. to learn　2. what/whatever　3. opinions　4. loves　5. on

6. have found　7. hanging　8. powerful　9. which　10. were talked

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

11. C　12. D　13. B　14. A　15. C　16. B　17. D　18. A　19. C　20. A

21. B　22. A　23. D　24. D　25. A　26. B　27. C　28. B　29. C　30. D

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）

31. C　32. C　33. B　34. B　35. A　36. D　37. A　38. B　39. C　40. D

41. A　42. C　43. B　44. D　45. D

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. E　47. A　48. C　49. F　50. G

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 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，然后以档次的要求来衡量，确定或降低档次，最后给分。

3．评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，条理是否清楚，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以接受。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

分值	评分标准说明
第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。

(13 分--15 分)	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	未能传达任何信息；写的内容与要求无关。

One Possible Version

Dear Jim,

How is it going? I'm so glad to hear you will come to Beijing and participate in the *Chinese Singing Competition for Foreigners* this summer vacation. For the song to choose, I highly recommend *Moli Hua*, *Jasmine Flower,* which is representative of Chinese folk music.

My recommendation is based on the following reasons. First of all, it enjoys wide popularity, so there's no doubt it will attract the audience's attention once you start to sing. Moreover, this song has beautiful melody and simple lyrics, which are relatively easy for you to learn in a short time. At the same time, the soothing tunes will make your learning process pleasant and comfortable. I bet you are bound to stand out among all the competitors.

I sincerely hope my recommendation can be helpful and wish you a wonderful performance. When you come to Beijing, remember to let me know, since I'd like to be there to cheer for you.

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. 网上预约　　2. 到达故宫，收听讲解

3. VR 体验　　4. 欣赏或购买文创产品

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
18 分－20 分	·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	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
15 分－17 分	·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	基本完成了试题规定的任务。

12 分－14 分	·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	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
6 分－11 分	·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	未完成试题规定的任务。
1 分－5 分	·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。

One Possible Version

Last weekend, my friend Jim and I tried a new way to explore the Forbidden City, which left me a deep impression.

To avoid wasting time on the spot for the tickets, we tried making reservations online. The whole process just took us several minutes before the message popped out that the tickets had been successfully booked.

The next day's visit amazed both of us. On arriving, impressed by the magnificent architecture, we couldn't wait to start our exploration. While wandering around the galleries, we were attracted by the delicate chinaware. To our excitement, we could scan the QR code to listen to the introduction, which gave us a deeper insight into their history.

In the afternoon, we had a unique experience in the VR theatre. With the VR goggles on, we found ourselves back to the time when the palace was being constructed. As we "built" the wall brick by brick, we realized how much effort was put into accomplishing the grand work of architectural art.

Before we left, I led Jim to the souvenir center for cultural creative products. All the cups, notebooks and other products there bear certain elements of royal life. Jim was satisfied with his final choice of a Chinese fan. After this visit, I found the Forbidden City both traditional and modern because our rich and profound history was made alive here!