2019 北京顺义高三一模英语

（第二次统练）

2019 年 5 月

本试卷共 12 页，满分 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，请将答题卡交回。

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

Which sea animal is _1_ (good) at escaping? The answer may be the octopus(章鱼). An octopus' body is very soft. There are no bones in it. The small animal has just two little hard parts in _2_ (it) mouth. So it can go into very small spaces. An octopus weighing about 230g can pass _3_ a 2.5cm-wide hole.

B

I lost my wallet after going shopping last Friday evening. But I didn't realize it was missing until five hours later. I couldn't remember _4_ I lost it. I stayed up all night and worried about my wallet. The next day, I went back to the shops that I

_5_ (visit) and asked about my wallet. A manager at one store came over and said, "Someone turned this in last night. We thought you might come back to look for it,

_6_ we kept it for you."

C

When I was a child, I was a picky eater. There were many _7_ (food) that I didn't like to eat. But there is one meal I have always loved: grilled（烤的）cheese and tomato soup. It's just two pieces of toasted bread with cheese in the middle,

_8_ (serve) with a bowl of tomato soup. This kind of food _9_ (call) "comfort food". "Comfort food" is simple, easy-to-make and delicious. It always

_10_ (taste) great. Your parents might make meals like this for you when you are not feeling well.

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 bulletin board was covered with pictures of Carmen and me at Camp Flaming Rock. Every summer for the past five years, we had been camp bunkmates（室友）. We were great __11__, so I was excited to be returning to camp for another fun summer together.

You can imagine my __12__ when I got to the Camp and discovered that I would bunk with Kaitlyn. __13__ could Kaitlyn and I bunk together? We were like the opposite ends of a magnet（磁铁）. It was hard to imagine that I would __14__ two weeks with her as my bunkmate.

When I dragged __15__ to our small wooden house, Kaitlyn was already at the bunk. She was sorting her belongings, completely __16__ me. For the rest of the day, neither of us spoke. It was obvious that she was __17__ happier about the arrangement than I was.

At Camp Flaming Rock your bunkmate is also your __18__ for daily activities. That meant Kaitlyn and I would be together all day long. At first, we tend to avoid each other. But as the days passed on, both of our attitudes started to __19__. While one day my hand was hurt in a boat race, Kaitlyn rowed the rest of the way all by herself. When we got to the shore, she was all wet with __20__. But she didn't complain（抱怨）; she just walked with me to the nurse station. Another day we played a game based on __21__. I was blindfolded and had to find my way to Kaitlyn by __22__ to the sound she made. When she started making the snoring（打鼾） noises I had been hearing every night, I was able to find her __23__ no time. As soon as the blindfold came off, we both laughed loudly.

Over time, as we began to __24__ up to each other, I started to see how Kaitlyn and I were really __25__. We both loved singing, we both had annoying little brothers, and we both __26__ on sleeping in woolen socks.

The end of the camp rolled around __27__ than either of us could have imagined. We were both __28__ at what close friends we had become. Although I __29__ bunking with Carmen, I'm glad I made another close friend. Now there's a new __30__ on my bulletin board at home. It's of me and Kaitlyn. And both of us are wearing woolen socks!

11. A. friends	B. students	C. players	D. campers
12. A. delight	B. relief	C. shock	D. curiosity
13. A. Why	B. How	C. When	D. Where
14. A. waste	B. give	C. lose	D. spend
15. A. easily	B. slowly	C. eagerly	D. suddenly
16. A. ignoring	B. frightening	C. attracting	D. bothering
17. A. even	B. still	C. far	D. no

18. A. partner	B. reporter	C. model	D. guide
19. A. work	B. understand	C. change	D. regain
20. A. water	B. sweat	C. blood	D. paint
21. A. looks	B. words	C. gestures	D. sounds
22. A. listening	B. dancing	C. awaking	D. relaxing
23. A. at	B. by	C. in	D. from
24. A. make	B. open	C. come	D. play
25. A. alike	B. popular	C. strong	D. young
26. A. tried	B. relied	C. carried	D. insisted
27. A. better	B. harder	C. faster	D. later
28. A. mad	B. angry	C. disappointed	D. surprised
29. A. minded	B. enjoyed	C. missed	D. imagined
30. A. name	B. picture	C. design	D. form

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

Two years ago, when I lost my job which I had done for 10 years, I decided to realize the “dream in my heart”. I wanted to go back to college to finish my degree. I was interested in teaching and it was not until I had volunteered as a teacher in a special-education school that I knew I wanted to work with the disabled children.

To finish my degree means that my family would need to move to another city and my husband would have to change his job. When the letter arrived that I was accepted into the University of North Carolina, I was very happy. But everything was not prepared well yet. The day before classes began I arrived in the town of Boone where the school is located with one suitcase and one backpack. My husband and children dropped me off at the dormitory, wished me good luck and drove away back home. That was probably one of the hardest things I had ever experienced in my life and I felt guilty because I felt I wasn’t a good wife or a good mother. That night, I got a call from my parents whose words inspired me to continue to pursue（追求）my dream. From them I got the courage to fight for my dream, though it was very hard.

Now in graduate school, I feel more than ever that I am doing what is right. I know that having a master’s degree will help me realize my greatest dream of helping others achieve their dreams.

31. The author decided to pursue her dream _____.

A. after she lost her job

B. after she got married

C. when she became a teacher

D. when she graduated from college

32. When the author went to the university, _____.

A. her family moved to Boone

B. her husband found a new job

C. she didn't have everything ready

D. she left her children with her parents

33. The author's biggest dream is to _____.

A. find a better job

B. get a Master degree

C. be a good wife and good mother

D. help others achieve their dreams

B

The Great Book Swap

Hi, sixth graders! My name is Tony Hill. I am president of the Windsor High School Student Council. Your teacher let me come to your class today to tell you about a reading project that we want to do, and we need your help.

If you're like me, you love to read but sometimes have a hard time finding books you want to read. It seems as if the best books at the library are always checked out. To help get more books into people's hands, we're planning the Great Community（社区）Book Swap.

To make the project a success, we need everyone's help. Ask your parents if there are any unused books taking up space. Ask your friends and neighbours to donate unwanted books. Maybe you have books you liked when you were younger but don't read anymore. Bring them to school and make a young reader happy. We need all kinds of books for all kinds of readers!

There are many times I'd like to go buy new books, but I don't have a lot of money to spend on them. Wouldn't it be great to swap books right here in our community? Volunteers will organize the donated books. Then the books will be displayed at the community center. Everyone will be able to read and hopefully find the perfect book. Students will be allowed to choose up to two books during each day of the swap. Our plan is to have the book swap the first Saturday of every month.

If you like reading, just come and look through the collection of books. Each grade will have its own week to bring in books. Right now, eighth grade is bringing in books. When every grade has brought in books, we will have quite a selection. You will probably find at least one new book that you'd like to read. Who knows? Maybe you'll find a book so good that you won't be able to put it down.

What are you waiting for? Go home and clean out your bookshelves and closets!

34. Why did Tony Hill come to the class of sixth graders?

A. To explain a reading project.

B. To introduce a newly-built library.

C. To ask the students to help donate books.

D. To give the sixth graders advice on reading.

35. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. How the book swap will work.

B. When books will be brought in.

C. What kinds of books are needed.

D. Why the book swap is necessary.

36. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph indicate?

A. More books are needed in the future.

B. Volunteers play an important role in the project.

C. Everyone is sure to be able to find the books he wants.

D. Students have already started helping with the book swap.

37. Which of the following words best describes Tony Hill?

A. Realistic. B. Persuasive. C. Independent. D. Ambitious.

C

Wearing headphones is very common among young people. Their affection for headphones reflects a desire to avoid boredom, inconveniences, and undesirable social interactions（互动）. The saying "headphones in, world out" has gained popularity among young people recently. Unfortunately for the headphone lovers, "world out" is not a great policy for a thoughtful society. The widespread use of headphones in public is harmful to users because it limits intellectual growth and makes potentially meaningful interactions with strangers impossible.

Frequent headphone users are missing out on valuable experiences, thus, limiting intellectual growth. Young people wear headphones, thinking they will face fewer social challenges, arguments, or even casual rudeness. Though that sounds like a good idea, we do not grow by avoiding "discomfort". In fact, to develop healthily, a teenager has to be faced with challenges or even embarrassments. Just as a saying goes, "Storms make trees take deeper roots." Wearing headphones when faced with social awkwardness teaches us to be passive, and prevents us from becoming mature intellectually.

Headphones can also cause us to miss out on positive interactions with strangers. Writer Jacob Bernstein describes a sweet interaction between a young woman and an older woman on a train that would not have occurred if the young woman had remembered her headphones as usual that day. A similar case is discussed in *"Throw Away Your Headphones, Boredom Is Good"* by Rosecrans Baldwin. After giving up headphones, he adapts to the social environment during his daily routine. He laughs at ridiculous overheard discussions and even enjoys his morning jog without a soundtrack. Becoming familiar with people outside your chosen group can open your eyes to other walks of life and their unique experiences.

Young people think they are good communicators. However, communication is not measured in Facebook friends. Real communication is the basis of humanity. We need real interactions in our daily life.

This summer, don't forget to take off your headphones and plug yourself into life.

38. What does the author think of "discomfort" to young people in Paragraph 2?

A. Beneficial. B. Normal. C. Annoying. D. Unnecessary.

39. The sweet interaction between a young woman and an older woman on a train occurred _____.

A. by accident B. on purpose C. in time D. in secret

40. The author mentioned the stories of Jacob Bernstein and Rosecrans Baldwin to _____.

A. analyze their behaviors

B. learn from the two stories

C. give evidence for his argument

D. make the article more attractive

41. What does the author imply about young people?

A. They become more and more independent.

B. They lack the ability of real communication.

C. Headphones contribute a lot to their social interactions.

D. Facebook provides them with more chances to make friends.

D

In the 1960s, Douglas Engelbart, with help from his friend Bill English, invented the first computer mouse. Engelbart's invention was a simple wooden box with one button and two wheels that rolled directly on a hard surface, such as a desk. The term "mouse" came from the fact that this device (tool) had long, thin wires attached to its small body that made it look a bit like a common mouse. The name stuck and has been used ever since.

For years after Engelbart's invention, computers still relied on commands to be typed in via keyboards. It was not until computers began to use graphical user interfaces(GUIs) (图形用户界面) that mouses became popular as pointing and input devices. GUIs rely on interactions with images, rather than text commands. For example, to open a particular program, you no longer have to type a command. All you have to do is click on an icon, which is a tiny picture used to present a particular program or computer function. When pointing and clicking via GUIs became popular, computer mouses became commonplace.

Today's computers rely on highly-sophisticated GUIs that require fine motor control of a cursor (光标) on a display. There is also touch screen technology, which is used on many mobile devices, such as smart phones and tablets. Computer mouses use advanced rolling balls or lasers（激光）to translate the movement of the hand controlling the mouse into movement of the cursor on the computer display.

Many computer mouses have multiple buttons, as well as special features like wheels, to allow users to perform multiple functions at once. For example, clicking the left button of a mouse might position the cursor at a certain point within a document or web page, while clicking the right button of a mouse might bring up an in-context menu of possible actions to perform. Special features, such as wheels, can allow a user to scroll quickly up and down a web page.

Another thing you might notice about later-model computer mouses: many of them have lost their tails! Like so many other electrical devices that have gone wireless, so have many versions of the computer mouse. Wireless mouses send data via infra-red radiation or radio waves.



42. What do we know about Engelbart's invention?

A. It had no wires.

B. It had two buttons.

C. It was hard to operate.

D. It was not widely used at the beginning.

43. According to the article, how did GUIs help the use of mouse?

A. GUIs still need keyboards to type commands.

B. Users can do whatever things with mouses via GUIs.

C. Using a mouse, people no longer need to input information into a computer.

D. GUIs, based on icons and menus, are more convenient for a mouse to operate.

44. A laser mouse uses lasers to _____.

A. open a program

B. touch the computer screen

C. track the mouse's movement

D. locate the cursor at a certain point

45. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. The Science behind the Computer Mouse

B. The Development of the Computer Mouse

C. The Inventor of the First Computer Mouse

D. The First Computer Mouse Used in the World

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。

Man invented a number of means to cover distance — cars, planes, radio, TV, computers, spaceships, etc. __46__ Reading is real fun, isn't it? It is a fantastic journey into the past or the future, a true love story or a serious novel to challenge your thoughts, a detective or something funny if you like humour.

You could see a lot of people, old and young, reading in many different places — in a park or on a bus, in a plane or on a beach. It might be a magazine or a newspaper, a volume of poems or a lengthy novel. __47__ They tell you a lot about life, people, and the fast changing world. They develop imagination, love for word and expression and awaken a wish in you to create something. It is hard to imagine life without books.

__48__ We sometimes look through the book to see what it is about. We may just want to get the general idea from a newspaper article, a report, or a book in a bookshop. This type of reading is called skimming reading.

Quick reading is also practiced when we want to get a particular piece of information, such as a date or a telephone number. This is called scanning. We scan timetables, telephone directories, dictionaries and web pages.

But if we want to get the detailed information, we read slowly and carefully. This is called intensive reading, or study reading. __49__ We consult dictionaries if necessary. We take notes to remember something important, such as a mathematical quotation (引证).

Reading fiction, a novel or a favourite poem, is also intensive reading. It needs training and special skills to understand the entire content, the beauty of the expression. __50__ It makes you laugh your head off or cry your heart out.

A. You get involved in the story.

B. Reading can be a social activity.

C. We read in many different ways and at different speeds.

D. Books help you understand the world and yourself better.

E. Scanning is used when we need to locate special information.

F. But up till now, there has been only one way to cover time — books.

G. In the latter case we check the meaning not to misunderstand something.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

假设你是李华，你们社区将举办“中国民间音乐节”。请你给在北京学习的英国朋友 Jim 写封电子邮件，邀请他来参加此次活动。内容包括：

1. 活动的时间、地点；

2. 活动的内容；

3. 邀请的理由。

注意：　　1. 词数不少于 50；

　　2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：社区 community

　　中国民间音乐节 Chinese Folk Music Festival

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学生李华。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，介绍你们班上个月参加学校“汉语成语大赛”的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：汉语成语大赛 Chinese Idioms Competition



（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 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

1. best　　2. its　　3. through　　4. where　　5. had visited

6. so　　7. foods　　8. served　　9. is called　　10. tastes

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

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

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

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

41. B　42.D　43.D　44. C　45. B

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. F　47. D　48. C　49. G　50. 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写作内容的理解。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	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I’m writing to invite you to attend the Chinese Folk Music Festival in our community next weekend.

At the festival, there will be various performances, such as the performances of folk musical instruments, folk songs, folk operas, folk dances and so on. Besides, several lectures will be given by professional artists and teachers on different aspects of Chinese folk music. Since you have always been interested in Chinese folk music, I think this is a great chance for you to be exposed to the rich music atmosphere.

So what do you think of the Music Festival? If you'd like to come, feel free to contact me.

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、上下文的连贯性、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、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。 ·漏掉或未描述清楚内容要点； ·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。

三、内容要点：

1. 获悉比赛　　2. 赛前准备　　3. 参加比赛　　4. 赛后获奖

四、One possible version:

Last month, I with two of my classmates took part in the Fifth Chinese Idioms Competition of our school.

A few days before the competition, our head teacher announced the competition would be held in the school hall on March 26th. Two of my classmates and I were chosen as the competitors on behalf of our class. In the following days, we three spent all our spare time in the library, enriching our knowledge of Chinese idioms with the help of books, dictionaries and the internet. When the big day came, we were full of confidence and did an excellent job. After several rounds of fierce competition, we beat the other competitors and won the first prize. Standing on the stage with our certificate, we felt really proud of ourselves.

From this event, not only did we experience the great charm of Chinese idioms but also we learned to be confident and calm while facing challenges.