

## 房山区 2019 年高考第一次模拟测试试卷

### 英 语

本试卷共 12 页，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，将答题卡交回，试卷自行保存。

#### 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

I like reading. 1 I was 9 years old, I caught a bad cold. I had to stay at home for several weeks. My mother bought me some novels. Soon I 2 (attract) by the stories. Since then I have made use of any time to read. Now, I often surf the Internet at home, where I've found many students like reading as I do. We exchange our reading experience and become online friends. 3 (read) brings me both happiness and friendship.

###### B

Chinese communities around the world welcomed the Year of the Pig 4 February 5th. Celebrations took place across the globe, ranging from Southeast Asia's centuries-old Chinese communities to the more recently 5 (establish) Chinatowns. In the streets of several European 6 (city), performances of dragon dances and lion dances drew huge crowds of people. Celebrations in London are expected 7 (last) a month with series of activities, 8 is the biggest Chinese New Year celebration outside Asia.

###### C

According to the report, Tian'anmen Square will enter the 5G era (时代). This also means the Tian'anmen Square 9 (become) a "5G smart square" in the near future. 5G networks not only have better signals and 10 (fast) download speeds, but also have a far-reaching impact on large tourist attractions. In addition to meeting the needs of high-speed internet access, 5G network can also support 4K HD video calling, so as to bring better experiences for the general public and tourists.

##### 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。

Two-year-old Samantha Savitz has a hearing problem. Living within a community where there are no other 11 people around, her neighbors found a way to make her feel 12 and included.

Samantha lives in Islington Road in Newton, Massachusetts. She loves to talk to anyone who knows 13 language, but not everyone in the neighborhood knows how to communicate with her.

"She's easy-going. She wants to talk with anybody," said her father, Raphael.

"Her whole personality changes when people can 14 with her," said her mother, Glenda. It makes Samantha a little 15 when people can't interact with her.

16, Samantha wanted to play with her neighbors badly. Whenever they see her on a walk or in her yard, the little girl tries to be 17. But they are frustrated because they don't know how to talk to her.

"All of us would 18 to talk to her, but we don't know what to say," said one neighbor. "Basic conversation that one would have with a 19," said another.

"Asking her about her day," said a third.

"And make her feel that she is part of the neighborhood," said another neighbor.

"Just be her friend," another neighbor added.

It is clear that the neighbors all 20 to be there for Samantha as her friend. But they would need to 21 American Sign Language. It might be hard to believe for some—that a whole neighborhood would learn ASL just 22 a little 2-year-old girl — but this particular community did just that.

On their own, Samantha's neighbors gathered and 23 an instructor. Now, they all participate in an American Sign Language class.

The 24 says that this is a remarkable thing because some parents of deaf children don't even bother to learn sign language. "But here Samantha has a full 25 that are signing in my class and communicating with her, and it is a beautiful story," he said.

Her parents have no words to express their 26 for what the community did for Samantha. Glenda finds the act "shocking and beautiful", 27 Raphael feels "so fortunate" that their daughter is receiving so much love.

In fact, the couple is already seeing some 28 in their daughter. During ASL classes, the first thing that Samantha says to her neighbors is "friend". "We are sure that this energetic girl is 29, now that she has friends around who 30 the same language as her. Thank this neighborhood in Islington Road for showing us the most important part of being a community." The instructor said.

- |                    |              |               |                |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. blind       | B. gifted    | C. educated   | D. deaf        |
| 12. A. modest      | B. welcome   | C. different  | D. strange     |
| 13. A. sign        | B. machine   | C. signal     | D. expression  |
| 14. A. argue       | B. agree     | C. discuss    | D. communicate |
| 15. A. independent | B. relaxed   | C. angry      | D. sad         |
| 16. A. Nervously   | B. Calmly    | C. Obviously  | D. Fortunately |
| 17. A. lonely      | B. friendly  | C. satisfied  | D. excited     |
| 18. A. wait        | B. hesitate  | C. like       | D. decide      |
| 19. A. child       | B. student   | C. neighbor   | D. mother      |
| 20. A. began       | B. pretended | C. wanted     | D. gathered    |
| 21. A. know        | B. find      | C. teach      | D. draw        |
| 22. A. for         | B. as        | C. from       | D. with        |
| 23. A. consulted   | B. visited   | C. phoned     | D. hired       |
| 24. A. father      | B. mother    | C. instructor | D. doctor      |
| 25. A. school      | B. community | C. hospital   | D. family      |

- |                |             |             |              |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 26. A. concern | B. wish     | C. anxiety  | D. gratitude |
| 27. A. while   | B. but      | C. so       | D. for       |
| 28. A. courage | B. change   | C. sympathy | D. patience  |
| 29. A. taller  | B. stronger | C. happier  | D. smarter   |
| 30. A. show    | B. speak    | C. whisper  | D. choose    |

## 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

Tomorrow brings to a close of the second school term of the 2018 academic year and the start of the winter school holidays. Following a busy examination period, this is a much needed break for many students across the province.

#### Wednesday, January 6: Ice Skating

Welcome to the world of ice for our first cold-weather event of the season! Whether you are a professional ice skater or this will be your first time on the ice, you are guaranteed to have a fantastic time!

#### Wednesday, January 13: College Preparedness 2.0

Although most of the stress of applying for college this year is out of the way, this College Preparedness workshop will help you take other things into consideration. Application deadlines for financial aid are drawing near and we are bringing in the experts to help you through all of the specific details. This workshop will help to best prepare you for scholarships, work study, and student loans that will make paying for college easy as A-B-C, Do-Re-Mi, and 1-2-3.

#### Wednesday, January 27: Ecological Risk Assessment of Your Life/Home

There are so many warnings out there about what you should and should not put in your body and use in your home. This workshop helps make sense of it all. Come to figure out how to live your healthiest possible life without spending a ton of money.

#### Wednesday, February 3: Winter Survival in Any Situation

Living in the outdoors with minimal equipment is a skill and an art. It is particularly challenging when the outside temperatures reach winter lows. The winter survival workshop will show you some old tricks of the trade for surviving outside in cold temperatures and how to make primitive fires.

#### Wednesday, February 10: Best Friend Ever

High school is temporary, but the friendships you make can be forever. How do you make a relationship last? Learn how to be the best friend you can be in this interactive workshop.

31. As a winter sports lover, you may choose an event \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. on Wednesday, February 10
- B. on Wednesday, February 3
- C. on Wednesday, January 13
- D. on Wednesday, January 6

32. What is the focus of the event on January 27?

- A. Health.
- B. Education.

C. Friendship.

D. Entertainment.

33. Who are the intended readers of the passage?

A. Teachers.

B. Athletes.

C. Students.

D. Tourists.

**B**

Back in 1988, I was working at the University of Bonn in Germany as a research fellow. I took some time off in early May to visit a friend, who was the director of a museum in Viterbo, in central Italy. I set out by train, which crossed the Swiss border to reach Zurich, winding through valleys and along hillsides, and entering tunnels and making its way through the Swiss Alps. The scenery was so beautiful.

The train then crossed the Italian border before passing through Milan and Florence, then finally stopping in Rome. I was lucky, as my hotel was close to the railway station. The next morning, I had a coffee at a nearby café and eagerly set out to visit as many of the famous Roman landmarks as possible.

The following day I headed back to the train station, intending to take a short train ride to Viterbo to meet up with my friend. When I arrived at the station and attempted to locate the correct platform, I quickly realized that the station was closed for an upgrade (升级). For a moment my mind went blank and did not know what to do. My biggest problem was my luggage—my suitcase and hand luggage were so heavy that I couldn't move about easily. As I don't speak Italian, I could not ask anyone for instructions. I dragged my suitcase about 100 meters to a nearby motor mechanics. A tall, strong man of about 50 years of age was working there and I excused myself and asked where the nearest station was. I am sure that he did not understand me properly but he could easily guess that I was looking for a station. He replied, but I did not understand.

He smiled, wiped his hands and said something, which I guessed to mean "come along". So I dragged my suitcase along and followed him. He opened the door of his car, motioned to me to get in and then drove for a few minutes to the next station. I got out, unloaded my luggage, then shook his hand with thanks. He smiled back and drove away.

There was no time to hug or exchange names. I understood he was busy and in the middle of his work. I was moved so much by his generosity that I have never forgotten him.

34. In 1988, the author went to central Italy to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. visit a museum

B. see a friend

C. do some research

D. teach in a university

35. The author got into a panic because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the station was not available

B. he couldn't understand Italian

C. he couldn't manage the luggage

D. a strong man made him frightened

36. Which of the following can describe the man working in the motor mechanics?

A. Wealthy and responsible.

B. Generous and warm-hearted.

C. Courageous and calm.

D. Determined and strict.

37. What does the story mainly tell us?

A. Good scenery is on the road.

B. One good turn deserves another.

C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

D. An act of kindness can bring others warmth.

C

On December 26, 2004, hundreds of tourists relaxed on Sri Lanka's Yala National Park's beaches. But at mid-morning the park's elephants began crying wildly and running away from the ocean and up a nearby hill. The puzzled keepers could tell the animals were worried about something but what?

What the keepers did not know was that a 30-foot wall of water was headed straight toward them. This tsunami(海啸) had been caused by an earthquake more than 1, 000 miles away in the Indian Ocean. When the huge wave hit the coast, it caused severe damage. Many people died. The elephants, however, were not swept away by the water. They stood safely on the hill.

Scientists have long suspected that animals sense natural disasters before humans do. People have told stories of dogs refusing to go outside and sharks swimming to deeper waters before a hurricane. After the 2004 tsunami, people said they saw tigers, monkeys, and water buffalo escaping to higher ground before the waters rushed in. Even in the hardest-hit areas of southern Asia, there were few animal deaths.

It's unlikely that an animal's so-called sixth sense comes from some magical power to see into the future. Experts believe that animals may be more sensitive than humans to changes in temperature and other environmental conditions that take place before a natural disaster. The elephants in Sri Lanka, for example, may have picked up vibrations from within the Earth, a sign that earthquake was coming. Because vibrations in the ground travel much faster than an ocean wave, the elephants may have felt the earthquake that caused the tsunami well before the tsunami itself came to the coast.

A few scientists are calling for a system to track reports of strange behavior in people's pets, hoping that these reports can serve as a warning system that a natural disaster is about to happen. But Marina Haynes, an animal behavior scientist at the Philadelphia Zoo, says, "It would be an unreliable way to predict disasters. It can be difficult to know what an animal is doing. Is the animal nervous because an earthquake is about to happen or is it frightened because there is an enemy nearby?"

38. What happened to the elephants in Yala National Park on December 26, 2004?

- A. They died in the natural disaster.
- B. They were disturbed by the tourists.
- C. They moved from the hill to the seaside.
- D. They behaved strangely before the tsunami.

39. The author supports his point of view in paragraph 3 mainly by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. giving examples
- B. making comparisons
- C. telling interesting stories
- D. showing research findings

40. The underlined word vibrations in paragraph 4 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. changes in temperature
- B. a kind of chemical power
- C. continuous shaking movement
- D. serious environmental pollution

41. What may be Marina Haynes' attitude towards the warning system in the last paragraph?

- A. Positive.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Hopeful.
- D. Supportive.

D

Benefits and Problems of Genetic Engineering

Plant breeding is the science of changing the characteristics of plants in order to produce desired ones. Genes in a plant are what determine what type of characteristics it will have. Plant breeders try to create a specific outcome of plants and potentially new plant varieties by changing the genes of the plants through breeding, which is making new plants from parents of different varieties or species.

Actually, plant breeding has been practiced for thousands of years, since near the beginning of human civilization. It is practiced worldwide by individuals such as gardeners and farmers and by professional plant breeders employed by organizations such as government institutions, universities, crop-specific industry associations or research centers. They have crossbred plants to create the new types of plants that are, for example, bigger, stronger, or more attractive.

Crossbreeding can take such a long time, however, and it is inaccurate. Now, we can change exact sections of Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), so the process is more accurate and faster. But people all over the world are arguing about its benefits and disadvantages. Some people use the technology to produce desired characteristics of plants and animals. Other people are concerned that the genetically engineered plants may harm the environment and worried that they may be dangerous for people to eat.

There are many reasons for changing plants in this way. International development agencies believe that breeding new crops is important for ensuring food security by developing new varieties that are higher yielding(高产的), disease resistant, drought tolerant or regionally adapted to different environments and growing conditions. For example, some genetically engineered plants can live through frost or draught. As a result, farmers can make more profit because fewer plants will die.

Some genetically engineered plants are more nutritious. They have less fat, taste better or stay fresher than non-genetically engineered plants. This will allow people to buy better-quality fruit and vegetables.

Some genetically engineered plants can resist natural pests such as viruses or insects. This reduces the amount of chemical needed to kill pests, which is helpful to the environment.

However, genetically engineered plants can cause unexpected problems. Genetically engineered plants that resist pests may pass on that characteristic to a wild relative. This may cause the wild plant to spread fast, because pests are not naturally killing it.

Genetically engineered plants can also harm animals. A type of corn has been developed which kills a species of insect that destroys it. The pollen(花粉) from this corn, however, can also kill monarch butterflies—the most beautiful of all butterflies, which do not harm the corn.

To ensure the most adapted varieties are identified, advocates of organic breeding now promote the use of direct selection for many desired characteristics.

Genetic engineering is a very new science and we have a lot to learn about the good it can do and the damage it can cause. The main concern is that not enough tests are being done to ensure it is safe.

42. According to the passage, the purpose of plant breeding is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. beautify the environment      B. change the genes of plants  
C. produce new plant varieties      D. assess the value of the practice

43. The author thinks crossbreeding inaccurate because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the sections of DNA are changed  
B. problems are sometimes caused  
C. manpower and resources are wasted  
D. animals are produced using the technology



wings move forward first and then they change direction and move down. The movement looks as if the wings are drawing the number eight. \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ Walker says that existing unmanned flying devices do not work very well outside because wind can affect their flight.

“Insects, on the other hand, deal really well with even quite windy conditions. So understanding how they can do this is going to be advantageous to us.” These researchers say that understanding how mosquitoes fly might help find ways to stop them from spreading diseases.

- A. Because of this, it is hard to believe that they are able to fly.
- B. Mosquitoes evolved from other insects about 226 million years ago.
- C. So, the team needed to use eight cameras to view the wings from many directions.
- D. Researchers at the University of Oxford took images of mosquito wing movements.
- E. Many measures have been tried for mosquito control, for example, getting rid of breeding places.
- F. This knowledge, they say, help find ways to stop mosquitoes from spreading diseases in the future.
- G. The research team believes the mosquitoes' wing movements could help inventors design new flying devices.

### 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Peter想了解中国近四十年发生的变化以及人们对中国未来发展的期待。请你给他回邮件，内容包括四十年来人们：

1. 居住环境的变化；
2. 出行方式的变化；
3. 对中国未来发展的期待。

- 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 Peter,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

**（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）**



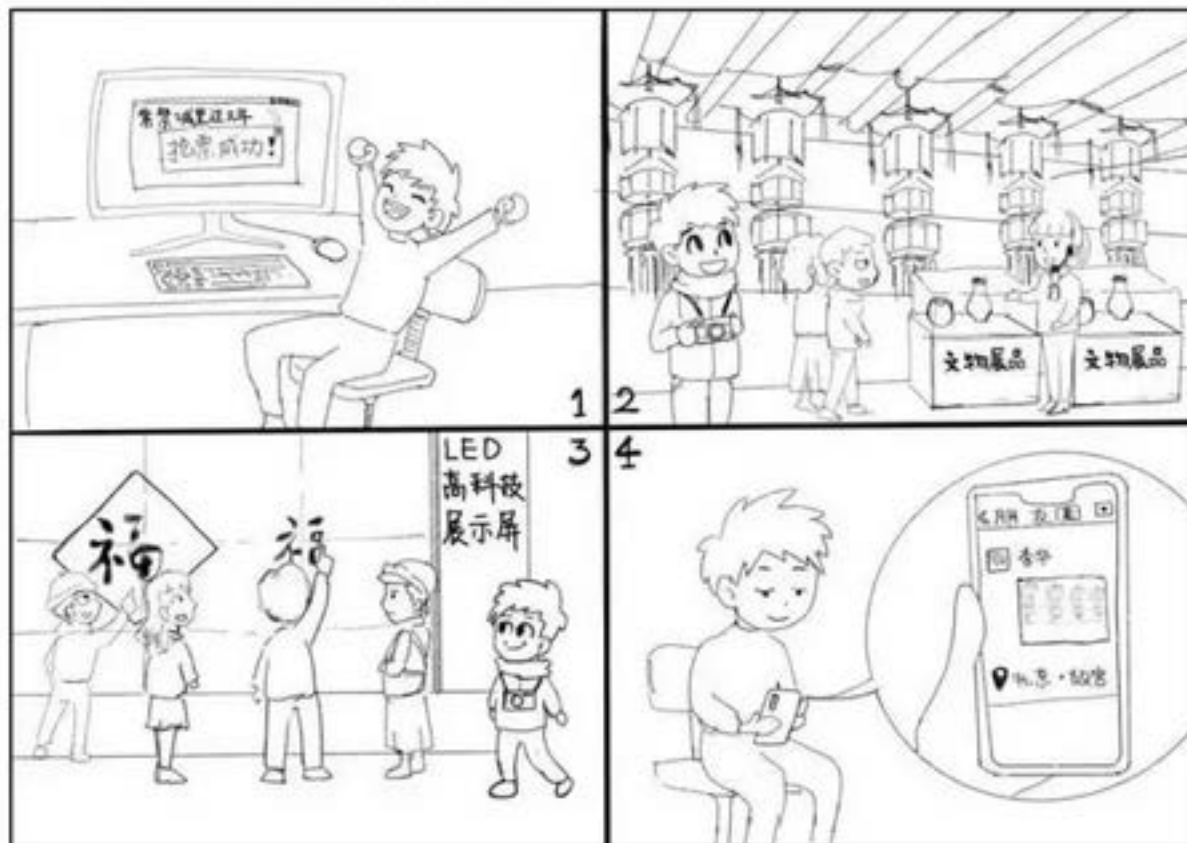
第二节 (20分)

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, 写一篇英文周记, 记述春节期间你幸运地参加“故宫过大年”活动的全过程。

注意: 词数不少于60。

提示词: 微信朋友圈 WeChat circle

LED 显示屏 LED display screen



( 请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内 )