

# 2020北京高三英语模拟试卷（二）

学校: \_\_\_\_\_ 班级: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_

本试卷共11页,共120分,考试时长100分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 第一部分:知识运用(共2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。

1.

A

Copernicus was 1 outstanding Polish astronomer. In his thirties, he was doubtful about the widely accepted earth-centered theory because it failed to explain some puzzling phenomena. Meanwhile, all his calculations and analyses pointed to the same 2 (conclude) that the sun was the center of the solar system. Therefore he established the sun-centered theory. Namely, the sun is the center of the universe, with the earth and other planets 3 (circle) around the sun.

2.

B

Animal welfare is a growing concern in today's society. Many people think that it is cruel to remove animals from 1 (they) natural habitat and keep them in cages for the public to look at. An animal 2 (keep) in a zoo will lead a different life from an animal that 3 (live) in the wild. Furthermore, some animals become unhappy in zoos because there isn't enough space.

3.

C

Peppa Pig, a loveable British cartoon character, faced a dark future in China. Peppa 1 (video) had disappeared from Chinese streaming sites. Some 30,000 clips of the cartoon were removed 2 a popular video streaming site, following criticism from state media.

Her popularity, though, has only continued to rise. "The shows \_\_\_3\_\_\_ ( watch ) around 60 billion times on streaming sites since it was first launched in China, " said Jamie MacEwan, who works for a British company called Enders at \_\_\_4\_\_\_ experts study TV viewing trends.

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。

4. There is something graceful about a well-made hurricane lamp, especially the antique ones. Mom had affection for them.

I can remember \_\_\_1\_\_\_ through countless flea markets for hurricane lamps, which are \_\_\_2\_\_\_ to keep their light lit through the \_\_\_3\_\_\_ of moments. Mom tried hard to buy the lamps in \_\_\_4\_\_\_, as her favorite of all the lamps had no mate.

The spring after Mom's first \_\_\_5\_\_\_ with cancer, we went to a local craft fair to pass the time, to keep \_\_\_6\_\_\_. We were still waiting to hear from the doctors on the \_\_\_7\_\_\_ of her follow-up tests. \_\_\_8\_\_\_ to search something for my mom, I bounded ahead of her and baby brother as they \_\_\_9\_\_\_ along the tables. I didn't \_\_\_10\_\_\_ it far before something caught my eye. Standing proud on the display table sat a lamp.

I was excited, as I \_\_\_11\_\_\_ back through the crowd to my mom. "Mom! You have to see something!" I shouted. " \_\_\_12\_\_\_ . I think I'm going to get these lamps. What do you think? " She \_\_\_13\_\_\_ so I could see them but I didn't even look at them. "You've got to see what I found first, " I \_\_\_14\_\_\_ her through the fair. When she saw the lamp, she picked up the lamp \_\_\_15\_\_\_, running her fingers over the bowl, over the hurricane glass, and \_\_\_16\_\_\_ it closely. "See this? " She pointed at a very small mark in the glass. "The one at home has the same mark." She smiled. It was the first time I had seen her \_\_\_17\_\_\_ smile since the doctors first found the cancer.

When the lamp took its \_\_\_18\_\_\_ in our house, next to its mate, she cried. She went to light the lamps and sit on their glow until she could sleep. Years later, I understood her \_\_\_19\_\_\_ for those lamps, through the darkest moments of her life. Mom was my hurricane lamp. She was inextinguishable ( 永不熄灭的 )—through the darkest moments. She lit my way without \_\_\_20\_\_\_. She still does.

- |                     |                 |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. seeing        | B. finding      | C. living         | D. searching      |
| 2. A. designed      | B. allowed      | C. decided        | D. evolved        |
| 3. A. happiest      | B. coldest      | C. busiest        | D. hardest        |
| 4. A. group         | B. double       | C. pairs          | D. packs          |
| 5. A. acquaintance  | B. battle       | C. knowledge      | D. appointment    |
| 6. A. busy          | B. merry        | C. leisure        | D. easy           |
| 7. A. results       | B. discussions  | C. procedures     | D. processes      |
| 8. A. Arranged      | B. Determined   | C. Required       | D. Permitted      |
| 9. A. wondered      | B. wandered     | C. ran            | D. hung           |
| 10. A. manage       | B. do           | C. make           | D. carry          |
| 11. A. jumped       | B. leaped       | C. walked         | D. raced          |
| 12. A. Hang on      | B. Hang about   | C. Hang around    | D. Hang up        |
| 13. A. held them on | B. held them up | C. held them back | D. held them down |
| 14. A. grabbed      | B. moved        | C. dragged        | D. caught         |
| 15. A. typically    | B. immediately  | C. occasionally   | D. hesitantly     |
| 16. A. inspecting   | B. looking      | C. testing        | D. knocking       |
| 17. A. finally      | B. deliberately | C. lastly         | D. truly          |
| 18. A. way          | B. place        | C. control        | D. name           |
| 19. A. anxiety      | B. care         | C. need           | D. worry          |
| 20. A. fail         | B. sadness      | C. pain           | D. tear           |

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）

5.

A

The Most Popular London Theatre Tickets

The King and I

This classic musical tale of East meets West brings us to Anna, a Welsh widow, and the King of Siam. What could ever develop between two people so firmly rooted in their personal, and often deeply opposed, traditions and values?

One of the hottest on Broadway, the West End revival of The King and I will be the most sought-after tickets of 2020.

Palladium Theatre

21 June 2020—8 August 2020

From: £34.75

### The Best Man

The Best Man mirrors the often surprising results of campaigning and the all-too-often immoral world of politics.

Produced on Broadway 60 years ago, The Best Man never achieved a West End transfer at the time because it was thought that American politics were of no real interest to London audiences.

Playhouse Theatre

24 February 2020—26 May 2020

From: £18

### Young Frankenstein

Grandson of the infamous Victor Frankenstein, Dr. Frederick Frankenstein inherits a castle in Transylvania leading him to fulfill his grandfather's legacy by bringing a dead body back to life. His experiment yields monstrous consequences.

Legendary filmmaker and comedian Mel Brooks brings this classic science fiction to life on stage in an all-singing, all-dancing musical.

Garrick Theatre

1 September 2020—29 November 2020

From: £24.99

### Girl from the North Country

A family in the Great Depression, their future on a knife's edge. But Nick Laine thinks he's seen a way out...

Girl from the North Country features well-known playwright Conor McPherson and classic songs from Bob Dylan.

Noel Coward Theatre

29 May 2020—24 June 2020

From: £22

( 1 ) Where should you go if you want to enjoy something political?

A. Palladium Theatre.

B. Playhouse Theatre.

C. Garrick Theatre.

D. Noel Coward Theatre.

( 2 ) Which show would you find it the most difficult to get tickets for?

A. The King and I.

B. The Best Man.

C. Young Frankenstein.

D. Girl from the North Country.

( 3 ) How is Girl from the North Country different from the other shows?

A. It has been running in the theatre for over 60years.

B. It is adapted from one of the hottest Broadway shows.

C. It is characterized by famous playwright and musician.

D. It presents different values between the east and the west.

6.

B

Back in New York, I am in charge of development for a non - profit called Robin Hood. When I'm not fighting poverty, I'm fighting fires as the assistant captain of a volunteer fire company. Now in our town, where the volunteers supplement a highly-skilled career staff, you have to get to the fire scene pretty early to get in on any action.

I remember my first fire. I was the second volunteer on the scene. When I found the captain, he was having a very engaging conversation with the homeowner, who was surely having one of the worst days of her life. In the middle of the night, she was standing outside in the pouring rain, in her pajamas, barefoot, while her house was in flames.

The other volunteer who had arrived just before me was asked to go inside and save the homeowner's dog. The dog! I was shocked with jealousy. Then the captain waved me over and said, "Bill, I need you to go into the house and get this woman a pair of shoes." Not exactly what I was hoping for, but off I went—past the "real" firefighters, who were pretty much done putting out the fire, into the bedroom to get a pair of shoes. I knew I was no hero. A few weeks later, the department received a letter from the homeowner.

The act of kindness she noted above all others: someone had even gotten her a pair of shoes.

In both my vocation at Robin Hood and my avocation as a volunteer firefighter, I am witness to acts of generosity and kindness on a monumental scale, but I'm also witness to acts of grace and courage on an individual basis. Not every day is going to offer us a chance to save somebody's life, but every day offers us an opportunity to affect one.

- ( 1 ) What can the author be ?  
A. A lawyer.                      B. A firefighter.                      C. A policeman.                      D. A manager.
- ( 2 ) What can we know about the houseowner ?  
A. She fled in a hurry.                      B. She lost all her possessions.  
C. Someone set her house on fire.                      D. Her family were trapped in fire.
- ( 3 ) How did the author feel about his assignment ?  
A. It was satisfying but difficult.                      B. It was embarrassing but easy.  
C. It was discouraging but urgent.                      D. It was disappointing but acceptable.
- ( 4 ) What is the purpose of the last paragraph ?  
A. To tell more stories.                      B. To encourage small contributions.  
C. To express much appreciation.                      D. To introduce more details.

7.

C

Recycling is essential in today's world. The most important reason for this is that human progress and industry have made it possible for people to have lots of things, and when people have many material possessions, they are bound to throw some of them away. This creates a lot of garbage which in turn destroys the environment.

Recycling is a way for us to keep the world clean as items are broken down and used again, preventing the littering of the environment. Instead of throwing all your garbage into the trash can, you should separate paper, metal, glass, and plastic into different containers. Compost should also be recycled as this is excellent food for farm animals and also makes for great fertilizer (肥料).

You should try to buy products that have been recycled. You can see if an item has been made from recycled materials by its label; if it's been recycled, it will say so. Also, instead of always buying new clothes, you can arrange to have a clothing swap with your friends. You bring clothes you don't want and pick items you want from what other people have brought. Not only does this save the environment, but it also saves your pocketbook. Remember, what is one person's junk can be someone else's treasure! The saying can be applied to all sorts of things: books, CDS, furniture, etc. Also, try shopping at second-hand stores, because they often have lots of items still in good shape for you to choose.

Many countries have made it easy for people to recycle, as alongside the normal garbage trucks, special garbage trucks come and pick up recyclables. However, in many countries around the world the responsibility is left up to the individual to recycle. Therefore, it must be made a priority ( 优先考虑的事 ) in society so we can continue to make our environment livable.

- ( 1 ) Why is more waste being made in today's world?
- A. People dislike the updated items.
  - B. People own abundant belongings.
  - C. People intend to live a simple life.
  - D. People have made great progress in industry.
- ( 2 ) What does the underlined word "this" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Exchanging clothes with friends.
  - B. Shopping at second-hand stores.
  - C. Throwing away old clothes.
  - D. Picking up new items.
- ( 3 ) To make the environment enjoyable, we should \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. always buy new clothes
  - B. choose recyclable products
  - C. go shopping at chain stores
  - D. arrange more garbage trucks
- ( 4 ) What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Governments do nothing in recycling.
  - B. Normal vehicles can pick up recyclables.
  - C. The individual seldom cares about recycling.
  - D. Everyone should feel socially responsible for recycling.

8.

D

### Why Doesn't Anybody Copy Apple?

Apple's products are the envy of the world. They have been amazingly successful and are widely imitated, if not copied. The minute Apple launches a product, everyone knows how to compete. This idea that the basis of competition is set by Apple and then the race is on to climb the path of improvement is unquestionable. When Apple releases a product that defines a category or dramatically changes the structure of an industry, it becomes obvious what needs to be built. But what I wonder is why everyone wants to copy Apple's products but nobody wants to copy being Apple?

I can think of two reasons. Firstly, Apple is not worth copying because it's not successful; secondly, Apple's success cannot be copied because it is a magical process.

There is a great deal of evidence for the first assumption. The idea of Apple being successful is not something reflected in its stock price. Being valued lower than the average company in the S&P (标准普尔) 500 indicates that to whatever degree Apple was successful in the past, and it's not seen by the vast majority of observers as successful in the future. Why should one bother copying Apple if it results in being punished with a low valuation? If one works really hard at innovation and then that innovation becomes commoditized (商品化) very quickly, why should one bother?

When innovation practitioners are asked what makes Apple successful, the answers regarding the cause of this success border on the mythical. The fabulous part of this assumption is the "chief-sorcerer" theory of success which places one magician, like Steve Jobs, in charge of casting all the right spells (符咒).

What about Apple's own opinion of what makes it tick? Tim Cook refers to a great team and integration (一体) of hardware, software and services as unique Apple advantages. It's a better explanation. Integration is something that can take a long time, but it is possible with great effort. A few companies are starting to make moves in that direction, but efforts are half-hearted. There is no "move the Earth" feeling to become an integrated company from Samsung, Google or Microsoft.

My own suspicion is that Apple is more aware of what makes it special than it lets out. However, as Tim points out, it's not a formula. It's complex, it's subtle, but it's not magic. It's a process that requires a degree of faith and courage.

( 1 ) When a new product of Apple comes out, often it \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. starts a revolution of an industry
- B. ruins an industry dramatically
- C. puts itself in an unbeatable position
- D. is soon overtaken by imitated products

( 2 ) According to the passage, other companies don't "copy being Apple" because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Apple is not a successful company
- B. they have no access to relevant resources
- C. it's hard to find a magician like Steve Jobs



D. being Apple takes more than time and efforts

( 3 ) We can infer from Para.5 that \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. other companies are dedicated to integration

B. Apple itself is fully aware of its unique advantages

C. Apple will hold the leading position in this industry

D. other companies don't have an extraordinary team as Apple does

( 4 ) What does the author think of Tim Cook's statement?

A. Doubtful.

B. Acceptable.

C. Unbelievable

D. Disappointing.

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。

9.

### How similar are language and music ?

Language is part of our daily lives, no matter where we live in the world. 1 Both language and music play a huge role in our culture and here are some of their similarities.

- Both language and music have a writing system.

In English, we record language using the alphabet, which is a collection of letters. Similarly, we use notes to keep a record of music. Musicians read notes and create meaning in the form of music. 2 By writing pieces of text or music, we are able to share experiences through time. We can read the ideas or hear the composition of someone who lived hundreds of years ago.

- 3

You can make a good guess at where someone is from by listening to the language they use. In the same way, we know that styles of music are different around the world, giving us the opportunity to explore many different cultures through their music and providing us with music for every situation.

- Both share emotions.

4 Of course, you may be able to see it in my face, but you will know for sure through my words. Similarly, music can sound angry, sad or happy. Music can show you exactly how the composer was or is feeling, and allows us to share in that emotion. When you feel happy, you might want to sing and dance to a happy song to celebrate your

happiness. \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ I think we have all used music to express or process our emotions, often combining it with language in the form of song lyrics.

- A. Both are expressive.
- B. Both vary with culture.
- C. How do you know that I am angry?
- D. We use language to express our thoughts.
- E. So just as you read English, you can read music.
- F. Similarly, music is part of many people's lives.
- G. In contrast, you probably also listen to sad music when you are feeling down.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

第一节（15分）

10. 假定你是红星中学学生李华，在网上得知澳大利亚籍中学生David想来中国沿古代丝绸之路游览，他向网友征集驴友兼向导。你有兴趣做他的旅伴，请给David写一封自荐信。内容要点如下：

- 1. 自我介绍；
- 2. 你的优势；
- 3. 希望能想成为David的驴友。

注意：

- 1. 词数100左右；
- 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear David,

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

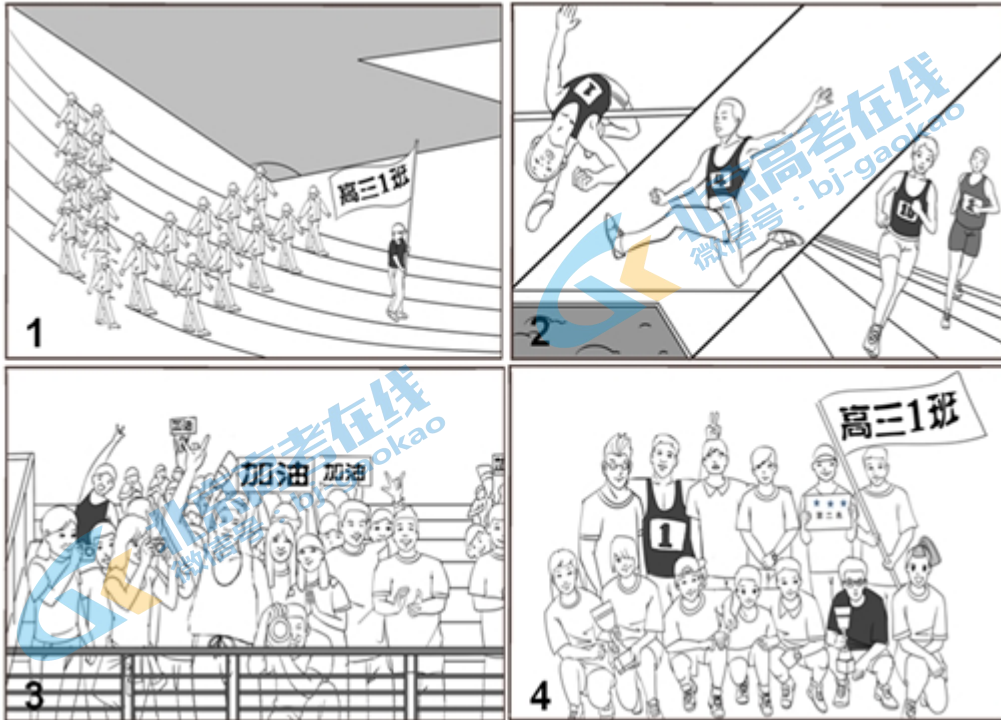
第二节（20分）

11. 假设你是红星中学高三（1）班的学生李华。上周末你们班参加了高中最后一次校运会。请根据以下各图的先后顺序，用英语为校刊写一篇短文，介绍你班参与的全过程。

注意：

1. 周记的开头已写好；
2. 词数不少于60。

参考词汇：开幕式 opening parade；看台 stand



Last weekend our school held a sports meeting.

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

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北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承“精益求精、专业严谨”的建设理念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

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