

通州区 2021—2022 学年度高三查漏补缺练习

英语试卷

2022年5月

本试卷共 10 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 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，30 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 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。

When I was a boy, I used to mow the lawn for Mrs. Long. She paid me little for the job, but promised to give me a Christmas present.

I spent much time ___1___ what it would be. Many boys had baseball gloves or ice skates and I was eager to have any of these. “It would ___2___ be a baseball glove,” I ___3___ with myself. “She wouldn’t know much about baseball.” So I was convinced that she would give me ice skates.

As Christmas approached, it was with ___4___ that I stopped myself from reporting to Mrs. Long and demanding my present. On December 22, Mrs. Long gave me a small box which under no circumstances could ___5___ a pair of skates. I was disappointed. When lifting it from her, I was curious about the ___6___ of the present. It weighed almost nothing.

“What is it?” I asked.

“A kind of magic,” she said. Her words were enough to set my mind ___7___ with new possibilities.

On Christmas morning, I had this box on my knees. With great ___8___ I opened the box to find inside ten sheets of black paper, Carbon Paper.

“What is it?” I asked.

Mum took two pieces of white paper, placed between them one of the black paper, and wrote my name on the upper sheet. Then she handed me the second sheet, which her pencil had in no way touched. There was my name!

It was a miracle to my ___9___ mind. Thank Mrs. Long for her wisdom to guess that a boy might profit from a present totally outside the realm of his ordinary experience. The ___10___ present merely satisfies a temporary desire; the great one lights up all the years of life that remain.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. asking | B. recalling | C. proving | D. wondering |
| 2. A. possibly | B. usually | C. hardly | D. definitely |
| 3. A. reasoned | B. inquired | C. checked | D. complained |
| 4. A. anxiety | B. patience | C. difficulty | D. confirmation |
| 5. A. cover | B. hold | C. include | D. involve |
| 6. A. value | B. shape | C. meaning | D. lightness |
| 7. A. running | B. going | C. dancing | D. thinking |
| 8. A. surprise | B. excitement | C. energy | D. confidence |
| 9. A. childish | B. sharp | C. brilliant | D. creative |
| 10. A. fancy | B. average | C. popular | D. expensive |

第二节 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

All over the world people enjoy sports. Sports help to keep people healthy, happy and help them to live ___11___ (long). Sports change with the season. People play different games in winter and summer. Games and sports often grow out of people's work and everyday ___12___ (activity). The Arabs use horses or camels in much of their everyday life; they use them in their sports, too. Some sports are so interesting ___13___ people everywhere go in for them. Football, for example, has spread around the world. Swimming is popular in all countries near the sea or in those with many rivers.

B

A book ___14___ (name) *Who Moved My Cheese* has been a best seller (畅销书) all over the world. It ___15___ (teach) people how to face changes in their lives. Now its author Spence Johnson has written a book just for teens. The book tells us that when facing a change in our lives, like a new school or new friends, don't be afraid. Instead, use this change ___16___ (make) a better life. The book gives an example of a change at school.

C

One morning, there were many people ___17___ (wait) at the bus stop. When the bus came, we all hurried on board. A boy, riding a bike beside the bus and

waving his arm, ___18___ (catch) my attention. He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up the bus. Then he asked, “Did anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?” A woman shouted, “Oh, dear! It’s ___19___ (I)”. After that people began talking about ___20___ the boy had done and the crowd of strangers suddenly became friendly to one another.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，38分）

第一节（共14小题；每小题2分，共28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

Super Camps

We are a leading provider of childcare in the UK, offering OFSTED registered holiday camps to children aged 4 to 14 throughout the school holidays. Operating at 60 plus locations, we have holiday camps available in London and the South East, as far south as Cornwall and all the way up to North Yorkshire. Whether you are looking for fun holiday clubs and kid activities, a five-day specialist holiday camp for older children or a combination of the two to keep your children entertained throughout the school holidays, we have your childcare covered!

Our multi-activity holiday camps offer an abundance of fun, age-oriented (关于年龄的) activities (4-5-year-olds, 6-9-year-olds and 10-12-year-olds), from swimming and go-karting to arts and crafts and LEGO workshops. These day camps are a great choice for parents looking for regular childcare service, available as individual days or a week at a time.

For children looking for a school holiday experience, our specialist holiday camps are the ideal choice. Our Cookery: International Cuisine, a 5-day specialist course is a cookery camp with a difference, where children can really master their cooking skills!

Bush craft: Rainforest Adventure is the perfect outdoor adventure camp for children with a passion for bush craft and survival skills, with activities like Laser Tag and making campfires to inspire the interest of young adventurers!

Meanwhile, our LEGO Play course is a holiday camp focusing on the art of building amazing creations with LEGO bricks. This camp really motivates the

imagination of children in a way that only uses LEGO bricks!

All new for 2019, our Chelsea Foundation FC Camps invite all football fans to take a shot at our Multi-Dimensional soccer camps! Children will receive hours of on-pitch training and competition with Chelsea FC approved coaches, as well as hours of off-pitch sessions around nutrition, recovery and lifestyle!

To find your nearest holiday camp, simply enter your postcode or town in the box above or choose your camp by county here and **BOOK ONLINE TODAY!**

21. What's the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To advertise holiday camps. B. To encourage donations.
C. To introduce camping skills. D. To tell the history of Super Camps.
22. What do we know about Super Camps?
- A. It operates camps all over the world.
B. It provides camps for people of all ages.
C. It asks parents to send children to the nearest camp.
D. It organizes different activities for different age groups.
23. Which camp should children attend if they want to learn survival skills?
- A. Cookery: International Cuisine. B. Bush craft: Rainforest Adventure.
C. LEGO Play. D. Chelsea Foundation FC Camps.

B

My home is in Demontion near a river valley. It is a beautiful area that has been made into a park with meters of hiking trails(小路) along the river.

One day I discovered a trail I had never seen before. It was extremely steep and very slippery as it was covered with ice. I was alone at the time and even though I was terrified, I still wanted to go for a walk. Just this thought made my heart beat faster. I shook, not from the cold, although it was probably around -15°C , but from the fear. I knew I had to do it.

I moved forward slowly and put one foot on the trail, then the other. Thus I continued, one foot in front of the other I went very slowly down the trail, shaking with every step. I was sweating despite my cold. I had no idea how long it would take me to travel along the trail, but I didn't care. I just wanted to conquer my fear.

At last, I succeeded! At least that's how I felt. I nearly ran down the trail. Well, not exactly ran, but it felt like that compare with my extremely slow speed in the beginning.

Maybe you don't think this is much of a story, but I just want to tell you that we never know what's around the corner. If you compare this story to life, you'll see that we have no idea where life is going to take us, or how many easy or difficult trails there are to choose from until we make a choice! The point is: we have the freedom to choose!

24. Which of the following words can best describe the trail the author discovered?

- A. Steep and muddy. B. Icy and slippery.
C. Rough and wide. D. Narrow and wet.

25. What do we know about the author?

- A. He liked taking adventures.
B. He covered the trail with fear.
C. He ran quickly along the trail.
D. He went down the trail with his friend.

26. We can infer from the passage that

- A. it was very warm that day
B. the trail was not far from the river
C. the trail was far from the author's home
D. the author had walked along the trail before

27. By talking about his experience, the author mainly wants to tell us that

- A. Rome was not built in a day
B. things may not seem so dangerous in the end
C. it's worth challenging our fears and pushing on
D. we don't have the freedom to do anything we like

C

People have speculated (思索) for centuries about a future without work. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by inequality: A few wealthy people will own all the capital (资本), and the majority will struggle in a wasteland. A different prediction holds that without jobs to give their lives meaning, future people will simply become lazy and depressed.

But it doesn't necessarily follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with dissatisfaction. Such visions are based on the downsides of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the absence of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could provide strikingly different

circumstances for the future of labor and leisure.

These days, spare time is relatively rare for most workers. “When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel tired,” says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland, adding, “In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different — perhaps different enough to throw himself into a hobby with the enthusiasm usually reserved for professional matters.”

Daniel Everett, an anthropologist (人类学家) at Bentley University studied a group of hunter-gathers in the Amazon called the Piraha for years. According to Everett, while some might consider hunting and gathering work, hunter-gatherers don't. “They think of it as fun,” he says. “They don't have a concept of work the way we do.”

Everett described a typical day for the Piraha: A man might get up, spend a few hours fishing, have a barbecue, and play until the evening. Does this relaxing life lead to the depression and purposelessness seen among so many of today's unemployed? “I've never seen anything like depression there, except people who are physically ill,” Everett says. While many may consider work necessary for human life, work as it exists today is a relatively new invention in the course of human culture. “We think it's bad to just sit around with nothing to do,” says Everett.

“For the Piraha, it's quite a desirable state.”

28. What might be some people's attitude towards the work-free world?
- A. Objective. B. Negative. C. Skeptical. D. Cautious.
29. What does the underlined word “downsides” in Paragraph 2 probably refer to?
- A. Risks. B. Losses. C. Challenges. D. Disadvantages.
30. John Danaher might agree that _____.
- A. work plays an important role in our future life
- B. people don't know how to balance work and life
- C. people's work-free future life will be full of charm
- D. higher unemployment makes life tougher for workers
31. Why is Daniel Everett's study mentioned?
- A. To justify John Danaher's opinion.
- B. To show a future life without work.
- C. To compare different views on work.
- D. To introduce the Piraha in the Amazon.

D

Think back to when you were in a classroom, maybe a maths classroom, and the teacher set a difficult problem. Which of the two following answers is closer to the way you reacted?

A: Oh no, this is too hard for me. I'm not even going to seriously try and work it out.

B: Ah, this is quite tricky but I like to push myself. Even if I don't get the answer right, maybe I'll learn something if I try.

Early in her career, the psychologist Carol Dweck of Stanford University gave a group of ten-year-olds problems that were a little too hard for them. One group reacted positively, said they loved challenge and understood that their abilities could be developed. She says they had a 'growth mindset' and are focused on what they can achieve in the future. But another group of children felt that their intelligence was being judged and they had failed. They had a "fixed mindset" and were unable to imagine improving. Some of these children said they might cheat in the future; others looked for someone who had done worse than them to increase their self-confidence.

Professor Dweck believes that there is a problem in education at the moment. For years, children have been praised for their intelligence or talent, but this makes them vulnerable to failure. They become performance-oriented (i.e. interested in the result), wanting to please by getting high grades, but they are not necessarily interested in learning for its own sake. The solution, according to Dweck, is to praise the process that children are involved in: making an effort, using learning strategies and improving. This way they will become mastery-oriented (i.e. interested in getting better at something) and will achieve more. She says that effort over time is the key to outstanding achievement.

Psychologists have been testing these theories. Students were taught that if they left their comfort zone and learned something new and difficult, the neurons (神经元) in their brains would form stronger connections, making them more intelligent. These students made faster progress than a control group. In another study, underperforming school children on a Native American reservation (保护区) were using growth mindset techniques for a year. The results were extremely successful. They came top in regional tests, beating children from much more advanced backgrounds. These children had felt that making an effort was a sign of stupidity in the past, but they came to

see it as the key to learning.

So, back to our original question. If you answered B, well done—you already have a growth mindset. If A, don't worry; everyone is able of becoming mastery-oriented with a little effort and self-awareness.

32. The students with a “growth mindset” will _____.
- A. cheat in the future
 - B. like to take on challenges
 - C. get high grades to please others
 - D. look for someone who had done worse than them
33. What does the underlined sentence “this makes them vulnerable to failure” mean?
- A. It's easy for them to succeed.
 - B. It's difficult for them to give up.
 - C. They're proud of their talent.
 - D. They're not possible to achieve success.
34. What's the best title for the passage?
- A. How to be a best learner?
 - B. What's the growth mindset?
 - C. Do you have the right mindset?
 - D. What's the key to success?

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。

In a perfect world, people would not test medicines on animals. Such experiments are stressful and sometimes painful for animals, and expensive and time-consuming for people. ___35___ That is why there are some 50 to 100 million animals used in research around the world each year.

___36___ Even so, its scientists use some 12 million animals a year, most of them mice and rats, for medical research. Official statistics show that just 1.1 million animals are used in research in America each year. But that is misleading. The American government does not think mice and rats are worth counting and, as these are the most common laboratory animals, the true figure is much higher. ___37___

Now Europe is changing the rules governing animal experiments by limiting the number of animals used in labs. ___38___ In addition, sharing all research results

freely should help to reduce the number of animals for scientific use. At present, scientists often share only the results of successful experiments. If their findings do not fit the hypothesis (假说) being tested, the work never sees the light of day. This practice means wasting time, money, and animals' lives in endlessly repeating the failed experiments.

Animal experimentation has taught humans a great deal and saved countless lives. ___39___ Europe's new measures should eventually both reduce the number of animals used in experiments and improve the way in which scientific research is done.

- A. They should be stopped.
- B. Lab animals are mainly used in developed countries.
- C. Japan has even less comprehensive data than America.
- D. It needs to continue, even if that means animals sometimes suffer.
- E. Europe, on the whole, has the world's most restrictive laws on animal experiments.
- F. Yet animal experimentation is still needed to help bridge wide gaps in medical knowledge.
- G. Alternatives to animal testing, like using human tissue, are now strongly recommended.

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

阅读下面的短文和问题，根据短文内容，在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要结构正确，书写工整，字迹清楚。

So many things can keep you from seeing your loved ones in person, from busy schedules to long distances to a rather unexpected pandemic (流行病). Fortunately, thanks to modern technology, the people we miss are often only a phone call or text message away. But if you're someone who prefers typed out messages to verbal ones, you may want to reconsider. According to science, if you want to feel more connected to the people you're talking to, you should call them instead of texting.

A new study, published in *the Journal of Experimental Psychology*, found that communication interactions that included voice, like a phone call or video chat, created stronger social bonds than communication through typing, like text messaging or email.

In the study, researchers used various experiments to gauge connectedness. In
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高三英语试卷 第9页（共11页）

one, they asked 20 people to make predictions about what it would be like to reconnect with an old friend by email or by phone and then assigned it on people at random to do one or the other. Although people anticipated that a phone call would be more awkward, hearing someone's voice actually made the experience better.

“People reported they did form a significantly stronger bond with their old friend on the phone versus email, and they did not feel more awkward,” study co-author Amit Kumar, an assistant professor of marketing at the McCombs School of Business, said in a statement.

In another experiment, the researchers had strangers connect by either texting, talking over video chat, or talking using only audio. They found that both forms of voice communication—whether video or audio only—made the strangers feel significantly more connected than when they communicated via texting.

Sabrina Romanoff, a Harvard trained clinical psychologist based in New York City, says people tend to text or email instead of calling because of convenience, as they see it as a controlled form of communication where they can "correspond information exactly in the way they intend without unexpected additions by the other person".

Romanoff says that in reality, texting can make it hard to determine the true meaning behind a conversation. “A phone call is actually more convenient when considering the net effects of the message” she explains. “Each party is more present, and therefore able to gauge the meaning behind the content without thinking about the endless possible meanings behind words and punctuations.”

40. What did the new study published in *the Journal of Experimental Psychology* find?

41. In the first experiment mentioned in the passage, how do people feel actually when they connected with an old friend by phone?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ *According to Romanoff, the convenience of text or email lie in its controlled form of communication while a phone call is more convenient because of its instant access.*

43. If you are going to reconnect old friends, will you text them or call them directly?

Why? **(In about 40 words)**

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 得知由于疫情原因你在居家学习, 对你表示关心, 想了解你居家的学习、生活及疫情防护情况, 请你给 Jim 回一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 感谢他的关心;
2. 介绍你自己的情况;
3. 建议他做好防护;

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

提示词: 疫情期间 epidemic period

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域)

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