通州区 2019 年高三年级模拟考试

英语试卷

2019 年 4 月

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

I have been to many places as a news reporter. In India, I visited a city where there were many __1__ (home) children. Some were as young as four years old. They lived in the streets __2__ survived by begging or stealing. But then a wonderful lady __3__ (call) Rosa opened a home for them. Within one year, she was looking after two hundred children. She clothed them, fed them and taught them. She gave them hope.

B

Online shopping __4__ (welcome) by most people due to various reasons. For the consumers, it can save some time for the people __5__ don't have much spare time. Just clicking the mouse, they can get what they want __6__ staying at home. For the sellers, it can cut some costs for those without enough circulating funds. Compared with the traditional trade mode, they don't have to spend money in __7__ (rent) a house.

C

Peter worked __8__ a night watchman in a small factory. One morning his boss came in with a suitcase. He said to Peter, I'm going to New York tomorrow. See you. Peter said, "Oh, you mustn't go. The factory owner asked him why. Peter answered that he __9__ (have) a nightmare the night before. In the dream, he had seen the next day's plane to New York crash over the Atlantic Ocean. Peter's boss __10__ (immediate) cancelled his ticket and stayed in the office. The plane crashed; the boss thanked Peter and gave him a big present. Then he fired him.

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。

"Sara, don't forget your promise to me that you will mow (割草) Mrs. Martin's yard this weekend," said Dad. "Don't let me down."

Sara was the oldest child in the family, and one of her chores was to mow their yard. Mrs. Martin, their neighbor, was unable to take care of her yard in her 70s, so Sara's dad had __12__ Sara for this job. __13__ Mrs. Martin's yard was not big, Sara knew the job would go quickly. However, she still disliked her dad's __14__.

"Why didn't you ask me first?" Sara had __15__.

"Did you ask me first when you volunteered me to be in the school festival last fall?" asked Sara's father.

"Well, no, I didn't ask you first, __16__ you would have done those things anyway. You're always __17__ to help."

"I 18 when I can." Dad answered. "Sara, we have known Mrs. Martin for a very long time. She has often 19 our family. Now we can do something for her. 20 , the feeling you get from helping someone makes you 21 who is really helping whom."

"I don't know, Dad," said Sara. "The only feeling I get from mowing our yard is 22 ."

"Just you wait and see," said Dad

After breakfast, Sara made her way to Mrs. Martin's yard. She was good at her job and soon had Mrs. Martins yard looking 23 . Mrs. Martin came outside with a big glass of orange juice and 24 it to her. Sara stopped her work and 25 enjoyed the drink, while Mrs. Martin talked to her about all of the flowers in her yard. Seeing the 26 in Mrs. Martin's eyes, Sara began to understand how much the yard 27 to Mrs. Martin.

After finishing her drink, Sara returned to work with a new 28 . A warm feeling began to 29 through her body. Her dad was 30 . It was hard to tell who was helping whom!

11. A. strange	B. new	C. aged	D. faithful
12. A. guided	B. volunteered	C. ordered	D. forced
13. A. Once	B. Since	C. Unless	D. Although
14. A. promise	B. argument	C. permission	D. introduction
15. A. replied	B. suggested	C. complained	D. announced
16. A. but	B. so	C. or	D. for
17. A. proud	B. willing	C. afraid	D. fortunate
18. A. choose	B. succeed	C. hesitate	D. try
19. A respected	B. changed	C. protected	D. helped
20. A. Besides	B. Instead	C. Therefore	D. Otherwise
21. A. imagine	B. explore	C. worry	D. wonder
22. A. scared	B. moved	C. tired	D. relaxed
23. A. tidy	B. alive	C. empty	D. messy
24. A. threw	B. delivered	C. offered	D. sold
25. A. eagerly	B. generously	C. carefully	D. gratefully
26. A. determination	B. peace	C. curiosity	D. joy
27. A. related	B. meant	C. belonged	D. referred
28. A. attitude	B. wisdom	C. inspiration	D. expectation
29. A. exist	B. fly	C. spread	D. break
30. A. unusual	B. right	C. serious	D. helpful

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

I was in the seventh grade, and we had moved to New Jersey in November. By then, everyone already had had their own friends, and no one wanted to talk to a new girl. To make things worse, they put me in "Section L". I found out later that everyone called Section L "Loserville". It was sort of an open secret that it was the section for

troublemakers and not-so-smart kids. When I found out, I wanted to scream. I had always been a good student and had amazing friends, and now everyone thought I was a loser!

I did text my friends in Illinois almost every night, especially my best friend, Ana. At first my friends wanted to hear all about it. But then some stopped texting back once I said something about how miserable I was. One night when I was texting with Ana, I complained about another friend who had just done that.

Ana's texts came really fast for the next few minutes and they surprised me. She said that she was tired of hearing about how bad everything was in New Jersey, too. She said she did not want to hurt my feelings but that I needed to stop feeling so sorry for myself all the time, I had to try to make things better.

The next day, I thought a lot about what Ana had said. She was right!

I wish I could say that everything changed overnight after that, but it didn't. I was still stuck in "Loserville", and some people were still mean to me, even though I tried to just stay out of their way.

But what did change was me—I stopped feeling so sorry for myself and did something about making friends. I signed up to make sets for the school play. I met a lot of new people there, and suddenly I had friends to say hi to in the halls!

I still miss Illinois sometimes, but life in New Jersey isn't so hard anymore. Even though I couldn't change my situation, I could change my attitude—and that made all the difference.

31. "Loserville" is a section for _____.

A. failures　　　　　　　　　　　　B. good students

C. class secrets　　　　　　　　　　D. newcomers

32. The writer complained all the time in the new environment because _____.

A. Ana didn't text back to her　　　B. her friends hurt her feelings

C. she was unfairly treated　　　　D. she was a good student

33. What made a difference in changing the situation?

A. She went back to Illinois.

B. She ended friendship with Ana.

C. She fought back with her classmates.

D. She began to make friends with others.

34. The best title for the passage can be _____.

A. Lasting Friendship　　　　　　　B. An Incidence at School

C. Say Goodbye to "Loserville"　　D. Unhappiness in "Loserville"

B

These days everyone is worried about the size of their carbon footprint. In order to reduce global warming, we need to make our carbon footprints smaller. But how much CO are we responsible for?

A new book by Mike Berners-Lee (a leading expert in carbon foot-printing) might be able to help. *The Carbon Foot print of Everything* looks at the different things we do and buy, and calculates the amount of CO_2 they produce, including the ingredients, the electricity, the equipment, the transport and the packaging. And it's frightening how much carbon dioxide everything produces.

But all of this can help us decide which beer to drink. From Berners-Lee's calculations, it's clear that a pint (568

ml) of locally-brewed (酿制的) beer has a smaller carbon footprint than a bottle of imported beer. This is because the imported beer has been transported from far away, and it uses more packaging. The local beer only produces 300 g of CO_2-but the imported beer produces 900 g! So, one pint of local beer is better for the environment than three cans of cheap foreign beer from the supermarket.

Berners-Lee has even calculated the carbon footprint of cycling to work. Nothing is more environmentally-friendly than riding a bike, surely? Well, it depends on what you've had to eat before. To ride a bike we need energy and for energy we need food. So, if we eat a banana and then ride a kilometer and a half, our footprint is 65 g of CO_2. However, if we eat bacon before the bike ride, it's 200 g. In fact, bananas are good in general because they don't need packaging. They can be transported by boat and they grow in natural sunlight.

So, does this mean that cycling is bad for the environment? Absolutely not. If you cycle, you don t use your car; and the fewer cars on the road, the fewer traffic jams. And cars in traffic jams produce three times more CO_2 than cars travelling at speed. Cycling also makes you healthy and less likely to go to a hospital. And hospitals have very big carbon footprints!

So, maybe it's time for us all to start making some changes. Pass me a banana and a pint of local beer, please.

35. Which of the followings produces the smallest carbon footprints?

A. A pint of local beer.

B. A bottle of imported beer.

C. A banana before a 1.5 km bike ride.

D. Bacon before a 1.5 km bike ride.

36. According to the article, the author suggests choosing the local food because it is _____.

A. more tasty   B. easier to buy

C. better packaged   D. more energy-saving

37. The purpose of writing this article is to _____.

A. promote a new book

B. advertise the imported beer

C. instruct how to measure the carbon footprint

D. encourage people to reduce the production of CO_2

<div align="center">C</div>

Most adults firmly believe that as kids reach their teens, they start to take crazy risks that get them in trouble. Do teenagers simply love taking all risks much more than adults? A recent study suggests otherwise.

Scientists designed a simple experiment involving 33 teenagers and three other age groups. In the experiment, the researchers tried to distinguish between two very different kinds of risk-taking. The first they called a willingness to take known risks (when the probability of winning is clear) and the second they called a willingness to take unknown risks (when the possibility of success is uncertain).

The study offered participants the opportunity to play two kinds of games. They had the chance to win money, with one game offering a known risk and the other offering an unknown risk. On each round of the game, each participant had to choose between taking a sure $5 and known or unknown risks of winning a lot more. If on one particular round they had picked the $5 for sure choice, then they got $ 5. But if on that round they had chosen to take

a risk, the rules of the game will determine whether or not they had won. If they did win, they went home with between $8 and $125. And, of course, if they lost, they went home with nothing.

What the scientists found was really quite surprising. It turned out that the average teenager was very hesitant when risks were known—more careful than college students or parents-aged adults, and about as careful as grandparent-aged adults. This means that when the risks were known, teenagers were not risky in their behavior at all. Only when the risks were unclear did teenagers choose them more often than other groups. Under those kinds of conditions, they were much more willing to take a risk than any other group.

So, what does all of this mean? The research suggests that adults should probably focus more energy on trying to educate teenagers about risks than limiting them. Teenagers who understand the risks associated with a decision are more likely to be careful in their behavior.

38. This experiment was carried out by

A dividing the teens into three groups

B. comparing the reactions to different risks

C giving equal amount of awards to the participants

D. observing the emotional changes of the teenager

39. When facing known risks, teenagers tended to be _____.

A. ambits   B. cautious   C. anxious   D. curious

40. Which group in the study were more likely to take unknown risks?

A. Teenagers.   B. College students.

C. Parent-aged adults.   D. Grandparent-aged adults.

41. According to the study, parents should focus on _____.

A. guaranteeing children to be careful

B. setting age limits on dangerous activities

C. respecting teens to make their own choices

D. guiding teens to learn more about the effect of risks

D

Shark attacks not only disturb beach activities, but can affect associated tourist industries. Shark nets are a common solution to preventing shark attacks on beaches, but they cause dangers to sea ecosystems.

Seeking a cost-effective way to monitor beach safety over large areas, we have developed a system called Shark Spotter. It combines artificial intelligence (AI), computing power, and drone (无人机) technology to identify and warn lifesavers to sharks near swimmers. The project is a cooperation between the University of Technology Sydney and The Ripper Group, which is pioneering the use of drones—called "Westpac Little Ripper Lifesavers"—in the search and rescue movement in Australia.

SharkSpotter can detect sharks and other potential threats using real-time aerial imagery. The system analyses video from a camera attached to a drone to monitor beaches for sharks, send warnings, and conduct rescues. Developed with techniques known as "deep learning", the Shark Spotter system receives imagery from the drone camera and attempts to identify all objects in the scene. Once certain objects are detected, they are put into one of 16 categories: shark, whale, dolphin, rays, different types of boats, surfers, and swimmers.

If a shark is detected, Shark Spotter provides both a visual sign on the computer screen and an audible warning to the operator. The operator confirms the warning and sends text messages from the Shark Spotter system to the Surf Life Savers for further action. In an emergency, the drone is equipped with a lifesaving flotation pod (漂浮仓) together with an electronic shark repellent (驱逐装置) that can be dropped into the water in cases where swimmers are in severe trouble, trapped in a rip, or if there are sharks close by.

In January 2018, the Westpac Little Ripper Lifesavers was used to rescue two young swimmers caught in a rip at Lennox Head, NSW. The drone flew down the beach some 800 meters from the lifeguard station, and a lifesaving flotation pod was dropped from the drone. The complete rescue operation took 70 seconds.

We believe Shark Spotter is a win-win for both marine life and beachgoers. This unique technology combines dynamic video image processing AI and advanced drone technology to creatively deal with the global challenge of ensuring safe beaches, protecting environments, and promoting tourism.

42. A Shark Spotter is _____.

A. a solution to monitor sharks

B. an equipment to identify lifesavers

C. a technology to prevent shark attacks

D. a project to pioneer the use of drones

43. When a shark is spotted near a swimmer, the system will _____.

A. take timely action   B. analyze the visual data

C. classify the identified objects   D. turn on "deep learning" mode

44. The example in the 5th paragraph shows us that the system is

A. efficient in saving lives   B. effective in detecting sharks

C. smart in driving sharks away   D. practical over the whole sea area

45. What is the author's attitude towards the future of SharkSpotter?

A. Doubtful.   B. Optimistic.   C. Negative.   D. Objective.

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。

Nowadays, WeChat is about expressing our opinions and Weibo is about collecting things we like. Both of them develop our self-focus. Self-focus simply means you pay attention to how you feel, think and behave. Self-focus isn't naturally a bad thing. Particularly in individualistic (个人主义的) cultures, we value our ability to be self-aware. 46

Unfortunately, when you are regularly focusing on yourself, you'll notice any dissatisfaction, anxiety, or general discomfort you might not have otherwise. 47 As a result, self-focus contributes to a wide range of mental health problems like anxiety.

But quitting technology is no longer a practical solution. 48 For example, don't post about things you did, which focuses your attention on yourself. Instead, you could share advice and words of support from your smart phone. As a result, you'll feel better, and so will the people around you.

Do you like to take selfies (自拍)? It's easy to take a quick picture of yourself to show what you're doing, or how you're feeling. But paying attention to ourselves often makes us feel worse. 49 Do your best to highlight (突出) the wonderful things that make them special. In this way, you won't focus so much on your bad hair day, and you will get

along better with your friends.

50 But if we can learn to move the focus off ourselves and onto doing good for others, technology can help us grow. Anyway, the point is that it's up to you to handle the ability of your self-focus.

A. Too much self-focus means few friends.

B. Self-focus is generally helpful in daily life.

C. Therefore, try taking pictures of your friends.

D. In fact, we can use technology in ways that are less self-focused.

E. By bringing your attention to those negative emotions, you strengthen them.

F. We want to know who we are and why we do what we do to uncover possible ways to improve our lives.

G. Technology-when used in certain ways is having negative effects on our mental health and well-being.

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 对中国文化很感兴趣。他即将过生日，你给他准备了一件礼物并写信给他，内容包括：

1. 生日祝福；

2. 礼物介绍；

3. 选择该礼物的原因。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

     2. 信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

                          Yours,

                          Li Hua

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，介绍你组织戏剧社成员排演《雷雨》参加学校戏剧节的全过程，并以 "Putting *Thunderstorm* on the School Stage" 为题，给校刊 "英语角" 写一篇英文稿件。词数不少于 60。

Putting Thunderstorm on the School Stage

通州区 2019 年高三年级模拟考试

英语试卷参考答案及评分标准

2019 年 4 月

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. homeless	2. and	3. called	4. is welcomed	5. who/that
6. while/ when	7. renting	8. as	9. had had	10. immediately

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分

11-15: CBBAC	16-20: ABDDA	21-25: DCACD	26-30: DBACB

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）

A: 31-34: ACDC	B: 35-37: CDD	C: 38-41: BBAD	D: 42-45: CAAB

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. F	47. E	48. D	49. C	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。