

2019 北京丰台区高三一模

英 语

2019. 03

本试卷满分共 120 分 考试时间 100 分钟

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必先将答题卡上的学校、年级、班级、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹签字笔填写清楚, 并认真核对条形码上的准考证号、姓名, 在答题卡的“条形码粘贴区”贴好条形码。
2. 本次考试所有答题均在答题卡上完成。选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔以正确填涂方式将各小题对应选项涂黑, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其它选项。非选择题必须使用标准黑色字迹签字笔书写, 要求字体工整、字迹清楚。
3. 请严格按照答题卡上题号在相应答题区内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效, 在试卷、草稿纸上答题无效。
4. 请保持答题卡卡面清洁, 不要装订、不要折叠、不要破损。

笔试 (共三部分 120 分)

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

The new sixth-grade teacher, Sava, is like most teachers in schools. This morning, she is calling the attendance list and asking the students in the back of the room to be quiet. Sava 1 (smile) at the students and looks happy. Sava doesn't really look different from other teachers, 2 she is. Sava is a robot. She is remote controlled 3 a person through a camera inside the robot. Although Sava is not ready to be a real teacher, the children enjoy her visits.

B

Wilbur and Orville Wright are brothers famous for inventing the first aeroplane. Their interest in flight 4 (start) on the day when their father brought home a toy helicopter for them. It was made of paper and wood. The boys played with it until it broke, and then made their own 5 (replace) it. When they were older, they owned a bicycle shop where they started producing and

selling their own bikes. This provided them with the money to pay for their experiments in flight. Eventually, they built their 6 (fly) machine.

C

Because deaf people can't hear, they have special ways of communicating. For example, they can learn to understand 7 someone is saying by looking at the mouth of the speaker. This 8 (call) lipreading. Also, speaking is very difficult for the deaf, because they can't hear 9 (they) own voices. However, it is possible with special training. According to many deaf people all around the world, the most 10 (practice) and popular way of communicating is with sign language.

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。

“Come on, Cindy!” Darcy sounded so impatient, “We'll be late for class.”

“Darcy, I can't find my 11.” I dropped my book bag to dig through my coat pockets. “My money was in it.”

“Someone took it.” Darcy said. As usual, she was quick to point away from the 12 side of things. “Oh, I'm sure I just misplaced it.” I hoped. Even though we were best friends, Darcy and I were just so 13.

We rushed into class. Darcy 14 the news about the theft. By last period in gym class, I was 15 of having to say over and over again, “I'm sure I just left it at home.”

After gym, we went into the locker room. I was changing 16 I heard a gasp from Darcy. I looked at her and found her face was white with 17. There, at her feet, was my wallet.

“It fell out of her locker!” Darcy pointed at Juanita, a “new girl” in our class. “She 18 it.”

Everyone began to 19 Juanita at once.

“Darcy caught her red-handed.”

“Report her!”

I looked over at Juanita. She picked up the wallet and held it out to me. Her hands were 20. “I found it in the parking lot. I was going to give it to you.”

Darcy spit the words “I'm so sure!” at her.

“Really, it’ s true.” Juanita’ s eyes began to fill with tears.

I \_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_ for my wallet. I didn’ t know what to think, \_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_ when I looked over at Darcy, her attitude made me sick inside. I looked at Juanita. She was scared but looked \_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_. I knew I held her \_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_ in my hands.

“I am so glad you found it,” I smiled. “Thanks, Juanita.”

The \_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_ around us broke.

“Good thing she found it,” everyone but Darcy \_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_.

“If there is any money left in your wallet.”

“Not now. Darcy!”

“You are so naive!”

It wasn’ t until others left there that I opened my wallet.

“It’ s all here.” I couldn’ t help but feel \_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_. A folded piece of paper fluttered from my wallet. I opened it to see what it was.

“She just didn’ t have time to \_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_ it yet.”

“Darcy, maybe you spend too much time \_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_ people.”

Darcy grabbed the note, read it and threw it back at me. “Whatever!” she said and stomped off. I knew that something had \_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_ between us.

I read the note again.

*Cindy,*

*I found your wallet in the parking lot. Hope nothing is missing.*

*Juanita*

*P.S. My phone number is 55-3218. Maybe you could call me sometime.*

And I did.

- |                |            |              |                |
|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11. A. coat    | B. book    | C. pen       | D. wallet      |
| 12. A. serious | B. bright  | C. funny     | D. opposite    |
| 13. A. close   | B. strange | C. different | D. independent |
| 14. A. spread  | B. heard   | C. watched   | D. made        |
| 15. A. afraid  | B. proud   | C. tired     | D. fond        |



All seemed to be going according to Mom' s plan until the first buzz of a cell phone. After dinner, we had been playing the board game for only ten minutes when another cell phone let out a shrill scream. This time the phone belonged to my father.

“Work’ s calling. I have to answer,” he whispered as he hurried out of the room.

Mom sighed, but she forced a smile and encouraged us to continue with the game. We kept playing through every interruption afterwards: the beeping of Jessica’ s phone, the buzz of another text message from Darnell, the soothing voice announcing the arrival of an e-mail on Dad’ s computer. When the game was over, Mom released us to our rooms.

That first Family Night was not a success, but Mom soldiered on. Every Monday evening we silenced our electronics and gathered around the table; and each time, setting aside our technological toys became a little easier. The next two months my father would be taking business trips. We wouldn’ t be able to have Family Night every Monday.

To my surprise I realized that I would miss those few hours each week when the house was filled with my family’ s laughter and conversation. I was also glad to know that when we really wanted to, we could silence the electronic buzz and just be a family again.

31. What led to the start of Family Night?
- A. Electronics harmed the family’ s life.  
B. Heavy housework made Mom angry.  
C. Dad didn’ t get along well with others.  
D. The children were too lazy to help Mom.
32. Family Night made the family \_\_\_\_\_ than before.
- A. closer      B. healthier      C. more relaxed      D. more confident
33. What words can best describe the first Family Night?
- A. Tiring but satisfying.                      B. Challenging but exciting.  
C. Busy but interesting.                      D. Unsuccessful but meaningful.
34. It can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Dad seldom took business trips  
B. the author enjoyed Family Night  
C. Family Night would not continue  
D. the children threw away the cellphones

*A blog posted Dec 7, 2018 at 12:17 PM by Alanna Mallon*

*Alanna Mallon is a Cambridge City Councilor.*

Each year in November, I receive a flurry of emails and texts from friends who want to volunteer with their families on Thanksgiving as a way to give back. I also field phone calls from organizations who want to donate to local programs that provide Thanksgiving meals.

However, as an official who still works in the nonprofit sector, I also feel deeply anxious because I know the other 51 weeks of the year, these critical programs that provide food access to residents in need are starving for both volunteers and donations. Hunger is a year round problem, and each week volunteers are the necessary part to ensure that programs are able to serve the community.

At Food For Free, we rely on about 100 volunteers per week, and each of those volunteers is extremely important to providing fresh, healthy food to people in the Greater Boston area who need it. School children who take backpacks of food home on Fridays, community college students who rely on our Family Meals program to thrive in class, elderly and disabled residents who receive twice monthly deliveries of food to their doors through our Home Delivery program, — they all rely on us ensuring enough volunteers show up to do the work.

These volunteers don't show up in your social media feeds, they don't win awards and no one writes about them in the local newspapers. But they are heroes. And you can be too.

If everyone made a promise to volunteer once a month, or even once a quarter, I know that we could reduce some of the anxiety these organizations feel, as a more reliable volunteer network allows them to focus on helping people, not filling volunteer slots.

Here is a list of a few organizations who are doing critical work in Cambridge to address food insecurity. Offer your time to an organization, they will be deeply grateful—and I am going to bet that you will feel pretty good about yourself too.

*Food For Free: <http://foodforfree.org/volunteer>.*

*CEOC: <http://ceocambridge.org/food-pantry>.*

*Harvard Square Homeless Shelter: <https://hshshelter.org/volunteer>.*

*Community Cooks: <https://communitycooks.org/join-us>.*

*Margaret Fuller Neighborhood House: <http://margaretfullerhouse.org>*

35. What can be learnt from the first two paragraphs?

- A. The food safety worries the author.
- B. Volunteers are needed all year round.



38. “Mozart effect” is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. explain how music can relax people
  - B. show music can improve performance
  - C. advise people to listen to Mozart music
  - D. stress Mozart music gains wide attention
39. It can be inferred that participants in the research \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have improved their rehearsal ability
  - B. perform better in the quiet conditions
  - C. ignore the background noise successfully
  - D. prefer the music with great sound variation
40. Paragraph 6 is written to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. support an idea
  - B. make a contrast
  - C. introduce a topic
  - D. describe a fact
41. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Music shapes your life
  - B. Music develops your creativity
  - C. Choose quiet music for your work
  - D. Does music make you concentrate?

D

According to official government figures, there are more than twice as many kangaroos as people in Australia, and many Australians consider them pests(有害动物). Landholding farmers say that the country’s estimated 50 million kangaroos damage their crops and compete with livestock for scarce resources. Australia’s insurance industry says that kangaroos are involved in more than 80 percent of the 20,000-plus vehicle-animal collisions reported each year. In the country’s underpopulated region, the common belief is that kangaroo numbers have swollen to “plague proportions.”

In the absence of traditional hunters, the thinking goes, killing kangaroos is critical to balancing the ecology and boosting the rural economy. A government-sanctioned(政府认可的) industry, based on the commercial harvest of kangaroo meat and hides, exported \$29 million in products in 2017 and supports about 4,000 jobs. Today meat, hides, and leather from kangaroos have been exported to 56 countries. Global brands such as Nike, Puma, and Adidas buy strong, supple “k-



leather” to make athletic gear. And kangaroo meat is finding its way into more and more grocery stores.

Advocates point out that low-fat, high-protein kangaroo meat comes from an animal more environmentally friendly than greenhouse gas-emitting sheep and cattle. John Kelly, former executive director of the Kangaroo Industry Association of Australia, says, “Harvesting our food and fibers from animals adapted to Australia’s fragile rangelands is extremely wise and sustainable. Many ecologists will tell you that there is no more humane way of producing red meat.”

Opponents(反对者) of the industry call the killing inhumane, unsustainable, and unnecessary. Population estimates are highly debatable, they say, but “plague proportions” are biologically implausible. Little kangaroos grow slowly, and many die, so kangaroo populations can expand by only 10 to 15 percent a year, and then only under the best of circumstances. Dwayne Bannon-Harrison, a member of the Yuin people of New South Wales, says the idea that kangaroos are destroying the country is laughable. “They’ve been walking this land a lot longer than people have,” he says. “How could something that’s been here for thousands of years be ‘destroying’ the country? I don’t understand the logic in that.”

Can Australians’ conflicting attitudes toward kangaroos be reconciled(和解)? George Wilson says that if kangaroos were privately owned, then graziers(放牧人)—working independently or through wildlife conservancies—would protect the animals, treating them as possessions. They could feed them, lease them, breed them and charge hunter a fee for access. “If you want to conserve something,” Wilson says, “you have to give it a value. Animals that are considered pests don’t have value.”

Privatization could also help reduce grazing pressures. If kangaroos were more valuable than cattle or sheep, farmers would keep less live-stock, which could be good for the environment. Under this scheme, landholders would work with the kangaroo industry on branding, marketing and quality control. The government’s role would be oversight and regulation.

42. What can be learnt from the first three paragraphs?

- A. Kangaroo meat is healthier than other red meat.
- B. Global brands make small profits on kangaroos.
- C. Kangaroos are more friendly to the environment.
- D. Overpopulated kangaroos have become a financial burden.

43. What does the underlined word “implausible” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Unreasonable.
- B. Immeasurable.
- C. Unquestionable.
- D. Unchangeable.

44. Which of the following might be the benefit of privatization?

- A. The popularity of kangaroo hunting.

- B. The reduction in the number of kangaroos.
- C. The establishment of more conservation areas.
- D. The better management of the kangaroo industry.
45. The passage is written to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. argue against the killing of kangaroos
- B. stress the importance of protecting kangaroos
- C. present different opinions on the kangaroo industry
- D. provide a solution to the problem caused by kangaroos

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。

Empathy is the ability to imagine what it must be like in someone else's situation. It is an essential part of what it means to be human, to the extent that we are suspicious of anyone who does not show empathy in their behavior.

46 We read novels, watch television and go to the theatre, and part of our enjoyment comes from understanding the dilemma faced by the characters because we know how we would feel if we were in the same situation.

47 One study has shown animals displaying empathy towards other animals and towards humans. Creatures from across the animal kingdom such as bees and whales, as well as domestic pets, display behavior that suggests they cooperate with and protect each other.

In another study, psychiatrist Jules Masserman and his team conducted an experiment with monkeys in which the monkeys pulled one of two chains that released food. One chain simply released the food, while another gave an electric shock to a second monkey. The first monkey stopped pulling the chain that delivered the shock. 48 This empathetic behavior was observed in a number of monkeys.

The origin of empathy is probably the need for the young of all animal species to be cared for. They communicate this requirement by crying for attention and to show pain. Both human and non-human young were more likely to survive if their parents reacted positively to their needs. People and animals alike are social beings and are more likely to work together. 49 If we help others, we are also helping ourselves and so empathy is sensible and realistic.

We don't always display empathy, however. Just as animals react aggressively to unknown creatures from their own or other species, humans tend to regard people they don't know with suspicion. 50 Our unwillingness to trust anyone unfamiliar is as natural to us as our empathy towards those we know and love.

- A. To feel empathy is not restricted to real life.
- B. You can empathize with someone without feeling sympathy for them.
- C. This fear of strangers will, we believe, protect us from personal danger.
- D. It seemed to be willing to go hungry rather than see a fellow animal suffer.
- E. However, it seems that in fact empathy may not be a quality unique to humans.
- F. Empathy plays a role in that as it allows us to understand our fellow humans better.
- G. It's certainly difficult to understand an animal's intention behind an emphatic response.

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。学校校刊英语园地栏目举办以“Changes in my life”为主题的征文比赛。请结合你的经历和感受，选取生活中的一个方面（如学习方式、出行方式、购物方式等）的变化，写一篇短文，向栏目投稿。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

*In recent years, great changes have taken place in my life.* \_\_\_\_\_

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（请务必将第一节作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内）

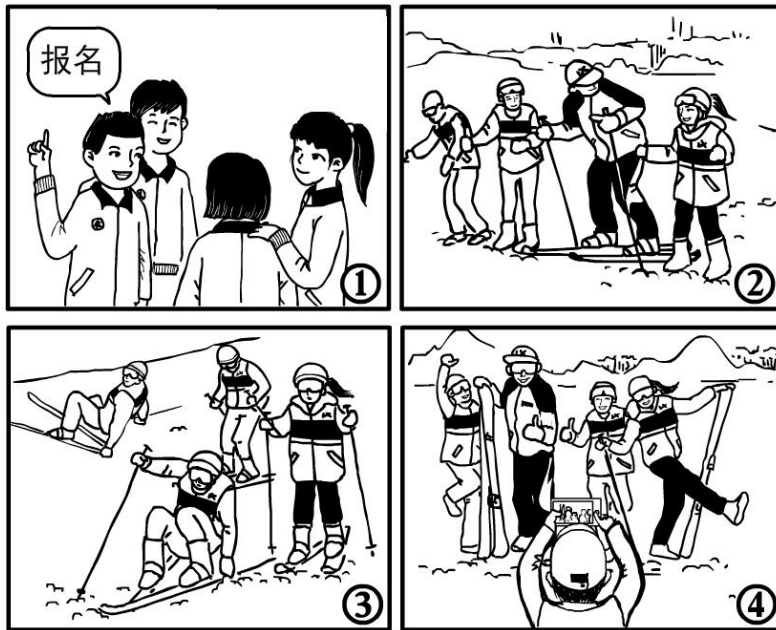


第二节 (20分)

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，记录你和同学参加“助力冬奥，畅享冰雪”为主题的快乐滑雪活动的全过程。

- 注意：1. 词数不少于 60；  
2. 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：滑雪场 ski resort



*With the approach of Winter Olympics, more and more people begin to try winter sports.*

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(请务必将第二节作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内)

## 英语试题答案

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. smiles    2. but/yet    3. by    4. started    5. to replace  
6. flying    7. what    8. is called    9. their    10. practical

第二节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，共30分）

11. D    12. B    13. C    14. A    15. C    16. D    17. B    18. C    19. A    20. D  
21. A    22. B    23. C    24. A    25. D    26. A    27. B    28. D    29. B    30. C

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. A    33. D    34. B    35. B    36. C    37. A    38. B    39. B    40. A  
41. D    42. C    43. A    44. D    45. D

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

46. A    47. E    48. D    49. F    50. C

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、各档次给分范围和要求：

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
13分—15分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 内容完整，条理清楚；</li> <li>• 交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际对象的需求；</li> </ul> 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	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
9分—12分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求；</li> <li>• 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求；</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。</li> </ul> <p>基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第三档	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
4分—8分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 内容不完整</li> <li>• 所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul> <p>未能清楚地传达信息。</p>
第四档	未完成试题规定的任务。
1分—3分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 写了少量相关信息；</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对写作内容的理解。</li> </ul>
0分	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

*In recent years, great changes have taken place in my life. What impresses me most is that technology has made our study easier and more effective.*

Take online study as an example. This term I take some online courses, which is more convenient and flexible than studying on campus. The large variety of online courses, ranging from the school subjects to career courses, provides me with abundant choices. I can choose the ones I like and have classes anywhere through the Internet. I also join some online study groups where I enjoy a closer relationship with my teachers and other group members. When I meet with any questions, they always give me quick replies.

The online study has benefited me a lot. I have every reason to believe that the development of technology will bring about far-reaching changes in every aspect of our life.

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、内容要点：

1. 报名参加活动
2. 学习滑雪
3. 练习滑雪
4. 拍照留念

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
18分—20分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了所有内容要点；</li> <li>• 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇；</li> <li>• 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；</li> </ul> 体现了较强的语言运用能力； <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。</li> </ul> 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
15分—17分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了所有内容要点；</li> <li>• 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求；</li> <li>• 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；</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。</li> </ul> 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
12分—14分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了内容要点；</li> <li>• 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求；</li> <li>• 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。</li> </ul> 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

6分—11分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容；</li> <li>• 所用句式和词汇有限；</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul> <p>未能清楚地传达信息。</p>
第五档	未完成试题规定的任务。
1分—5分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 明显遗漏主要内容；</li> <li>• 句式单调、词汇贫乏；</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul>
0分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

四、One possible version:

*With the approach of Winter Olympics, more and more people begin to try winter sports.* Last weekend, my classmates and I decided to enjoy the snowy fun. Absolutely delighted, we enrolled in a training class. Arriving at the ski resort, our trainer gave us specific instruction in safe and skillful skiing. He was so careful and helpful that it didn't take long to get ourselves on the trail. At first, we were all scared to take the first step in our skis. When we saw others having so much fun, we set out. Although we had several falls, none of us gave up. With great efforts, we were able to keep balance and ski more confidently. We played happily and felt a sense of achievement.

To record the exciting moment, we took many pictures. We hope, in 2022, we can work as volunteers in Winter Olympics.