



东城高三二模

第二部分 知识运用 (共两节, 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

21. The ceiling's low, _____ you need to be careful not to hit your head.
A. so B. but C. for D. or
22. Nigel sent the girl a nice little note _____ her for a drink.
A. invited B. inviting C. to be inviting D. invite
23. George decided it was such a rare car that he _____ it only a few exhibitions.
A. used B. was using C. had used D. would use
24. She read a poem by Carver _____ describes his life in the countryside.
A. who B. which C. what D. whose
25. A team of scientists _____ the effects of acid rain over the last twenty-year period.
A. studied B. Had studied C. is studying D. has been studying
26. That knife's extremely sharp! _____ You don't cut yourself.
A. Mind B. Minding C. To mind D. Minded
27. Finally I found my handbag, which _____ under a pile of old newspapers.
A. has buried B. had buried C. has been buried D. had been buried
28. My mum's letters really encouraged me _____ my illness.
A. over B. for C. throughout D. within
29. The Centre became a place _____ many came to talk about their hopes and fears.
A. which B. that C. where D. when
30. I always check the prices of different brands _____ I make a major purchase.
A. before B. because C. although D. where
31. Fresh milk _____ in the fridge, or it will go bad.
A. may keep B. may be kept C. must keep D. must be kept
32. Since there is only one laboratory in the school, it is important to check _____ the students can use it.
A. which B. what C. when D. where
33. _____ myself enough time to catch the train, I set my alarm for five in the morning.
A. Give B. Being given C. To give D. Given
34. If Julia had practised hard enough last night, she _____ more confident on the stage now.
A. is B. would be C. had been D. would have been
35. _____ with two over-packed suitcases, I arrived at the airport just in time for my flight.
A. Arming B. Armed C. To arm D. Arm

完形填空 (共 30 分)

What does it mean to be a hero? I think a hero is someone who goes out of his way to make others happy. My hero is Mr. Wright, my chorus (合唱团) teacher.

When I was 12 years old, my grandparents passed away. I was really close to them, and losing them was the hardest thing I've ever had to 36 thought. I couldn't eat, sleep, or think; I felt like I couldn't ever breathe. It was as if my whole world had fallen down from under me, and I 37 into this huge hole of depression (抑郁).



38 I was battling depression, I was determined to make my high school years the best of my life. It was difficult to be 39, but I had to try. I joined Women's Choir. Mr. Wright was the choral director and he was so funny that the first day, I just knew I had made the best 40 of my life.

As the year progressed, I loved chorus more and more. I began to smile again and really enjoy 41.

Then one day that all changed. My friends—or those that I thought were my friends—started talking about me being my back. I was 42, and I sat by myself. Mr. Wright came over and asked what was wrong. The look in his eyes told me I could 43 him. Trying hard to 44 back tears, I told him the whole story.

When I finished, he nodded and told me, "If you never learn anything from me, learn this: No one is worth 45 your joy." What Mr. Wright said really 46 a chord (心弦) in my heart. He 47 cared about me and what was going on. I'll never be able to thank him enough, because he not only saved me but has 48 every day of it since. Any time I feel like giving 49, I remember Mr. Wright's words and push forward.

I'm proud to say that I 50 my depression, and I'm now a senior. I'm still a 51 of chorus, and now I'm also in the best choir at my school.

Mr. Wright is a hero 52 everyone he meets. He cares about every single person who walks through his door, and he loves what he does more than any other teacher I've known. That's 53 he deserves to be Educator of the Year. He deserves the 54 not just this year but every year.

I'm glad I had the opportunity to meet you, Mr. Wright. You are an 55 teacher, and I hope you realize that. You're my hero.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. put | B. walk | C. run | D. go |
| 37. A. looked | B. broke | C. fell | D. turned |
| 38. A. If | B. Although | C. Because | D. Once |
| 39. A. happy | B. calm | C. smart | D. confident |
| 40. A. suggestion | B. decision | C. effort | D. Offer |
| 41. A. care | B. nature | C. health | D. life |
| 42. A. refused | B. forgotten | C. hurt | D. Trapped |
| 43. A. trust | B. impress | C. respect | D. satisfy |
| 44. A. set | B. fight | C. take | D. call |
| 45. A. stealing | B. sharing | C. hiding | D. feeling |
| 46. A. braked | B. struck | C. played | D. shook |
| 47. A. cheerfully | B. normally | C. exactly | D. truly |
| 48. A. made | B. started | C. understood | D. influenced |
| 49. A. off | B. out | C. up | D. away |
| 50. A. beat | B. suffered | C. developed | D. Saved |
| 51. A. leader | B. part | C. fan | D. dancer |
| 52. A. about | B. with | C. to | D. at |
| 53. A. when | B. what | C. where | D. why |
| 54. A. title | B. job | C. help | D. name |
| 55. A. amusing | B. ambitious | C. amazing | D. advanced |



阅读理解（共 30 分）

A

Our room was on the second floor but you could still hear the roar of the ocean and see the stars at night. I used to take long walks along the water. The food in town was wonderful and the people were very friendly. The area was very quiet and peaceful, and fairly deserted.

The last evening of our vacation, however, we all heard strange footsteps following closely behind us as we were walking up to our room in the holiday centre. We turned around and noticed a fairly young man moving very rapidly across the beach and getting closer to us. He was tall and wore a baseball cap. We couldn't see his face and he was approaching us very rapidly. The man's actions made my dad very nervous. Dad warned us that we'd better try to make it to our hotel room as quickly as possible. I didn't like my dad's voice; I could hear fear in it. It was late and we were all alone. We didn't have any cell phones on us. I never saw Dad as worried as he was then and I knew that something was terribly wrong. The sense of fear started to overwhelm Mom and me. We had had such a good time in town. Now, the night was rapidly turning into a dangerous situation.

We could hear the man's footsteps getting closer. Dad's face was almost pale. The so-called intruder (侵入者) had moved nearer and nearer when all of a sudden, the nearby vending (自动贩卖) machine started going crazy and spitting out cans of soda! The noise actually scared the intruder and he ran out of sight. My parents were shaking, but we all turned around to see who had put money into the vending machine downstairs, and actually saved us, but no one was around at all. Not a soul.

It's one vacation I will never forget.

56. Where did the author spend her vacation?

- A. Near a lake B. At the seaside C. In a village D. In a mountain

57. What happened on the last evening of their vacation?

- A. They were followed by a stranger.
B. Their cell phones were missing.
C. Their money was stolen.
D. They lost their way.

58. The underlined word “overwhelm” in Paragraph 2 means _____.

- A. control B. move C. excite D. impress

59. What helped them get out of the trouble?

- A. Their quick action.
B. Other people's kind help.
C. The young man's warning.
D. The noise from the vending machine.

B.

For over 30 years, Rainbow Montessori in Addison has given children a place to grow and explore the world around them, and they're still going strong today. With 20 years in the same location, the school is “not going anywhere,” says Dave Rodenborn, a son of the school's



founders. As general director, Dave has overseen many improvements, including a new playground for the preschool and a complete modernization.

The school serves families of children from 6 weeks to 6th grade. This allows them to have program in baby care, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary (小学). The curriculum has developed over the decades, most notably in the Elementary. At first somewhat jokingly referred to as “Monte-sorta,” due to its relaxed application of the Montessori Method, the school's elementary now stresses a more traditional Montess environment. Montessori associates abstract concepts with concrete sensorial (感觉的) experiences, ensuring that children are involved in learning, not just memorization. Classrooms still have a creative, casual feel, with children having freedom of choice, but in keeping with Montessori principles, they work within a framework. This helps them learn about freedom within limits, maximizing their potential.

The truly international Rainbow Montessori staff comes from a wide range of backgrounds, all Montessori-trained. “They are an energetic, devoted group,” says Dave. “They are loyal, caring and like what they do a lot. I'd say a good 30 to 40 percent of them have been here for almost a decade or more.”

Dave says that his favorite part of being at Rainbow Montessori is “making things grow”. By that, he doesn't mean it in the sense of the organic, but by “coming up with good solutions to problems as they occur.” This is reflective of Montessori beliefs, in which each child learns to use the right tools and discover solutions for themselves. Dave credits a strong staff and great parents with lots of patience for helping to make Rainbow Montessori an idea place for children to learn and grow.

Rainbow Montessori
790 East Duane Ave, Addison
(408) 738--3261
www .rainbow-montessori.com

60. What do we know about Rainbow Montessori school?
- A. It was found by Dave Rodenborn.
 - B. It has stood at the same place for 20 years.
 - C. Its students range from kindergarten to primary.
 - D. Half of its staff have worked there for ten years.
61. According to Paragraph 2, what is the characteristic of Rainbow Montessori?
- A. Students are expected to memorize concepts.
 - B. Classroom regulations are highly stressed.
 - C. Students are free to choose subjects.
 - D. Active learning is encouraged.
62. By saying “making things grow” in the last paragraph, Dave means the school .
- A. tries its best to prevent problems from occurring
 - B. provides suitable learning tools for each single child
 - C. creates a natural environment for the growth of students
 - D. encourage students to find proper ways to solve problems



C

Researchers continue to show the power behind our sense of smell. Recent studies have found, among other things, that the smell of foods like pizza can cause uncontrollable anger in drivers on roads.

The review explains that smell is unique in its effects on the brain. According to Conrad King, the researcher who carried out the review, "more than any other senses, the sense of smell goes through the logical part of the brain and acts on the systems concerned with feelings. This is why the smell of baking bread can destroy the best intentions of a dieter."

Smell, which dictates the unbelievable complexity of food tastes, has always been the least understood of our senses. Our noses are able to detect up to 10,000 distinct smells. Our ability to smell and taste this extremely large range of smells is controlled by something like 1,000 genes (基因), which make up an amazing 3% of the human genome. Researchers Richard Axel and Linda Buck were together awarded a Nobel Prize in 2004 for their ground-breaking research on the nature of this extraordinary sense. These two scientists were the first to describe the family of 1,000 olfactory (嗅觉) genes and to explain how our olfactory system works.

According to one study in the research review, smelling fresh pizza or even the packaging of fast foods can be enough to make drivers feel impatient with other road users. They are then more likely to speed and experience uncontrollable anger on roads. The most reasonable explanation is that these can all make drivers feel hungry, and therefore desperate to satisfy their appetites.

In contrast, the smells of peppermint and cinnamon were shown to improve concentration levels as well as reduce drivers' impatience. Similarly, the smells of lemon and coffee appeared to promote.

However, the way genes regulate smell differs from person to person. A study by researchers in Israel has identified at least 50 olfactory genes which are switched on in some people and not in others. They believe this may explain why some of us love some smells and tastes while others hate them. The Israeli researchers say their study shows that nearly every human being shows a different pattern of active and inactive smell-detecting receptors.

63. What did Richard Axel and Linda Buck find out?

- A. The category of food smells.
- B. The logical part of human brain.
- C. The nature of human olfactory system.
- D. The relationship between food and feelings.

64. Which of the following can help people concentrate?

- A. Bread
- B. Fruits
- C. Coffee
- D. Fast food

65. Which do we know from the last paragraph?

- A. Some people can recognize up to 50 smells.
- B. Every person has a different pattern of genes.
- C. Different people are sensitive to different smells.
- D. There are still some olfactory genes to be found out.

66. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Logic and behaviour.
- B. Smell and its influence.



- C. Sense ability and food tastes.
- D. Olfactory genes and its system.

D

Camaraderie over Competence

The importance of liking people is the subject of an article in the Harvard Business Review, which has carried out an experiment to find out who we'd rather work with. Hardly surprisingly, the people we want most as our workmates are both: brilliant at their jobs and delightful human beings. And the people we want least are both unpleasant and useless. More interestingly, the authors found that, given the choice between working with lovable fools and competent jerks (性情古怪的人), we irresistibly choose the former. Anyway, who likes those stupid men who annoy or hurt other people? We might insist that competence matters more, but our behavior show we stay close to the people we like and sharing information with them.

What companies should therefore do is get people to like each other more. The trick here is apparently to make sure staffs come across each other as often as possible during the day. They also should be sent on bonding courses and so on to encourage friendliness and break down displeasure. However, more outdoor-activity weekends and shared coffee machines inspire no confidence at all.

The reality is that people either like each other or they don't. You can't force it. Possibly you can make offices friendlier by tolerating a lot of chat, but there is a productivity cost to that. In my experience, the question of lovable fool against competent jerk may not be the right one. The two are interrelated: we tend not to like our workmates when they are completely hopeless. I was once quite friendly with a woman whom I later worked with. I found her to be so outstandingly bad at her job that I lost respect for her and ended up not really liking her at all. Then is there anything that companies should be doing about it?

By far the most effective strategy would be to hire people who are all pretty much the same, given that similarity is one of the main determinants of whether we like each other. I think this is a pretty good idea, but no one dares recommend this anymore without offending the diversity lobby group. There is only one acceptable view on this subject: teams of similar people are bad because they stop creativity. This may be true, though I have never seen any conclusive proof of it.

Not only do we like similar people, we like people who like us. So if companies want to promote more liking, they should encourage a culture where we are all nice to each other. The trouble is that this needs to be done with some skill.

67. According to the research, which kind of colleagues would most people tend to choose?

- A. Nice but unintelligent
- B. Creative but unattractive.
- C. Competent but unfriendly.
- D. Humorous but unambitious.

68. The author talks about her experience to show that _____.

- A. People respect outstanding leaders
- B. People tend to like optimistic workmates
- C. A workmate's working ability is important
- D. Talkative workmates makes offices friendlier

69. Some people think that similar people working together may _____.

- A. Offend each other
- B. Create fewer new ideas



C. Talk more and work less

D. Be likely to stick together

70. To encourage workmates to like each other, companies could _____.

A. Arrange the training course for workers to study together

B. Organize team-building activities outside the office

C. Encourage a diversity of opinions in workplace

D. Employ staff who have a lot in common

根据短文内容，从短文后面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。（共 10 分）

Sound like a list of your homework for the next few nights--or maybe even just for tonight?
_____ 71 _____ It's your teachers' way of evaluating how much you understand what's going on in class.
And it helps strengthen concepts.

_____ 72 _____ It's inviting to start with the easy things to get them out of the way. However, you'll have the most energy and focus when you begin, so it's best to use this mental power on the subjects that are most challenging. Later, when you're more tired, you can focus on the simpler things. If you get stuck on a problem, try to figure it out as well as you can--but don't spend too much time on it because this can mess up your homework schedule for the rest of the night.

_____ 73 _____ But don't pick someone whom you'll never get it done!

Most people's attention spans aren't very long, so take some breaks while doing your homework. Sitting for too long without relaxing will make you less productive than if you stop every so often. Taking a 15-minute break every hour is a good idea for most people. _____ 74 _____

Once your homework is done, you can check over it if you have extra time. Be sure to put it safely away in your backpack--there's nothing worse than having a completed assignment that you can't find the next morning or that gets ruined by a careless brother or sister. _____ 75 _____ Now you're free to hang out.

A. Homework is a major part of going to school.

B. Luckily, you can do a few things to do less homework.

C. When you start your homework, deal with the hardest tasks first.

D. But if you're really concentrating, wait until it's a good time to stop.

E. If you need to, ask an adult for help or call or email a classmate for advice.

F. And no teacher still believes that "chewed by the dog" line--even when it's true!

G. In conclusion, no one is expected to stay long, and people have very different learning styles.

第四部分：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，将于七月赴美国参加游学夏令营。请给你的寄宿家庭写一封邮件询问相关信息。

1. 每天去学校的交通方式。

2. 住宿的房间是否有网络。

3. 其它想要咨询的信息。

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 Mr. Black,

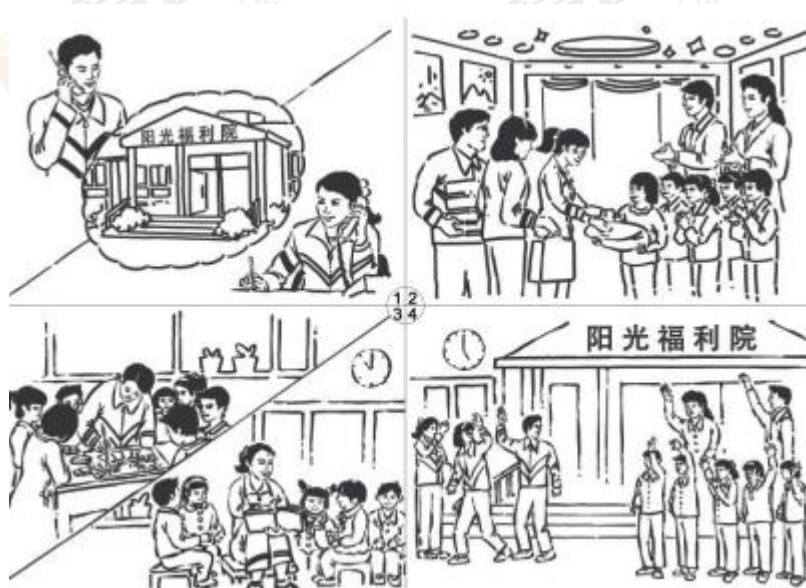


Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (20 分)

假如你是红星中学高三 1 班李华。寒假期间你和同学们参加了志愿者服务活动，请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给校刊“英语角”写一年英文稿件，介绍你们去阳光福利院陪伴儿童的经历。

注意：词数不少于 60。



This winter holiday my classmates and I went to the Sunshine Welfare House for voluntary work.



第二部分，知识运用

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. D | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. A | 27. D | 28. C | 29. C | 30. A |
| 31. D | 32. C | 33. C | 34. B | 35. B |
| 36. D | 37. C | 38. B | 39. A | 40. B |
| 41. D | 42. C | 43. A | 44. B | 45. A |
| 46. B | 47. D | 48. D | 49. C | 50. A |
| 51. B | 52. C | 53. D | 54. A | 55. C |
| 56. B | 57. A | 58. A | 59. D | 60. B |
| 61. D | 62. D | 63. C | 64. C | 65. C |
| 66. B | 67. A | 68. C | 69. B | 70. D |
| 71. A | 72. C | 73. E | 74. D | 75. F |

Dear Mr. Black,

I'm happy to know that I will stay with you when I take the summer course in July. I'd like to know something about my arrangements. Could you please tell me how I will go to the summer camp every day? And is there any access to the Internet in my room? Where can I have breakfast and supper? In your house or at school?

Thank you for hosting me. Looking forward to your early reply.

Best wishes

Yours

Li Hua



This winter holiday my classmates and I went to the Sunshine Welfare House for voluntary work. Before we went there, we talked about what we could do for the kids over the phone. The next day, we arrived there with gifts we had prepared, and we received a warm welcome. Then we began to play with them. I drew pictures with the older kids, and my classmates told the younger ones. We spent the whole afternoon with them, talking and laughing. It was getting late. We waved goodbye to them and felt delighted to be able to accompany those children.



爱智康

北京高考交流总QQ群

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