

2020 北京人大附中高三一模模拟

英 语

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

Eventually, I decided to follow her and 1 happened truly amazed me. She was taking the food to the refugee camp, 2 she distributed it to children. I asked around and found out that my mum was very well known in the area. The kids were very 3 (friend) with her and even looked up to her as if she were their own mothers. Then it hit me – why would she not want to tell me about what she 4 (do) ?

B

Nowadays, a lot of young people seem to spend much of 5 (they) free time either watching television or playing computer games. Certainly, these things are entertaining, but they don't contribute much 6 developing their brains. Many believe that reading books, and 7 (especial) fiction, is a much more effective way of achieving this. Apart from being a pleasant way to relax, the most obvious benefit we get from reading a good story is a 8 (grow) vocabulary. We come across new words in reading and gradually become more confident with complex words.

C

The history of the Lantern Festival could be traced back to the Han Dynasty, and the celebrations were gradually enriched, expanded and settled in succeeding dynasties. But from the very beginning, lanterns was an indispensable part of the day. Long before the electrical lights 9 (invent), the streets in ancient Chinese cities were illuminated by various colorful lanterns. 10 (dress) in their most beautiful clothes, the ancient Chinese would swarm the streets, where dancers and musicians would gather as fireworks were lit and lanterns displayed.

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。

A Person Who Has Influenced My Life

There is always a time in one's life when a hero comes along. Someone who has inspired you can really help you learn what life is about.

I 11 it as if it was yesterday. I was fifteen years old that year. It was around eight o'clock one evening when my mother 12 a phone call from her brother-in-law, who told us my aunt was in hospital and that the doctor 13 them she would need an operation immediately. My family became very 14 about my aunt's situation.

While my aunt was in the hospital with special 15, my cousin Mark, who is mentally disabled, spent time with my family. Mark was seventeen at the time, and had been born with severe mental disorders, which 16 a wide range of social and physical problems for him throughout everyday life. He never had any true friend 17 no one could relate to him. I must 18 that at the beginning I was filled with uncertainty as to how much of a 19 my cousin would bring

on my family. Now looking back it saddens me to see the __20__ I once showed.

Over the two weeks when Mark lived with my family, I probably __21__ more about life and its meanings. Thinking back, I took __22__ in daily life for granted, believing it would always be there. I never even thought about being able to do things like walking, brushing my teeth, or going to the bathroom on my own. Now I see how __23__ I am to be able to do these things independently.

Mark was seventeen, but learned on a nine-year-old __24__. Although his learning ability was slower than most, he could still learn. He explored __25__ to do most of the things everyone else did. __26__ he did pretty well and succeeded at almost everything he tried to do. He __27__ his illness and showed an ambition to love life. To him, having a successful life means achieving goals on his own terms and at his own __28__.

Mark is my hero, for his disability has forever __29__ my viewpoint on life. It seems like a well-deserved life when you're fifteen, and it is amazing how in a period of time your point of view can change so __30__.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. accept | B. remember | C. imagine | D. discover |
| 12. A. received | B. missed | C. made | D. used |
| 13. A. informed | B. promised | C. showed | D. begged |
| 14. A. sure | B. curious | C. disappointed | D. worried |
| 15. A. care | B. interest | C. purpose | D. action |
| 16. A. found | B. faced | C. created | D. influenced |
| 17. A. until | B. although | C. unless | D. because |
| 18. A. believe | B. admit | C. decide | D. regret |
| 19. A. puzzle | B. failure | C. burden | D. conflict |
| 20. A. ignorance | B. weakness | C. relief | D. mercy |
| 21. A. required | B. understood | C. questioned | D. dreamed |
| 22. A. anything | B. something | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 23. A. powerful | B. brave | C. lucky | D. successful |
| 24. A. level | B. variety | C. job | D. balance |
| 25. A. achievements | B. possibilities | C. functions | D. difficulties |
| 26. A. Typically | B. Occasionally | C. Accidentally | D. Actually |
| 27. A. treated | B. prevented | C. challenged | D. reported |
| 28. A. pace | B. cost | C. business | D. request |
| 29. A. represented | B. changed | C. formed | D. supported |
| 30. A. easily | B. normally | C. properly | D. completely |

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

A Pen That Draws in Any Color

The Scribble is a magical pen that can scan colors and instantly reproduce the colors. Hold the Scribble's scanner up to any color, and within a second that color is stored in its memory. Once stored, that color can be used to draw on paper or on a digital screen.



Who can use the Scribble?

Children will love the Scribble because it can create different colors, replacing even their biggest box of crayons (蜡笔). Besides, anyone working with color in their professional lives, such as artists, will be able to scan and reproduce colors instantly.

The Scribble is the best color—Green

One of the most important characteristics of the Scribble is that, since it can reproduce any color, it replaces marking pens, greatly reducing the huge amount of plastic waste.

What's inside the Scribble?

There will be two different versions of the Scribble, the Scribble INK and the Scribble STYLUS. The INK will be able to reproduce exact colors on paper. It includes a color sensor, 1 GB of internal memory that will store over 100,000 colors, a rechargeable battery, Bluetooth 4.0 connectivity, a processor and 5 ink cartridges (盒). The STYLUS is exactly the same as the INK, minus the ink cartridge as it is intended for use on screen.

How did we create the Scribble?

We've been in the design process for two years and the Scribble has gone through various design changes to get it to where we are now. Because of its small size we have created some ideas never seen before in the color reproduction industry. We created the Scribble for YOU and want you to be a part of the process!

Thank you for your support

Thank you so much for your concern about the Scribble. Thank you also for your support! Make sure to bookmark our website and check back often to see the progress as well as the updated times for production and delivery of your Scribble.

31. According to the passage, the Scribble _____.

- A. has replaced the common pens
- B. brings environmental problems
- C. is the product of high technology
- D. is designed for a certain group of people

32. How is the Scribble different from other pens?

- A. It can copy colors.
- B. It is smaller in size.
- C. It has different versions.
- D. It can only be used on screen.

33. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. seek advice about the Scribble
- B. introduce the Scribble to readers
- C. compare the Scribble with other pens
- D. provide methods of using the Scribble

B

Looking good, feeling good

Born to a model mom and a suit maker dad, fashion was actually in my blood. I always had a strong desire to dress in a certain way and to stand out from the crowd.

I made my own toys when I was a young child and sewed my first skirt at just 10 years old. A friend's mother took one look at my skirt and told me that I should be a patternmaker. In high school I started making my own clothes, mostly

changing other things because I never liked anything how it was when I bought it. During the last two years of school, I worked part-time for a small business that made hand-painted silk clothing and bags. The owner became the teacher who got me into design in the first place. Another useful bit of work experience then came when I worked at a showroom during fashion week and found it very exciting. From there I worked at a top clothing store while I got my business started.

For my business I started out with the idea that everything I did would be hand-made and one-of-a-kind, specially made for one individual who hopefully had the same tastes as me. Every morning I jumped out of bed, went to my studio and worked on my projects. This just showed how enthusiastic I felt about my work. And at night I even dreamed of new designs!

Fashion design is functional art. What I mean is that it's something close to you and something you can touch and feel, and actually interact with. My advice to any young person who wants to be a fashion designer is to get the basic skills early on, such as sewing and pattern-making. Even if you end up specializing, it's really important to understand all aspects of design in order to make high-quality clothes.

Also, if you dream of having your own clothing line, the best thing to do is start wearing your clothes. You have to try and do this because that's the way you're going to develop something that's all yours and unlike anyone else's. I passionately believe that the right clothing can make people feel better and give them more confidence.

34. When the author was in high school, she _____.

- A. wore the latest fashions
- B. was fond of hand-painted clothing
- C. began to make clothes on her own
- D. dressed in the same way as her classmates

35. What does the underlined word "functional" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Practical.
- B. Standard.
- C. Decorative.
- D. Complex.

36. What advice does the author give to those who want to be fashion designers?

- A. Creating basic designs in college.
- B. Wearing high-quality clothes all the time.
- C. Looking at what their friends are wearing.
- D. Deciding what is unique about their clothes.

37. According to the author, well-designed clothes _____.

- A. cost people a lot of money
- B. bring people great success
- C. provide people with popular taste
- D. help people feel sure of themselves

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 clear thinking and mental focus.

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 Israel researchers say their study shows that nearly every human being shows a different pattern of active and inactive smell-detecting receptors.

38. 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.

39. Which of the following can help people concentrate?

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

40. What 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.

41. 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 shows 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.

42. 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.

43. 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

44. 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

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

- A. set more coffee machines in the work place
- 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

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。

Why do some people have many friends while others do not? 46 However, it is not so. Let's look at two psychological experiments which will give you the key to happy interpersonal relations.

The first experiment is called the "Hawthorne effect" after Hawthorne, Illinois, where the experiment took place. A

group of psychologists examined the work patterns of two groups of workers in the Western Electric Company. 47. The psychologists changed the working conditions for one group twice but left the other group alone. They were surprised to find that productivity increase on both occasions and in both groups. They concluded that the increase in productivity came from the attention given to the workers by the management. It had increased their motivation (积极性) and so they had worked harder. In other words, if you take an interest in others, they will want to please you and you will have good relations with them.

48 After Martin Luther King, Jr was killed in the 1960s, a teacher, Jane Elliott, living in an all – white town decided to help her class of young children understand why the Civil Rights Movement had been necessary in America.

She divided the class into two groups: one with blue eyes and the other with brown eyes. Other eye colours such as hazel or green were excluded from his exercise. Then she told the class that brown – eyed people were cleverer than blue – eyed ones because of an agent (化学作用) for brown colour found in their blood. Blue – eyed people were stupid, lazy and not to be trusted. Jane Elliott did not need to say any more. The brown – eyed students quickly got used to their new role as the leaders of the class. The blue – eyed students became quiet and withdrawn. Then she discovered something very interesting. Four poor brown – eyed readers began to read fluently in a way they had never done before. 49. So if you want to be successful and happy, take an interest in others whether they are your classmates or workmates. Congratulate them on their successes and sympathize(同情) with them in their troubles. 50.

A. Before the experiment the management talked to both groups of workers and explained that they wanted to find the best working environment for them.

B. Remember that the way you treat others will decide their attitude and behavior to you.

C. The second experiment shows what happens to personal relations if you are rude to or ignore others.

D. The ones who have more friends usually are those who care about others.

E. Jane Elliott had shown that the way people are treated affects not only their behavior but also their confidence and their performance.

F. You may even imagine that this ability was something they were born with because it seems so effortless to them.

G. The second experiment tells us what teachers said has a great effect on the students.

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，你们班留学生Jim现在美国居家学习，请给他写一个电子邮件，内容如下：

1.告诉他你们学校即将举行在线运动会（运动会形式，内容……）；

2.邀请他参加。

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 Jim,

Yours,

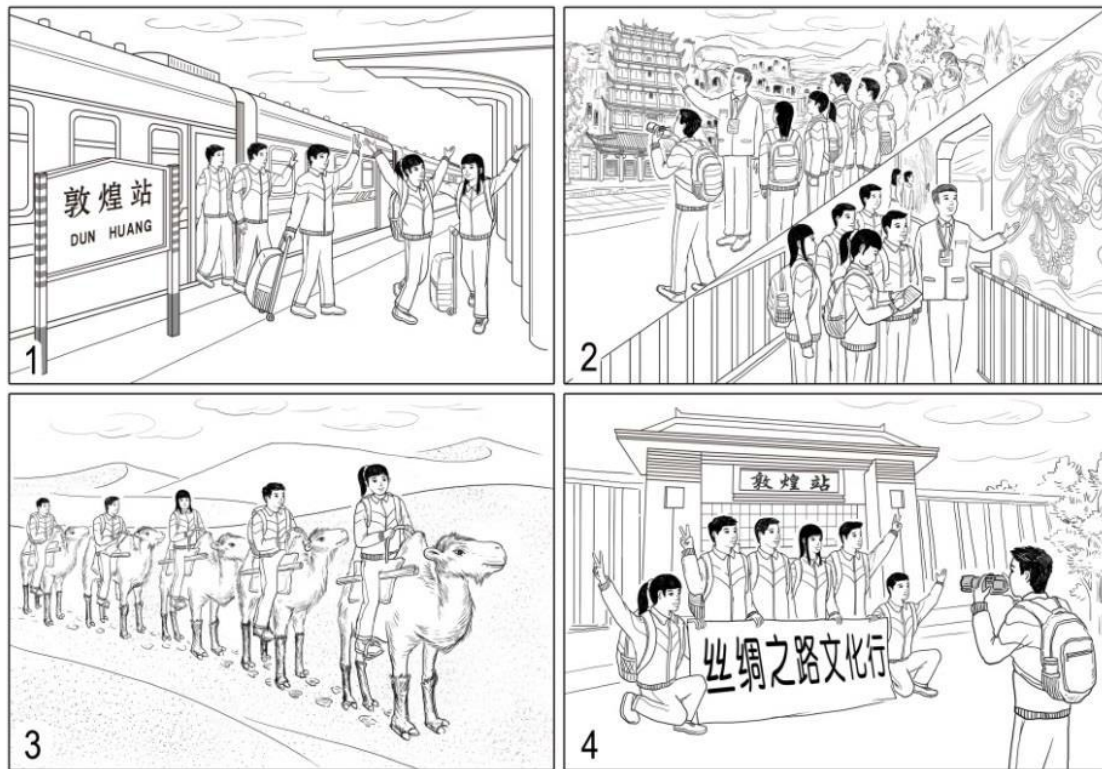
Li Hua

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，介绍你在寒假期间参加“丝绸之路文化行”敦煌站的活动过程，并以“SilkRoadTravel”为题，给校刊“英语角”写一篇英文稿件。

注意：1.词数不少于60；2.开头已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：莫高窟theMogaoCaves



Silk Road Travel

This winter vacation I went to Dunhuang to explore the Silk Road with my classmates.