

2019年北京市东城区高三二模英语考试逐题解析

第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

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

World Environment Day is a UN Environment-led global event, (1) _____ takes place on June 5 every year and is celebrated by thousands of communities worldwide. Since it began in 1972, it has grown to become the (2) _____ (large) of all the celebrations of environment each year. China owns half the world's electric vehicles and 99% of the world's electric buses. By (3) _____ (host) World Environment Day 2019, the Chinese government will be able to showcase its innovation and progress toward a cleaner environment.

1.

【答案】 which

【解析】 本题考查定语从句；主句主系表结构完整，从句缺主语，且主从句之间有逗号隔开，句意“世界环境日是联合国环境领导的全球性活动，它每年6月5日举行。”；故正确答案是 which。

2.

【答案】 largest

【解析】 本题考查形容词最高级；根据提示词可知，large为形容词，空格前有冠词the，且根据句意“从1972年开始，它已经成为每年（最大的）环境庆祝活动。”；故正确答案是 largest。

3.

【答案】 hosting

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；根据提示词可知，host 为动词，而整句话的谓语动词为 will be，因此考察 host 的非谓语动词形式；非谓语的逻辑主语为“中国政府”，中国政府举办世界环境日为主动举办，且空格前有介词 By，空格处需要 host 的动名词形式；故正确答案是 hosting。

Why do people want to go to university? For some, it is the desire to learn. At university, you (4) _____ (teach) by lecturers and professors who may be leading experts (5) _____ their fields. The opportunity to learn from them is what drives some people (6) _____ (apply) to university. For others, going to university provides the all-important stepping-stone for their careers. However, for the majority of (7) _____ (west) people, university means freedom from home.

4.

【答案】 will be taught

【解析】 本题考查动词时态语态；根据提示词可知，teach 为动词，充当主句的谓语动词，且 teach 在此处是及物动词，空格后没有直接加宾语，因此用被动形式；根据此句句意，“在大学里，你将被讲师和教授所教，他们可能是各自领域的顶尖专家。”此处需要用到一般将来时，且表示被动；故正确答案是 will be taught。

5.

【答案】 in

【解析】 本题考查介词；表示“在某领域”固定搭配为 in the field of；故正确答案是 in。

6.

【答案】 to apply

【解析】 本题考查非谓语动词；根据提示词可知，apply 为动词，而 what 引导的句子中谓语动词为 drives, 因此考察 apply 的非谓语动词形式, 而根据搭配 drive sb. to do sth. 表示“驱使某人做某事”；故正确答案是 to apply。

7.

【答案】 western

【解析】 本题考查形容词；根据提示词可知，west 本身是形容词，表示西边的（偏地理方位），而此处空格后为 people，表示西方人一般用 western people，western 更偏向于政治性和文化性；故正确答案是 western。

C

Billions of poor people around the world (8) _____ (depend) on the use of wood for cooking. And as they take more and more firewood from wild areas, they are destroying habitats around the world. Wood collection is one reason why many animals have become endangered.

This is (9) _____ Dr. Metcalf spends each summer in Africa. He wants to teach women and children in villages how to cook with the sun. He helped create Solar Cookers International. It's an organization that introduces solar cookers to developing countries (10) _____ teaches people how to use them.

8.

【答案】 depend

【解析】 本题考查时态语态；根据提示词可知，depend 是动词，在本句中充当谓语动词, 主语为“Billions of poor people”，因此谓语动词用复数；故正确答案是 depend。

9.

【答案】 why

【解析】 本题考查名词性从句；主句缺表语，主句成分不完整，而从句成分完整，缺少原因状语。句意是“这就是为什么 Dr. Metcalf 每年夏天都在非洲度过的原因。”；故正确答案是 why。

10.

【答案】 and

【解析】 本题考查连词；根据空格前谓语动词 introduces 以及空格后 teaches，可知此处谓语动词并列，句意为“它是一个向发展中国家介绍太阳能炊具并教人们如何使用它们的组织。”；故正确答案是 and。



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。

Two birthdays, One mistake

Zackary Johnson has a birthday coming up in a few days, so it wasn't surprising to have an envelope addressed to him last week.

His mom, Glenda, _____ (11) immediately that it was spelled "Zachary" Johnson. She didn't find that unusual because many people spell Zackary's name _____ (12). But the sender's pre-printed label made her confused. That name didn't _____ (13) up to anyone of her friends or relatives. She asked her husband, "Do you _____ (14) this name?" "Nope," Steve responded and became somewhat _____ (15).

Still, they agreed to _____ (16) the envelope to their son to see what was in it. Zack opened it to _____ (17) \$20 in a birthday card that said "Happy Birthday, Zachary!" He was _____ (18) and was ready to go shopping!

However, the _____ (19) increased for Glenda. The card was unsigned. She was wondering why a _____ (20) would send money to her son and _____ (21) he would know it was Zack's birthday. A variety of scenes can go _____ (22) parents' minds, especially when they hear stories about Internet crimes. They knew they would have to make some inquiries not only to give them _____ (23), but also to protect their son.

"I know who that fellow is! He is an old farmer that lives out on Hillberry Road," Glenda's dad said when he was informed of the _____ (24).

So the couple quickly drove out into the country and found the house. _____ (25), no one was home. Steve decided to leave a brief but _____ (26) message that

a call should be returned as soon as possible.

The next day the old farmer called. The farmer's great grandson, Zachary Johnson, had recently moved with his parents to Heavenly Drive. That's the street where Zackary Johnson _____ (27). The farmer was sure surprised by the _____ (28) of events. He figured he'd have to send another card to his grandson. But Zackary Johnson, who is turning eleven years old in a few days, did the right thing. He and his parents _____ (29) their way down Heavenly Drive to the home of Zachary Johnson who is turning four years old in a few days. They _____ (30) Zachary's great grandfather's card with the \$20. Plus, Zackary Johnson wished Zachary Johnson a very **Happy Birthday**.

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11. A. expected B. guessed C. added D. noticed
12. A. hesitantly B. incorrectly C. quickly D. naturally
13. A. match B. back C. call D. build
14. A. sign B. like C. bear D. recognize
15. A. embarrassed B. discouraged
C. concerned D. ashamed
16. A. present B. return C. address D. drop
17. A. hold B. find C. reach D. pay
18. A. relieved B. relaxed C. amused D. excited
19. A. unease B. anger C. regret D. sadness
20. A. relative B. friend C. stranger D. farmer
21. A. who B. what C. when D. how
22. A. over B. beyond C. through D. against
23. A. faith B. peace
C. satisfaction D. confidence
24. A. secret B. crime
C. conclusion D. situation
25. A. Amazingly B. Unfortunately
C. Interestingly D. Undoubtedly
26. A. urgent B. updated C. warning D. flexible
27. A. walks B. travels C. lives D. moves
28. A. turn B. order C. error D. trend
29. A. changed B. made C. pushed D. cleared
30. A. held B. showed C. delivered D. purchased

11.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据后半句中名字的拼写“Zachary”与“Zackary”不同，可知是 Glenda 注意到 (notice)。其余选项含义为：expected (期待)，guessed (猜测)，added (增加)；故正确答案是 D。

12.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是副词题；根据前半句可知，因为两个人的名字非常接近，所以 Glenda 对于拼错 (incorrectly) 并不觉得反常。其余选项含义为：hesitantly (犹豫地)，quickly (快速地)，naturally (自然而然地)；故正确答案是 B。

13.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据句意 Glenda 之所以困惑，是因为信封上面的名字跟她任何的朋友和亲戚的名字都不匹配 (match up to)。其余选项含义为：back (后面)，call (打电话)，build (建立)；故正确答案是 A。

14.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是动词题；承接上一道题目，Glenda 问丈夫是否认识 (recognize) 这个名字。其余选项含义为：sign (签名)，like (喜欢)，bear (忍受，具有)；故正确答案是 D。

15.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是形容词题；丈夫回答不认识这个名字，然后比较关心 (concerned) 这件事儿。另外后面 23 空处的 Internet crimes 和 protect their son 也能反推此处选择 concerned。其余选项含义为：embarrassed (尴尬的)，discouraged (受挫的)，ashamed (羞愧的)；故正确答案是 C。

16.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是动词题；虽然有疑惑，他们还是决定把信封送给 (present) 儿子查看。present sth. to sb. 意思为把某物送给某人。其余选项含义为：return (归还)，address (解决)，drop (落下)；故正确答案是 A。

17.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；Zack 打开信封发现 (find) 里面有 20 美元。其余选项含义为：hold (举行)，reach (到达)，pay (支付)；故正确答案是 B。

18.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是形容词题；根据后文内容，准备拿钱去购物了，可知 Zack 收到 20 美元之后非常兴奋 (excited)。其余选项含义为：relieved (如释重负的)，relaxed (放松的)，amused (愉快的)；故正确答案是 D。

19.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据转折词 However，可知 Zack 父母的心情和 Zack 是不同的。再根据后面的卡片未署名，以及为什么陌生人会寄钱给儿子可知，他们比较不安 (unease)。其余选项含义为：anger (愤怒)，regret (后悔，遗憾)，sadness (悲伤)；故正确答案是 A。

20.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据前边的 “the card was unsigned” 可知卡片未署名，所以对于一个陌生人 (stranger) 寄来的钱 Glenda 很想弄清原因。其余选项含义为：relative (亲戚)，friend (朋友)，farmer (农夫)；故正确答案是 C。

21.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是连词题；根据后半句句意，她想知道他是如何知道 Zack 的生日，可知选 how（如何）。其余选项含义为：who（谁），what（什么），when（什么时候）；故正确答案是 D。

22.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是介词题；根据句意可知，多种场景穿过父母的脑海，可知选 through（穿过）。其余选项含义为：over（在...上面），beyond（超越），against（相对地）；故正确答案是 C。

23.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据前文“they heard about Internet crimes”，及后文并列内容“protect their son”，可知答案是 peace（和平）。其余选项含义为：faith（信仰），satisfaction（满意），confidence（自信）；故正确答案是 B。

24.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题是名词题；承接上文，Glenda 的爸爸说他被告知这个状况（situation）的时间。其余选项含义为：secret（秘密），crime（罪犯），conclusion（结论）；故正确答案是 D。

25.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是副词题；根据上下文逻辑，需要转折副词 Unfortunately（不幸地）。其余选项含义为：Amazingly（令人惊讶地），Interestingly（有趣地），Undoubtedly（无可质疑地）；故正确答案是 B。

26.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是形容词题；通过转折词 **but**，选择和前文 **brief**（简短的）相反意思的词汇 **urgent**（迫切的）。其余选项含义为：**updated**（更新的），**warning**（警告的），**flexible**（灵活的）；故正确答案是 **A**。

27.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；通过句意这就是 **Zackary** 居住 (**lives**) 的地方。其余选项含义为：**walk**（走），**travel**（旅行），**move**（移动）；故正确答案是 **C**。

28.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题是名词题；根据语境这个农民对于事件的转变 (**turn**) 很吃惊。其余选项含义为：**order**（顺序），**error**（错误），**trend**（趋势）；故正确答案是 **A**。

29.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据固定搭配选择 **make their way**。其余选项含义为：**change**（改变），**push**（推动），**clear**（清理）；故正确答案是 **B**。

30.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题是动词题；根据语境他们送给 **Zachary** 祖父带着 **20** 美金的一张卡片，可知答案是 **deliver**（寄送）。其余选项含义为：**hold**（握着），**show**（显示），**purchase**（购买）；故正确答案是 **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）**

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。

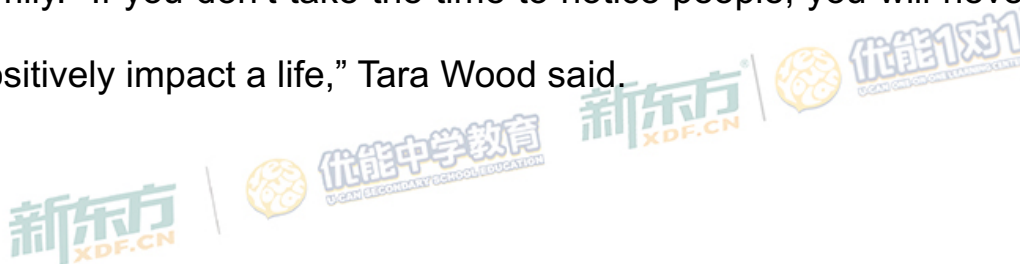
A**Preschool girl lifts old man's spirits**

When Tara Wood brought her daughter to a grocery store to buy the four-year-old some cupcakes, she had no idea that would be a life-changing experience.

As Tara pushed her daughter Norah around the store last month, she passed an old man who was by himself. The old man looked cold, until Norah shouted to him, "Hi! It's my birthday today!" The man stopped and his demeanor changed from distant and serious to warm and friendly. "How old are you today?" the man asked. After some time talking together, Norah asked her mom to take a picture of her with her new friend "Mr. Dan", Dan Peterson, 82. They hugged and after ten minutes went their separate ways. That could have been the end of the story. But it is actually the beginning of a special relationship.

Tara posted the picture of her daughter and Mr. Dan on Facebook and someone who recognized him reached out to her with his contact information. It turned out that Mr. Dan's wife died in March and he had been suffering from depression and anxiety ever since. The person on Facebook told Tara that it was the first time they had seen Mr. Dan smile since the death of his wife. Knowing that, Tara contacted Mr. Dan, and ever since Norah and the 82-year-old have developed a friendship unlike any other. "She has shown me a depth of love, a depth that I didn't know existed," Mr. Dan told the reporter.

Mr. Dan told Tara that before meeting Norah, he hadn't had one night of uninterrupted sleep. Anxiety kept him up at all hours and made him restless. After meeting Norah, he said he now sleeps soundly. For Mr. Dan's 82nd birthday on October 20, the mother and the daughter brought balloons and presents — and, of course, cupcakes. Mr. Dan will also spend a day around Thanksgiving with Norah and her family. "If you don't take the time to notice people, you will never know how you can positively impact a life," Tara Wood said.



31. Mr. Dan looked cold because _____.

- A. he felt lonely
- B. he disliked little kids
- C. nobody had hugged him
- D. he knew little about Norah

31.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第二段第一句后半句，“she passed an old man who was by himself.”可知，老人是一个人走在路上；第三句“The man stopped and his demeanor changed from distant and serious to warm and friendly.”可知，遇到老人时，他的表情是冷漠而沉重的；由以上可以推出他很孤独，其他选项均与文章无关，故正确答案是 A。

32. The underlined word “demeanor” in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.

- A. words
- B. body
- C. thoughts
- D. attitude

32.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第二段第三句“The man stopped and his demeanor changed from distant and serious to warm and friendly.”可知，老人由之前的“looked cold”到“warm and friendly”，并且接着还和小女孩打了招呼可以看出是态度上的明显转变；故正确答案是 D。

33. How did Tara know more about Mr. Dan?

- A. From a news reporter.
- B. From a stranger.
- C. From a shop assistant.
- D. From his neighbor.

33.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第三段第一句“Tara posted the picture of her daughter and Mr. Dan on Facebook and someone who recognized him.”和该段第三句“The person on Facebook told Tara”可知，Tara是由网上的这个陌生人得到的信息；故正确答案是 B。

34. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Giving makes a real difference.
- B. It is important to respect each other.
- C. We should not judge a person at first sight.
- D. Good things will happen if one keeps trying.

34.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查文章主旨；文章从一开始小女孩和老人聊天，拥抱成为朋友，老人情绪低落的情况得到好转，后来得知老人的详细情况后，女孩愿意和妈妈一起为老人庆生都体现了“给予别人关心和爱为老人带来的积极影响。” A选项“给予带来真正的不同。”体现了文章主旨； B选项“彼此尊重很重要。”； C选项“我们不应该在第一次见面的时候就去评判一个人。” D选项“如果一个人坚持努力就会有好事发生。”均与文章主旨无关，故正确答案是 A。

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B



The STAR Eco Station is an environmental science museum, a wildlife rescue center, and a shelter for endangered and illegally-traded foreign animals confiscated (没收) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It carries out the mission “Preservation through Education” by educating visitors about the preservation of the environment and the inter-dependence of all living things.

Field trips

STAR Eco Station hosts field trips for schools and camps throughout Southern California. Each field trip lasts two hours, consisting of a one-hour gathering and a one-hour tour of the facility, with lessons associated with California State Science Standards.

Throughout the field trip, students learn about the latest developments in environmental protection and the ways in which wildlife interacts with various ecosystems. The students also receive an up-close and hands-on experience with our rescued foreign wildlife. The tour includes different environmental exhibits that showcase the ways students can help protect animals in the wild.

Field trips are offered on weekdays only, from 10 a.m. — 12 p.m. or 12 p.m. — 2 p.m. The rate is \$ 6 per visitor, both child and adult, with a \$ 120 minimum. We offer one free adult per 10 children for groups of 40 or more. Maximum capacity is 120 people per field trip.

Public tours

Guided tours of the STAR Eco Station introduce visitors to over two hundred

rescued foreign wildlife. Each tour is led by an Eco Station staff member, and features fun animal facts, hands-on animal encounters, surprising rescue stories, environmental exhibits, and original approaches to going green. Visitors may only see the animals on a guided tour, for both your safety and the safety of our animals.

The guided tour lasts approximately 45 — 60 minutes. Visitors are served on a first-come, first-served basis. No reservations are required. However, tours may sell out. We suggest larger groups schedule a private tour.

Note:

Our regular public tours times are subject to change without notice. Please call in advance for the most up-to-date information.

HOURS

Saturday and Sunday: 10 a.m. — 4 p.m. (last tour begins at 3 p.m.)

Our guide public tours start every hour on the hour.

Eco Station is not open to the public on weekdays. You can book a private tour or field trip by calling (310) 8428066.

35. The STAR Eco Station aims to _____.

- A. help research wildlife abroad
- B. collect money for animal shelters
- C. raise awareness of wildlife protection
- D. provide a knowledge of unusual animals

35.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；根据文章第一段 “It carry the mission ‘Preservation through Education’...” 可知，该生态站的使命是“通过教育来保护”，与 C 选项 “raise the awareness of wildlife protection”，“提高保护野生动植物的意识” 表意一致；故正确答案是 C。

36. What can students do during a field trip?

- A. Make a speech on the environment.
- B. Take part in foreign wildlife rescue.
- C. Get to know why species get endangered.
- D. Learn how living things affect each other.

36.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查文章细节；以 “during a field trip” 回原文定位到文章第三段，第一句中 “Throughout the field trip, students learn about the latest developments in environmental protection and the ways in which wildlife interact with various ecosystems...” ，可知学生在参观过程中学习环境保护的最新发展，以及野生动物与各种生态系统互动的方式，与 D 项 “Learn how living things affect each other” 表意

一致。文中“interact”是D选项中“affect each other”的同义替换；故正确答案是D。

37. For a guided tour, visitors should know that _____.

- A. large groups are served first
- B. it is available on weekdays
- C. its time could change
- D. booking is needed

37.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查细节理解题，根据题目中“guided tour”判断答案在“Public tours”部分；由表格上方note部分第一句“Our regular public tours times are subject to change without notice.”可知该生态站的参观时间有时会更改，与C选项“its time could change”表意一致；故正确答案是C。

C

Love the way you walk

Listen carefully to the footsteps in the family home, and you can probably work out who is walking about. The features most commonly used to identify people are faces, voices and fingerprints. But the way they walk is also a giveaway.

Researchers have used video cameras and computers to analyze people's gaits, and are now quite good at it. But translating such knowledge into a practical identification system can be tricky. Cameras are often visible, are difficult to set up, require good lighting and may have their view blocked by other people. A team led by Dr. Ozanyan and Dr. Scully have been looking for a better way to recognize gait. Their answer: pressure-sensitive mats.

Such mats are nothing new. They have been part of security systems. But Ozanyan and Scully use a complicated version that can record the amount of pressure applied in different places as someone walks across it. These measurements form a pattern unique to the walker. The researchers turned to an artificial-intelligence system to recognize such patterns, and it seemed to work. In a study in 2018, they tested the system on a database of footsteps of 127 people. They found its error rate in identifying who was a mere 0.7%. And Scully says even without a database of footsteps to work with, the system can determine someone's sex and, with reasonable accuracy, a subject's age.

One application of the mat-based gait-recognition system might be in health care, particularly for the elderly. A mat placed in a nursing home or an old person's own residence could monitor changes in an individual's gait that indicates certain illnesses. That would provide early warning of someone being at greater risk of falling

over.

Gait analysis might also be used as a security measure in the workplace, monitoring access to restricted areas, such as parts of military bases, server farms or laboratories dealing with dangerous materials.

Perhaps the most interesting use of the mats, though, would be in public places, such as airports. For that to work, the footsteps of those to be recognized would need to have been stored in a database, which would be harder to arrange than the collection of photographs and fingerprints that existing airport security systems rely on. Many aircrew or preregistered frequent flyers would welcome anything that speeded up one of the most tiresome parts of modern travel.



38.What is mainly talked about in Paragraph 2?

- A. Research equipment.
- B. Research findings.
- C. Research assumption.
- D. Research background.

38.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查段落主旨题; 文章第二段中“Camera are often visible, are difficult to set up, requiring good lighting and may have their view blocked by other people. A team led by Dr.Ozanyan and Dr.Scully have been looking for a better way to recognize gait.” 可知由于架设相机是比较困难的, 而且视野容易被遮挡住, 因此 Dr.Ozanyan and Dr.Scully 寻求一种更好的办法去记录识别步伐, 引出下文的内容, 所以是此项研究的背景; 故正确答案是 D。

39.According to Paragraph 3, the mat is used to _____.

- A. collect data
- B. ensure safety
- C. determine age
- D. analyse pressure

39.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查细节题；文章中第三段第三句 “But Ozanyan and Scully use a complicated vision that can record the amount of pressure applied in different places as someone walk across it.” 及第五行 “In a study in 2018, they tested the system on a database of footsteps of 127 people” 可知 mat 是用来记录并且和收集数据；故正确答案是 A。

40. The gait-recognition system might be applied to _____.

- A. monitor security work progress
- B. detect potential health problems
- C. keep track of travelling frequency
- D. warn passengers of possible dangers

40.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查细节题；根据题干关键词 “gait-recognition system” 可定位到文章中第四段第一句 “One application of the mat-based gait-recognition system might be in health care, particularly for the elderly.” 可知 gait-recognition system 是用于健康医疗上；故正确答案是 B。

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

- A. compare and educate
- B. examine and assess
- C. discuss and persuade
- D. explain and inform

41.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查主旨题；文章是说明文，介绍了步伐识别的技术，并且针对该技术在不同领域的应用加以介绍；故正确答案是 D。



D

Overtourism: A growing global problem

The summer holidays are in full swing — and protests against overtourism have begun in a number of popular European cities. Barcelona, in particular, is at the centre of these mounting concerns about the rapid growth of tourism in cities, especially during peak holiday periods. In fact, there were 30 million overnight



visitors in 2017, compared to a resident population of 1,625,137 in Barcelona.

While many tourists want to “live like a local” during their visits, the residents of many tourism-dependent destinations are seeing the unique sense of place that characterised their home towns vanish beneath a wave of souvenir shops, crowds, tour buses and noisy bars. Overtourism is harming the landscape, damaging beaches, and pricing residents out of the housing market. It is a hugely complex issue that is often oversimplified.

It can have an impact in multiple ways. The international cruise (游轮) industry, for example, delivers thousands of passengers daily to destination ports. While comparatively little is returned to communities, cruise activity creates physical and visual pollution.

City residents also bear the cost of tourism growth. As cities transform to offer service to tourists, the global travel supply chain advances. This goes with increasing property speculation (房产投机) and rising costs of living for local communities. Airbnb, for example, has been accused of reducing housing affordability and

displacing residents.

In addition, overcrowding and the establishment of typical tourism-focused businesses, such as clubs, bars and souvenir shops, overpower local businesses — and noisy and unmanageable tourist behaviour is common. This weakens the uniqueness of destinations and leads to crowd and waste management pressures.

Clearly, tourism bring jobs, investment and economic benefits to destinations. But overtourism occurs when tourism expansion fails to acknowledge that there are limits. Local government and planning authorities have so far been powerless to deal with the irresistible influence of the global tourism supply chain. This has led to widespread “tourist-phobia” — first described by Manuel Delgado more than a decade ago as a mixture of rejection, mistrust and disrespect for tourists.

Dealing with overtourism must now be a priority. Managing the flow of tourists seems an improbable and unwelcome task. But some cities have taken extreme measures to limit the effects of overtourism, including the introduction of new or revised taxation arrangements, fines linked to new local laws, and “demarketing”, whereby destinations focus on attracting fewer, high-spending and low impact tourists, rather than large groups.

Overtourism is a shared responsibility. City administrators and destination managers must acknowledge that there are definite limits to growth. Putting the wellbeing of local residents above the needs of the global tourism supply chain is vital. Primary consideration must be given to ensuring that the level of visitation fits within a destination’s capacity. We need to urgently rethink the way cities are evolving to uphold the rights of their residents.

42. Why is Barcelona mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. To describe how unique the city is.
- B. To warn people away from popular cities.
- C. To show how crowded a destination can be.
- D. To compare the number of visitors to that of locals.

42.

【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查细节；定位题干关键字位于第一段第二句“Barcelona, in particular, is at the centre of these mounting concerns about the rapid growth of tourism in cities, especially during peak holiday periods.”此句意为“尤其是巴塞罗那，由于城市旅游的快速的发展，问题令人担忧。”由于城市旅游的快速的发展，必然会带来大量的旅游人口。C选项“展现旅游圣地多么的拥挤”符合题意；故正确答案是C。

43. What is the problem of overtourism?

- A. It has destroyed local businesses.
- B. It has led to higher living expenses.
- C. It has increased the unemployment rate.
- D. It has caused mistrust among local communities.

43.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查细节；定位题干关键字位于第四段第三句。“This goes with increasing property speculation and rising costs of living for local communities.”该句意为“由于全球旅游供应链的进步，带来了房产投机的发展以及提高了在当地社区生活的费用。”故正确答案是B。

44. The reason for overtourism is that _____.

- A. destinations misjudge their capacity
- B. tourists lack a sense of responsibility
- C. governments fail to support the supply chain
- D. tourists' travelling preference is oversimplified

44.

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查细节；定位题干关键字位于第六段第二句。“But overtourism occurs when tourism expansion fails to acknowledge that there are limits.” 该句意为“由于旅游行业的发展并没有关注其局限性，进而过度旅游的现象发生了。” 故正确答案是 A。

45. According to the writer, what should the local government do?

- A. Take full advantage of tourism.
- B. Guarantee local people's welfare.
- C. Advocate a ban on global tourism.
- D. Control tourism-related businesses.

45.

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查段落主旨；由倒数第一段的第三句话“Putting the wellbeing of local residents above the needs of the global tourism supply chain is vital.” 可知作者在此处给出建议：把当地居民的健康幸福放在全球旅游供应链的需求之上，这是至关重要的，与选项 B 信息一致；故正确答案是 B。

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。

A cultural view on personal space

It's a well-known fact that the British prefer a large "bubble" of personal space around them. _____ (46) And in South America, a friend may grab you by the arm during conversation to make their point.

Now, a study published in the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* has looked into why different cultures have such different approaches to personal space. _____

(47) They developed an earlier study that divided individuals into "contact" and "non-contact" cultures. Contact cultures — southern European, Latin American and Arabian — engaged in more touching and stood closer during conversation than non-contact cultures in northern Europe, North America and parts of Asia.

To a degree, this proved correct. Argentina becomes known as the most touchy-feely nation; people here keep the same distance from a stranger as a British person would an acquaintance and a Canadian individual a close friend or partner.

_____ (48) They come out with the widest distance you should stand from a stranger — more than 1.3m — but one of the narrowest gaps for close friends, just 40cm, compared to nearly 60cm for a British person. So the theory of warm versus cold is not as straightforward as it sounds.

_____ (49) The higher a country's average temperature, the closer people will stand to a stranger. But older people in warm climates keep a bigger distance from close friends and stand closer to strangers; women generally keep a greater distance from someone they don't know.

The academics leading this study admit that there is a lot more to do. But what we do know is to keep your distance in Canada; prepare for a hug in Argentina. _____

(50) They like to stand closer than anybody. To keep warm, perhaps.



- A. It's important to get the distance right, though.
- B. Romanians clearly take longer to establish trust.
- C. How close we stand to other people varies widely between countries.
- D. And if you end up on good terms with a Norwegian, don't draw back.
- E. However, in India people will pack into trains and buses without a second thought.
- F. One theory the researchers wanted to test was whether climate affects personal space.
- G. The study certainly found that climate, age and gender have an effect on personal distance across cultures.



46.

【答案】 E

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前空后两句；考查方式：与上文形成转折。空前一句表明，“英国人更喜欢自己的周围有比较大的个人空间”，E选项说的是“在印度人们会毫不犹豫地挤进公交或火车”，也就是周围的个人空间不大，与前句形成转折“however”。同时，前句出现 British，后句出现 South America，中间同样应该说的是国家，对应“India”；故正确答案是 E。

47.

【答案】 F

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前空后两句；考查方式：承接上文。空前一句介绍到，“一项研究关注了在不同的文化中，对待个人空间距离这件事上有如此大的差异的原因。”，与 F 选项“研究者们想测试的一个理论是天气会不会影响个人空间距离”是顺承关系。同时，下句中的代词“they”与 F 选项中的“researchers”对应；故正确答案是 F。

48.

【答案】 B

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前空后两句；考查方式：与上文形成转折。空前一句表明，“阿根廷人对待不同国家的陌生人都像对待亲密的朋友一样”，而后句说“他们对待陌生人会很远——有 1.3 米，而对待亲密的朋友会很近——大概 40 厘米”可知，前后文说的是不同的人。前文出现“Argentina”，与选项 B 的“Romanians”匹配，同时 B 选项中的“花费更长的时间去建立信任”与后文的文意匹配；故正确答案是 B。

49.

【答案】 G

【解析】 挖空方式：段首空；解题语句：空后三句；考查方式：引出下文。段首句一般为文段的概括，引出下文。选项中说了影响“个人安全距离的三个因素”，分别是“climate”，“age”和“gender”，这三点正好对应着后三句的“temperature”，“older people”和“women”；故正确答案是 G。

50.

【答案】 D

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前空后两句；考查方式：承接上文。空后一句表明“他们比任何人都喜欢站的更近”，与D选项中“不要保持距离”匹配。D选项中的“and”代表着与前文是并列关系，前文有“Canada”和“Argentina”，与选项中的“Norwegian”匹配。同时，下文的代词“they”代指前文的“阿根廷人”；故正确答案是D。



第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

第一节（15分）

假设你是红星中学学生李华。你的美国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中询问你的高三生活情况，请你给他回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 近况；
2. 感受；
3. 期望。

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

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

本篇作文是回信。先在首段表达对于 Jim 关心的感谢，再在第二段介绍高三生活的近况及感受，最后结尾处表达对于高三生活的愿望。本篇写作除了要包含最基本的内容要点，还需要开放性的构思。建议考生平时加强构思训练，以合理的结构和逻辑完成写作，才能完成“应用文解决实际问题”的写作任务。语言方面，建议选择生活化的词汇和交际句，做到准确简洁。



【范文】

Dear Jim,

How is everything going? I'm quite grateful for your concern about my senior school life in your last letter and I'm rather willing to share it with you.

First, my senior life is certainly stressful, filled with homework and tests, for the college entrance examination is just around the corner. I, like all of my classmates, have been practicing what I have learned in the last three years every day. As for my feelings, however, senior year is definitely the most unforgettable time in my whole life, during which I expect the bright future while waving goodbye to what I leave behind. Having put a lot of effort studying English, I feel rather excited to know my dream of studying English as my college major will come true soon. On the other hand, I believe I will miss my high school so much, as well as all my schoolmates and teachers who have been helping and encouraging me a lot.

I hope my persistence can pay off eventually with satisfying results. What about your senior life? Looking forward to your sharing!

Yours,

Li Hua



第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给某英文报刊投稿，记录你参加的社区绿化活动。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：花苗 flower seedling



(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)



本篇文章以“社区绿化活动”为主题，围绕我参加社区组织的“绿色行动，美化家园”活动的过程展开，属于环保活动的范畴，是历年高频考点，贴合考生的实际生活。四幅图的要点分别是：**【看到宣传，响应号召】**、**【分工合作，种植花苗】**、**【效果外化，得到认可】**、**【精心维护，期待成果】**。考生应该注意的是一切围绕着得分点进行答题。第一，注意要点齐全且表达准确。第二，要注意打开作文分数的上限，要结构合理，情节丰富，既包括对中文内容的合理展开设计，又包括对丰富英文词句的灵活恰当调用。第三，要控制整篇文章中的各种错误，严格避免不通顺的信息传递，避免各种句法、词法等错误。再另外，注意图与图之间的衔接过渡，以及结尾处可以围绕中心进行升华。

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优能中学教育
YOU-EN SECONDARY SCHOOLS EDUCATION

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优能1对1
YOU-EN ONE-ON-ONE LEARNING CENTER

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优能1对1
YOU-EN ONE-ON-ONE LEARNING CENTER

【范文】

Last month, I participated in an activity themed “Going Green and Beautifying Our Home”, which was indeed a memorable experience.

On a Saturday morning, I was taking a stroll with my parents when a poster, reading “Going Green and Beautifying Our Home”, caught our attention. Some staff there were handing out leaflets to call on people to take action for a greener community. Inspired by the fantastic idea, we decided to do our bit.

The next day, with adequate preparation, we carried out our plan excitedly. While some other families chose to plant trees, our option was to grow some beautiful flowers. My father and I planted the flower seedlings into the earth, which were then watered carefully by my mom. Tired as we were, a sense of accomplishment surged through us.

Days later, as my neighbors and I went past the bulletin board, we happened to see the photos of my family laboring in the field. To my surprise, they all showed their recognition for me, which definitely filled my heart with a sense of pride. Motivated by their appreciation, I continued to water the seedlings every few days. Seeing them growing healthily, I couldn't help picturing a wonderful scene, when the flowers were blossoming with irresistible fragrance under the golden sunshine.

Through the simple yet rewarding experience, I have come to realize that everyone should play a more active part in making our community, and even our planet, a greener place.

2019年北京市东城区高三二模

英 语

参考答案及评分标准

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. which | 2. largest |
| 3. hosting | 4. will be taught |
| 5. in | 6. to apply |
| 7. western | 8. depend |
| 9. why | 10. and |

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. A | 14. D | 15. C |
| 16. A | 17. B | 18. D | 19. A | 20. C |
| 21. D | 22. C | 23. B | 24. D | 25. B |
| 26. A | 27. C | 28. A | 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. D | 33. B | 34. A | 35. C |
| 36. D | 37. C | 38. D | 39. A | 40. B |
| 41. D | 42. C | 43. B | 44. A | 45. B |

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

46. E

47. F

48. B

49. G

50. D

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 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，然后以档次的要求来衡量，确定或降低档次，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以接受。
5. 词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

分值	评分标准说明
第一档 (13分 - 15分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>内容完整，条理清楚；</p> <p>交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求；体现出较强的语言运用能力。</p> <p>完全达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第二档 (9分 - 12分)	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求；</p> <p>所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求；</p> <p>语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。</p> <p>基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>

<p>第三档</p> <p>(4分 - 8分)</p>	<p>未恰当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>内容不完整；</p> <p>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。</p> <p>未能清楚地传达信息。</p>
<p>第四档</p> <p>(1分 - 3分)</p>	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <p>写了少量相关信息；</p> <p>语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。</p>
<p>0</p>	<p>未能传达任何信息；写的内容与要求无关。</p>



One Possible Version

Dear Jim,

Nice to hear from you! In your letter, you asked me about my life. As the College Entrance Examination is drawing near, I'm trying my best to prepare for it. Exercises and exams have taken up most of my time. I've never been busier and can only find time to listen to music on the way home.

As you can tell, the process is tough and I'm tired, but along the way, I have managed to do what I thought impossible. Although there is still a lot for me to improve on, I do have confidence in myself.

I hope with so much effort, I will get admitted to my dream university. I'm also expecting the coming summer holiday, for I will surely have plenty of time to enjoy myself!

What's your plan after high school? Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

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、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. 看到宣传,响应号召;
2. 分工合作,种植花苗;
3. 效果外化,得到认可;
4. 精心维护,期待成果。

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"> · 覆盖了所有内容要点; · 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇; · 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;体现了较强的语言运用能力; · 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。 <p>完全达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
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"> · 覆盖了所有内容要点； · 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求； · 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； · 使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。 <p>达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
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"> · 覆盖了内容要点； · 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求； · 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。 <p>基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
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"> · 漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容； · 所用句式和词汇有限； · 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 <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"> · 明显遗漏主要内容； · 句式单调、词汇贫乏； · 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

One Possible Version

One afternoon in early spring, I caught sight of a poster in my community which read “Green Community, Beautiful Home”. Having listened to the social workers’ introduction, I found the activity quite meaningful and decided to take part.

That Sunday, most of my neighbours gathered for the start of the activity. Since my mom was fond of flowers, we chose Chinese roses. Together with my parents, I carefully planted the flower seedlings and gently watered them.

A few days later, I was surprised to see our photos of planting flowers posted on the bulletin board in our community. My neighbours and I recalled the activity and talked a lot about how to take care of the plants.

Now looking after plants has become part of my life. This way, I can feel the simple pleasure of life and harvest a sense of achievement. Seeing the seedlings growing little by little, I can’t help picturing how beautiful our neighbourhood will be when all the flowers come out.

