

2025 北京朝阳高三二模

英 语

2025. 5

(考试时间 90 分钟 满分 100 分)

本试卷共 10 页。考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答, 在试卷上作答无效。

第一部分 知识运用 (共两节, 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 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。

“Hi, this is Sasha,” a young woman sang out as the customer service line was finally connected. “How can I help you today?” Her tone annoyed me. I was in no ___ 1 ___ for pleasantries (客套).

My friends and I made a dinner reservation at a fancy restaurant. The skirt I’d ordered from this company would be ___ 2 ___ for it. This was the third time I’d ordered. And the third time I’d received the wrong item! Someone had to ___ 3 ___ this!

“Is this how you treat a 20-year customer?” I demanded. “I’ve never seen such terrible ___ 4 ___. It’s a real shame, Sasha!”

Finally, I drew a breath and waited. After a moment, she ___ 5 ___, not in kind but in kindness. “I am so sorry, Ms. Messner. I will go to find the correct skirt myself. Can I put you on hold briefly?”

Soon enough, I heard her same calm voice again, “I just consulted my manager. We’ll send the skirt to you at no ___ 6 ___ and refund your money in full. Also, you’ll find a \$ 50 gift

card with it. I want you to know that we ___ 7 ___ you as a customer.”

“Thank you, Sasha.” I hung up, ___ 8 ___ and disappointed in myself. I felt uneasy about how I’d treated the young woman with the pleasant voice. In my years as a nurse, I’d taken calls from angry people. Their words had often ___ 9 ___ me. And yet here was Sasha, going out of her way to solve my problem.

The next morning, I telephoned the call center and got through to the manager, asking her to let Sasha know I was sorry. Now when I feel myself getting impatient at work, I take a deep breath and say, as ___ 10 ___ as Sasha might, “What did you say your name was again?”

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. mood | B. shape | C. hurry | D. position |
| 2. A. basic | B. perfect | C. ordinary | D. expensive |
| 3. A. rely on | B. agree with | C. stick to | D. answer for |
| 4. A. advice | B. service | C. reply | D. damage |
| 5. A. claimed | B. responded | C. criticized | D. whispered |
| 6. A. loss | B. risk | C. point | D. charge |
| 7. A. value | B. award | C. tolerate | D. remember |
| 8. A. relaxed | B. confused | C. astonished | D. embarrassed |
| 9. A. fooled | B. struck | C. wounded | D. frightened |
| 10. A. smartly | B. directly | C. sweetly | D. seriously |

第二节 (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 个恰当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

Tang Wensheng, 81, born in New York, is an outstanding Chinese ___ 11 ___ (interpret). She worked for China's top leaders during the 1970s. "I think it was a privilege and a learning experience," Tang said. Her mastery of language and extensive insights ___ 12 ___ foreign affairs enabled her to handle high-level dialogues smoothly. Thanks to her lifetime dedication to the field, Tang ___ 13 ___ (honor) with the Lifetime Achievement Award in Translation in 2024.

B

The essence of learning is extreme repetition and persistence until you become experienced through practice, skilled enough ___ 14 ___ (apply) what you gain and eventually form muscle memory. Real change never comes overnight unless you accept the long and slow process, ___ 15 ___ (set) aside impatience and anxiety. Extreme repetition is also a continuous exploration of improvement. Each attempt brings small improvements and each failure ___ 16 ___ (teach) you different strategies. With effort, you can become a better self, which is the true meaning of learning.

C

Recently, many western musical artists have released their live albums—a format ___ 17 ___ has seemingly lost its appeal. Compared to studio work, a live album is more powerful ___ 18 ___ musicians only get one shot to deliver a performance. For pop stars, sometimes ___ 19 ___ (accuse) of using autotune to polish their singings, live performance proves their talent. Concerts are occasions that fans want to remember, so they keep videos on their phones. Similarly, a live album allows fans to relive the experience and enjoy ___ 20 ___ (they) as if they were in the scene.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 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

In the latest Student Experience Survey, you told us that you want ongoing services and support to succeed in your studies. We heard you and, as a result, University of Wollongong Australia (UOW) has introduced Studiosity—a free online service that provides guidance and feedback on your academic skills, 24 / 7.

How does Studiosity work?

Upload your written draft and within 24 hours a Studiosity consultant specialising in English will send it back with relevant comments, suggestions and encouragement. This might include analyzing an assignment question, providing advice on research skills, or improving grammar and structure, etc.

If you prefer to work through your questions with a real person, you can do that via an interactive classroom using chat, a collaborative whiteboard and file sharing. This might include discussing specific issues in your writing or working through math or science questions.

Please note that UOW students can have 15 interactions with Studiosity per session. Each writing feedback submission or connect live session counts as one interaction. The number of Studiosity interactions you have

remaining is displayed on the right-hand side of your Studiosity portal (门户网站) .

How to access Studiosity?

From the beginning of session, you will be able to access your free Studiosity account in most Moodle subject sites. Click on the “ Studiosity: 24 / 7 study help” link.

If Studiosity isn’t visible, register in the Studiosity (UOW) Moodle site and click the link there. After clicking the link, you will be directed to your account setup. Create a memorable 4-digit PIN. You will also need to agree to the Studiosity Privacy and Cookies Policy and Acceptable Use Policy, which will provide Studiosity with your name, UOW email address, and subject ID.

Start using Studiosity today and unlock your full potential!

21. UOW introduces Studiosity to ____.

- A. provide free online courses
- B. assist students in their studies
- C. collect students’ written feedback
- D. conduct the Student Experience Survey

22. With Studiosity, students can ____.

- A. share files with each other
- B. join online discussion groups
- C. obtain advice on polishing their writing
- D. receive unlimited feedback on assignments

23. What are required for UOW students to access Studiosity?

- A. A registration fee and a subject ID.
- B. A 4-digit PIN and agreement to privacy policies.
- C. A personal email address and Studiosity account.
- D. A memorable username and a Moodle subject link.

B

Writing is a bug, and I caught it very early on in life. When my parents cleared their storage room out recently, they found The Story Book Special I wrote when I was nine years old. I couldn’t believe my imagination was so wild. Reading it reminded me of how special words had been to me at an early age. It’s a feeling that has lasted, through my school years and far, far beyond.

At the age of 18, I joined Kent Police and spent twelve years living every little boy’s dream of driving cars fast and playing cops and robbers for real. It’s safe to say it’s a career I’d still be in now, if not for what happened when I was 28.

I was a fit man when, unexpectedly, I was diagnosed with an incurable heart disease. It’s the disease you hear of when a sportsperson suddenly drops dead on the field of play. But, you know what, it’s one of the best things to have happened to me.

When this happened, I made a to-do list. At the top of it was to write a full-length, “proper” book. I wrote the first draft of my first novel in three months and loved every minute of the process. I knew this was what I wanted to do, more than anything, and getting into publishing can’t be that hard ••• right? Wrong!

As every author knows, brick walls are everywhere, and when you knock one down, there’s another one. After a few false starts, I coupled with my wonderful agent, Nicky. We spent eight solid months editing and sent the

manuscript off. Once again, we received some dressed-up “no’s”, until Rachel, an editor I’d really wanted to work with, read it. Her vision for the book is exactly consistent with mine!

Now my first novel is optioned for television, and is in the hands of a wonderful production team both here in London, and in Australia where it will be filmed.

Writing is what I love, and seeing my little story book from when I was nine really drove it home to me. We don’t often get another chance in life, but I was given one when I survived something tragically fatal. Now, with my second chance, I’m giving it the best go I can.

24. How did the author feel when reading *The Story Book Special*?

A. Nervous. B. Relieved. C. Proud. D. Ashamed.

25. After being told he had heart disease, the author decided to ____.

A. get a job in publishing B. continue working as a policeman

C. pick up a new hobby D. pursue his passion for words

26. What happened when the author acted on his to-do list?

A. His first novel was turned down many times.

B. He adapted his novel and filmed it in Australia.

C. He worked with a co-author to improve the draft.

D. His continuous efforts earned Rachel’s appreciation.

27. What can we learn from this passage?

A. Two heads are better than one. B. A little bit more sums up success.

C. It’s hard to change one’s nature. D. A setback is a setup for a comeback.

C

Chinook salmon and their habitats in Seattle’s Thornton Creek suffered severely due to urban expansion, causing flash floods and biodiversity loss. Despite restoration efforts, the once-abundant salmon all but disappeared. During a conference, biologist Katherine Lynch proposed rebuilding the creek’s missing “liver” damaged by urbanization.



Chinook salmon

Lynch has been studying the hyporheic zone, a layer of wet sediment (沉积物), small stones and tiny creatures beneath the streambed. It facilitates water mixing and oxygen delivery to salmon eggs, earning the nickname “liver of the river.” The disappearance of this zone threatens the health of waterways. Lynch recognized that, however, most restoration efforts in Seattle overlooked it or disconnected it from the surface water.

Teamed with engineer Mike Hrachovec, Lynch redesigned Thornton Creek. They strategically put logs into the water at precise angles to create tiny waterfalls and nearly still water pockets, generating hydraulic pressure to force water down into the hyporheic zone. These accurately placed logs and rocks, known as “hyporheic structures,” also create pockets of slow water that provide safe shelters for juvenile fish—all meant to emulate features of a natural stream. Subsequent data analysis confirmed the stream functioned as Lynch’s team—and nature—intended.

But was the stream also supporting life? Given that the stone and sand positioned were sterile (贫瘠的) territory, Lynch thought that a biological jumpstart might be necessary and that the return of life to restored creeks relied on organisms migrating from healthy upstream habitats. So her team tried another ground-breaking move: inoculating (接种) the engineered hyporheic zone with microbes (微生物), which quickly populated the areas. But even though

the number of individuals was high, the biodiversity was relatively low. A 2021 study by stream ecologist Sarah Morley noted that while a few of the new species grew rapidly, most were similar to those in unrestored section. Scientists are exploring reasons for the limited survival of introduced species, and because this science is so new, they have not ruled out any potential explanations: differences in the donor stream, size of the restored area, or poor water quality. They might have inoculated the hyporheic too soon, before essential vegetation could establish.

The Thornton Creek restorations have successfully prevented neighbourhood flooding, even during heavy storms, and stabilized the stream's flow. Most notably, Chinook salmon returned to lay eggs in the restored hyporheic zones, touching Lynch deeply. She recalls, “ this success suggests that small urban creek restorations can revitalize functioning ecosystems. ”

28. What does the underlined word “ emulate” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Record. B. Copy. C. Monitor. D. Transform.

29. What can be inferred about the microbial inoculation in Thornton Creek?

A. It introduced essential vegetation.

B. It restored the original biodiversity.

C. It increased the total quantity of microbes.

D. It sourced microbes from downstream habitats.

30. What can we learn from Lynch's restoration project?

A. It focused on increasing water oxygen levels.

B. It recreated the conditions of the donor stream.

C. It removed human-made structures from the creek.

D. It integrated physical redesign with bio-intervention.

31. Which would be the best title for this passage?

A. To Revive a River, Restore Its Liver

B. Urbanization: A Silent Killer of a River

C. Chinook Salmon Boost the Diversity of Ecosystems

D. What Makes the Hyporheic Zone Vital for Restoration?

D

Books are about to become a little less “Impressive!”, “Appealing!” and “Spellbinding!”. Fewer still will offer a “ tour de force” (whatever one of those might be) . That is because Simon & Schuster, an American publisher, has decided to stop doing book blurbs (also called “ puffs” in Britain) —those invited comments from other authors on the back of books. They are, says Sean Manning, the company's publisher, “ very awkward” .

The problem with blurbs is that there is always a need to publicly evaluate books. It is a fact in the life of a writer that if one publicly publishes, one is going to be publicly judged. When negative, such judgments can be painful, when stupid, it can be maddening, but when positive, it can also be a joyful, supportive moment. However, when a writer gets prearranged remarks, it devalues legitimate (合情合理的) responses.

The style of a puff is, as the name suggests, breathless. Someone might declare a book “ authoritative” ; another, “ unputdownable” ; and a third, “ If you can read this book without screaming with excitement, your soul is dead” . You feel guilty, wrote George Orwell, when you are in the library and “ fail to scream with delight” . Also, in theory blurbs are testament to an author's narrative skills. In truth they are a testament to their social ones: they often reflect arm-twisting rather than artistry. Literary heavyweights hate giving them. “ We would as soon sell our tears for lemon-

drops” , wrote Nathaniel Parker Willis, a poet, than thus “ spoil one of the truthful adjectives in the world” . New authors struggle to get blurbs, which is partly why Simon & Schuster is giving them up.

Blurbs more often exemplify the very bad writing. Many are less written than pieced up from stock phrases— “A heartbreaking, unputdownable page-turner!” —with an exclamation mark at the end. This makes them exhausting to read! There has been honest copy on dust jackets—T. S. Eliot’s description of Louis MacNeice, a fellow poet, informed readers that “ His work is accessible but unpopular” —but it is too rare.

It turns out that the habit of using words like “ unputdownable ” is itself quite putdownable. Mr. Manning says his editors will use the time they save on chasing quotes to instead produce good books. Not, note, “ charming” or “ absorbing” books but simply “ the best books possible” . It is an admirably modest aim.

32. What can we learn about blurbs?

- A. They serve the interest of book writers. B. They guarantee legitimate responses.
C. New authors are sick of writing them. D. Readers feel guilty after reading them.

33. The author uses Eliot’s example mainly to _____. .

- A. advocate the originality in blurbs
B. clarify a misconception about blurbs
C. distinguish the various types of current blurbs
D. suggest the widespread presence of dishonest blurbs

34. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Blurbs are self-defeating. B. There is no need for blurbs.
C. Blurbs promote social skills. D. Established authors favor blurbs.

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 选项中有两项为多余选项。

There is considerable evidence from studies with adults that volunteering benefits a person’s physical and mental health. ____ 35 ____ A 2023 analysis suggested that young people who had participated in community service were more likely to be in excellent health and stayed calm when faced with challenges.

____ 36 ____ It could be that the children volunteers were already in great health. But because of an alarming rise in mental health issues among young people, environmental health scientists believe this early evidence is promising enough to pursue. A 2021 advisory warned that the number of young people reporting constant feelings of sadness or hopelessness had increased by 40 percent over the previous decade. There are multiple possible causes, including anxiety over climate change, the effects of social media use and unfriendly personal circumstances.

To address these problems, researchers point to the importance of “ contribution” as an essential piece of social and emotional development for teenagers. Volunteering is one good way young people can contribute. ____ 37 ____ In 2022, developmental psychologist Parissa Ballard and her colleagues tested volunteering as an intervention for nine 14-to-20-year-olds who had been recently diagnosed with mild to moderate depression or anxiety. After 30 hours of volunteer work at community organizations, the average reduction in depressive symptoms was 19 percent.

What accounts for the benefits? Helping others improves mood and raises confidence. It provides rich ground for building social connections. It also changes how young people see themselves. Many teens don’t feel important. ____ 38 ____

There may be a potential downside to volunteering, however. ____ 39 ____ “ Young people have to choose something that feels meaningful to them,” Ballard says. Adults can help by offering choices and checking volunteer opportunities to be sure that organizations are well run and equipped to offer a good experience.

- A. Admittedly, this finding only shows connections.
- B. Now scientists are finding similar links in children and teenagers.
- C. This improvement was in comparison with young people who did not volunteer.
- D. The sense of mattering to others translates really well to their needs to connect and belong.
- E. Everyone in the study enjoyed the work and reported a sense of pride and accomplishment.
- F. The experience can be harmful if young people feel like they are being forced to participate.
- G. Volunteering gives them a different sense of themselves, a sense of confidence and self-value.

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 40、 41 题各 2 分, 第 42 题 3 分, 第 43 题 5 分, 共 12 分) 阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Good news for procrastinators (拖延者) : There is a way to use procrastination to your advantage. Most procrastinators make the mistake of doing nothing at all. But when you use procrastination as motivation to get things done, you can avoid doing that one thing you really would rather not do and be quite productive. It’s what essayist John Perry calls “ structured procrastination” .

Let’s say, for example, you have a number of tasks you are avoiding, in order of urgency: 1) Finishing an essay; 2) Responding to emails; 3) Cleaning and doing laundry. A non-procrastinator would accomplish these tasks in order of urgency. A procrastinator would avoid doing them altogether. But a structured procrastinator would do them in reverse (反向) —using his desire to avoid writing the essay as motivation to do cleaning and respond to emails. Since he can reprogram by working on other things that are still valuable, he is actually getting a lot done.

College senior Jordan Gonen is what you might call a structured procrastinator. When he is overcome with fear of homework, he’ll preoccupy himself with what he calls “ quick wins” — sending emails and writing articles for his blog. “ It’s still procrastinating my homework, but instead of doing nothing in the meantime, I’m still getting a lot done,” Gonen says.

Once he gets through these tasks, Gonen can more easily get into the mindset of tackling his homework. “ A lot of these smaller tasks aren’t particularly fun or productive, but if you can really knock them out really quickly over a certain period of time, then you can get a lot more done and it doesn’t feel necessarily worse—you’re just working 100 percent on whatever you’re working on,” Gonen says.

40. What is “ structured procrastination” ?

41. How would structured procrastinators handle a number of tasks they are avoiding?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ ***Gonen gets through his smaller tasks first because they are fun and productive.***

43. Would you use structured procrastination in your daily life? Why or why not?(*In about 40 words*)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的外国好友 Jim 所在学校正在开展阅读周系列活动。他打算策划一次“介绍中国文学”的活动, 发来邮件询问你的建议。请你用英文给他回复, 内容包括:

1. 活动形式;

2. 活动内容。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

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)

第一部分__知识运用 (共两节, 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1. 5 分, 共 15 分)

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B

6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1. 5 分, 共 15 分)

11. interpreter 12. into 13. was honored 14. to apply

15. setting 16. teaches 17. which 18. because

19. accused 20. themselves

第二部分__阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

21. B 22. C 23. B 24. C 25. D

26. A 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. D

31. A 32. A 33. D 34. A

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

35. B 36. A 37. D 38. G 39. F

第三部分__书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 40、41 题各 2 分, 第 42 题 3 分, 第 43 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

40. Using procrastination as motivation to get things done.

41. They would reprogram by working on other things that are still valuable.

42. Gonen gets through his smaller tasks first because they are fun and productive.

Because they can help Gonen get into the mindset of tackling his homework.

43. 略

第二节 (20 分)

范文:

Dear Jim,

Excited to hear you're planning an event to introduce Chinese literature! I'm willing to give you some suggestions.

It might be a good idea to organize a "Chinese Literature Day", where teachers are invited to give lectures on the development of Chinese literature and share their favorite books. To get students more involved, you can add a storytelling session. Each group can pick a captivating chapter to read aloud, discuss and act out. Imagine students dressing up as their favorite characters from the chapter to bring the figures to life. What a golden opportunity for you to immerse yourselves in Chinese literature!

What do you think of my ideas? Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua