

# 2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(新课标I)

## 英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分30分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节 (共5小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a classroom. B. In a hospital. C. In a museum.

2. What does Jack want to do?

A. Take fitness classes.  
B. Buy a pair of gym shoes.  
C. Change his work schedule.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. What to drink. B. Where to meet. C. When to leave.

4. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleges. B. Classmates. C. Strangers.

5. Why is Emily mentioned in the conversation?

A. She might want a ticket.

B. She is looking for the man.

C. She has an extra ticket.

## 第二节(共15小题，每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. How long did James run his business?

A. 10 years.

B. 13 years.

C. 15 years.

7. How does the woman feel about James' situation?

A. Embarrassed.

B. Concerned.

C. Disappointed.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. What has Kate's mother decided to do?

A. Return to school.

B. Change her job.

C. Retire from work.

9. What did Kate's mother study at college?

A. Oil painting.

B. Art history.

C. Business administration.

10. What is Kate's attitude toward her mother's decision?

A. Disapproving.

B. Ambiguous.

C. Understanding.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What is the man doing?

A. Chairing a meeting.

B. Hosting a radio program.

C. Conducting a job interview.

12. What benefits Mary most in her job?

A. Her wide reading.

B. Her leaders' guidance.

C. Her friends' help

13. Who will Mary talk about next?



The provincial government and its partners offer many programs to help students find summer jobs. The deadlines and what you need to apply depend on the program.

Not a student? Go to the government website to learn about programs and online tools available to help people under 30 build skills, find a job or start businesses all year round.

### **Jobs for Youth**

If you are a teenager living in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible(符合条件)for this program. Which provides eight weeks of paid employment along with training.

Who is eligible: Youth 15-18 years old in select communities(社区).

### **Summer Company**

Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to \$3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15-29, returning to school in the fall.

### **Stewardship Youth Ranger Program**

You could apply to be a Stewardship Youth Ranger and work on local natural resource management projects for eight weeks this summer.

Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.

### **Summer Employment Opportunities(机会)**

Through the Summer Employment Opportunities program, students are hired each year in a variety of summer positions across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and community groups.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15 or older. Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability.

21. What is special about Summer Company?

- A. It requires no training before employment.
- B. It provides awards for running new businesses.
- C. It allows one to work in the natural environment.
- D. It offers more summer job opportunities.

22. What is the age range required by Stewardship Youth Ranger Program?

- A. 15-18.
- B. 15-24.
- C. 15-29.
- D. 16-17.

23. Which program favors the disabled?



C. prepare students for their future jobs

D. inspire students' love for politics

27. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

A. Humorous.

B. Ambitious.

C. Caring.

D. Demanding.

C

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric(生物测量)technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of private e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device(装置)that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence(节奏)with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a strong layer of security by analyzing things like the force of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are unique to each person. Thus, the keyboard can determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer it's connected to—regardless of whether someone gets the password right.

It also doesn't require a new type of technology that people aren't already familiar with. Everybody uses a keyboard and everybody types differently.

In a study describing the technology, the researchers had 100 volunteers type the word “touch” four times using the smart keyboard. Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. The researchers say that the keyboard should be pretty straightforward to commercialize and is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts. The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.

28. Why do the researchers develop the smart keyboard?

A. To reduce pressure on keys.

B. To improve accuracy in typing

C. To replace the password system.

D. To cut the cost of e-space protection.

29. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?

A. Computers are much easier to operate.

B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.

C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.

D. Data security measures are guaranteed.

30. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard? all lo soisgitieoco oll.

- A. It'll be environment-friendly.
- B. It'll reach consumers soon.
- C. It'll be made of plastics.
- D. It'll help speed up typing.

31. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A diary.
- B. A guidebook
- C. A novel.
- D. A magazine.

## D

During the rosy years of elementary school(小学), I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status. I was the queen of the playground. Then came my tweens and teens, and mean girls and cool kids. They rose in the ranks not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others, among whom I soon found myself.

Popularity is a well-explored subject in social psychology. Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers. The likables' plays-well-with-others qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and, when tapped early, are employed ever after in life and work. Then there's the kind of popularity that appears in adolescence: status born of power and even dishonorable behavior.

Enviably as the cool kids may have seemed, Dr. Prinstein's studies show unpleasant consequences. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage(从事)in dangerous and risky behavior."

In one study, Dr. Prinstein examined the two types of popularity in 235 adolescents, scoring the least liked, the most liked and the highest in status based on student surveys(调查研究). "We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time toward their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us."

Dr. Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbors want you on a play date-sharing, kindness, openness — carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and connect with others.

In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too. "Being liked creates opportunities for learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage," he said.

32. What sort of girl was the author in her early years of elementary school?

- A. Unkind.
- B. Lonely.
- C. Generous.
- D. Cool.

33. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. The classification of the popular.
  - B. The characteristics of adolescents.
  - C. The importance of interpersonal skills.
  - D. The causes of dishonorable behavior.
34. What did Dr. Prinstein's study find about the most liked kids?
- A. They appeared to be aggressive.
  - B. They tended to be more adaptable.
  - C. They enjoyed the highest status.
  - D. They performed well academically.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Be Nice-You Won't Finish Last
  - B. The Higher the Status, the Better
  - C. Be the Best-You Can Make It
  - D. More Self-Control, Less Aggressiveness

## 第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的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。

### Is Fresh Air Really Good for You?

We all grew up hearing people tell us to “go out and get some fresh air.” 36 According to recent studies, the answer is a big YES, if the air quality in your camping area is good.

37 If the air you're breathing is clean—which it would be if you're away from the smog of cities—then the air is filled with life-giving, energizing oxygen. If you exercise out of doors, your body will learn to breathe more deeply, allowing even more oxygen to get to your muscles(肌肉)and your brain.

Recently, people have begun studying the connection between the natural world and healing(治愈). 38 In these places patients can go to be near nature during their recovery. It turns out that just looking at green, growing things can reduce stress, lower blood pressure, and put people into a better mood(情绪).Greenery is good for us. Hospital patients Who see tree branches out their window are likely to recover at a faster rate than patients who see buildings or sky instead. 39 It gives us a great feeling of



peace.

\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ While the sun's rays can age and harm our skin, they also give is beneficial Vitamin D. To make sure you get enough Vitamin D—but still protect your skin— put on sunscreen right as you head outside. It takes sunscreen about fifteen minutes to start working, and that's plenty of time for your skin to absorb a day's worth of Vitamin D.

- A. Fresh air cleans our lungs.
- B. So what are you waiting for?
- C. Being in nature refreshes us.
- D. Another side benefit of getting fresh air is sunlight.
- E. But is fresh air really as good for you as your mother always said?
- F. Just as importantly, we tend to associate air with health care.
- G. All across the country, recovery centers have begun building Healing Gardens.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分45分)

#### 第一节 (共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. They \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ with them lots of waste. The \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ might damage the beauty of the place. The glaciers(冰川)are disappearing, changing the \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ of Kilimanjaro.

Hearing these stories, I'm \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ about the place — other destinations are described as “purer” natural experiences.

However, I soon \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ that much has changed since the days of disturbing reports of \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ among tons of rubbish. I find a \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths. The environmental challenges are \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ but the efforts made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_.

The best of a Kilimanjaro \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_, in my opinion, isn't reaching the top. Mountains are \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ as spiritual places by many cultures. This \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ go through five ecosystems(生态系统)in the space of a few kilometers. At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 meters, \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ lands of low growing plants. Further up, the weather \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ — low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. I \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ twelve shades of green from where I stand. Above

4,000 meters is the highland 57: gravel(砾石), stones and rocks. 58 you climb into an arctic-like zone with 59 snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear.

Does Kilimanjaro 60 its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace? I found the opposite to be true.

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|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. keep          | B. mix           | C. connect      | D. bring         |
| 42. A. stories       | B. buildings     | C. crowds       | D. reporters     |
| 43. A. position      | B. age           | C. face         | D. name          |
| 44. A. silent        | B. skeptical     | C. serious      | D. crazy         |
| 45. A. discover      | B. argue         | C. decide       | D. advocate      |
| 46. A. equipment     | B. grass         | C. camps        | D. stones        |
| 47. A. remote        | B. quiet         | C. all          | D. clean         |
| 48. A. new           | B. special       | C. significant  | D. necessary     |
| 49. A. paying off    | B. spreading out | C. blowing up   | D. fading away   |
| 50. A. atmosphere    | B. experience    | C. experiment   | D. sight         |
| 51. A. studied       | B. observed      | C. explored     | D. regarded      |
| 52. A. view          | B. quality       | C. reason       | D. purpose       |
| 53. A. scientists    | B. climbers      | C. locals       | D. officials     |
| 54. A. holding on to | B. going back to | C. living up to | D. giving way to |
| 55. A. changes       | B. clears        | C. improves     | D. permits       |
| 56. A. match         | B. imagine       | C. count        | D. add           |
| 57. A. village       | B. desert        | C. road         | D. lake          |
| 58. A. Obviously     | B. Easily        | C. Consequently | D. Finally       |
| 59. A. permanent     | B. little        | C. fresh        | D. artificial    |
| 60. A. enjoy         | B. deserve       | C. save         | D. acquire       |

## 第二节 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence 61 they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been

\_\_\_62\_\_\_ (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000-25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods \_\_\_63\_\_\_ tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a \_\_\_66\_\_\_ (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by \_\_\_67\_\_\_ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating(聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion(错觉) that populations are \_\_\_68\_\_\_ (high) than they actually are. Of \_\_\_69\_\_\_ nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six \_\_\_70\_\_\_ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分35分)

##### 第一节 短文改错(共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)

71.假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2.只允许修改10处, 多者(从第11处起)不计分。

I became interesting in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon where I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly football fell just in front of me but almost hit me. I stopped the ball and kicked it hardly back to the playground. To everyone's surprising, the ball went into the net. All the football player on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football. From now on, I started to play my football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

72.假定你是李华, 暑假在伦敦学习, 得知当地美术馆要办中国书画展。请写一封信申请做志愿者, 内容包括:

1.写信目的:

2.个人优势:

3.能做的事情。

注意:

- 1.词数100左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
- 3.结束语已为你写好。

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