

2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(新课标III)

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。

听力试题

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。

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例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a classroom.

2. How does the woman feel now?

A. Relaxed. B. Excited. C. Tired.

3. How much will the man pay?

A. \$520. B. \$80. C. \$100.

4. What does the man tell Jane to do?

A. Postpone his appointment. B. Meet Mr. Douglas. C. Return at 3 o'clock.

5. Why would David quit his job?

- A. To go back to school. B. To start his own firm. C. To work for his friend.

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. What does the man want the woman to do?

A. Check the cupboard.

B. Clean the balcony.

C. Buy an umbrella.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Employer and employee.

C. Shop assistant and customer.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. Where did the woman go at the weekend?

A. The city centre.

B. The forest park.

C. The man's home.

9. How did the man spend his weekend?

A. Packing for a move.

B. Going out with Jenny.

C. Looking for a new house.

10. What will the woman do for the man?

A. Take Henry to hospital.

B. Stay with his kid.

C. Look after his pet.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What is Mr. Stone doing now?

A. Eating lunch.

B. Having a meeting.

C. Writing a diary.

12. Why does the man want to see Mr. Stone?

A. To discuss a program. B. To make a travel plan. C. To ask for sick leave.

13. When will the man meet Mr. Stone this afternoon?

A. At 3:00. B. At 3:30. C. At 3:45.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A company. B. An interview. C. A job offer.

15. Who is Monica Stansfield?

A. A junior specialist. B. A department manager. C. A sales assistant.

16. When will the man hear from the woman?

A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. What did John enjoy doing in his childhood?

A. Touring France. B. Playing outdoors. C. Painting pictures.

18. What did John do after he moved to the US?

A. He did business. B. He studied biology. C. He worked on a farm.

19. Why did John go hunting?

A. For food. B. For pleasure. C. For money.

20. What is the subject of John's works?

A. American birds. B. Natural scenery. C. Family life.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

OPENINGS AND PREVIEWS

Animals Out of Paper

Yolo! Productions and the Great Griffon present the play by Rajiv Joseph, in which an origami(折纸术)artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio. Merri Milwe directs. In previews. Opens Feb.12.(West Park Presbyterian Church, 165 W.86th St.212-868-4444.)

The Audience

Helen Mirren stars in the play by Peter Morgan, about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her private meetings with twelve Prime Ministers in the course of sixty years. Stephen Daldry directs. Also starring Dylan Baker and Judith Ivey. Previews begin Feb.14.(Schoenfeld, 236 W.45th St.212-239-6200.)

Hamilton

Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote this musical about Alexander Hamilton, in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story. Thomas Kail directs. In previews. Opens Feb.17.(Public, 425 Lafayette St.212-967-7555.)

On the Twentieth Century

Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star in the musical comedy by Betty Comden and Adolph Green, about a Broadway producer who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey. Scott Ellis directs, for Roundabout Theatre Company. Previews begin Feb.12.(American Airlines Theatre, 227 W.42nd St.212-719-1300.)

21. What is the play by Rajiv Joseph probably about?.

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|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. A type of art. | B. A teenager's studio. |
| C. A great teacher. | D. A group of animals. |

22. Who is the director of The Audience?

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|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Helen Mirren. | B. Peter Morgan. |
| C. Dylan Baker. | D. Stephen Daldry. |

23. Which play will you go to if you are interested in American history?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. <i>Animals Out of Paper</i> . | B. <i>The Audience</i> . |
| C. <i>Hamilton</i> . | D. <i>On the Twentieth Century</i> . |

B

For Western designers, China and its rich culture have long been an inspiration for Western creative.

"It's no secret that China has always been a source(来源)of inspiration for designers," says Amanda Hill, chief creative officer at A+E Networks, a global media company and home to some of the biggest fashion(时尚)shows.

Earlier this year, the *China Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese

aesthetics(美学)on Western fashion and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries. The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences.

"China is impossible to overlook," says Hill. "Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion — they are central to its movement. "Of course, only are today's top Western designers being influenced by China— some of the best designers of contemporary fashion are themselves Chinese." Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are taking on Galiano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs—and beating them hands down in design and sales," adds Hil.

For Hill, it is impossible not to talk about China as the leading player when discussing fashion. "The most famous designers are Chinese, so are the models, and so are the consumers," she says. "China is no longer just another market; in many senses it has become the market. If you talk about fashion today, you are talking about China—its influences, its direction, its breathtaking clothes, and how young designers and models are finally acknowledging that in many ways."

24. What can we learn about the exhibition in New York?

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|--|--|
| <i>A. It promoted the sales of artworks.</i> | <i>B. It attracted a large number of visitors.</i> |
| <i>C. It showed ancient Chinese clothes.</i> | <i>D. It aimed to introduce Chinese models.</i> |

25. What does Hill say about Chinese women?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>A. They are setting the fashion.</i> | <i>B. They start many fashion campaigns.</i> |
| <i>C. They admire super models.</i> | <i>D. They do business all over the world.</i> |

26. What do the underlined words "taking on" in paragraph 4 mean?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>A. learning from</i> | <i>B. looking down on</i> | <i>C. working with</i> | <i>D. competing against</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Young Models Selling Dreams to the World*
- B. A Chinese Art Exhibition Held in New York*
- C. Differences Between Eastern and Western Aesthetics*
- D. Chinese Culture Fueling International Fashion Trends*

C

Before the 1830s,most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually \$8 to \$10 a year. Today \$8 or \$10 seems a small amount of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most

newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was toward the "penny paper"-a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single copies on the street.

This development did not take place overnight. It had been possible (but not easy) to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830, but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's office to purchase a copy. Street sales were almost unknown. However, within a few years, street sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities. At first the price of single copies was seldom a penny—usually two or three cents was charged—and some of the older well-known papers charged five or six cents. But the phrase "penny paper" caught the public's fancy, and soon there would be papers that did indeed sell for only a penny.

This new trend of newspapers for "the man on the street" did not begin well. Some of the early ventures (企业) were immediate failures. Publishers already in business, people who were owners of successful papers, had little desire to change the tradition. It took a few youthful and daring businessmen to get the ball rolling.

28. Which of the following best describes newspapers in America before the 1830s?

- A. Academic. B. Unattractive. C. Inexpensive. D. Confidential.

29. What did street sales mean to newspapers?

- A. They would be priced higher. B. They would disappear from cities.
C. They could have more readers. D. They could regain public trust.

30. Who were the newspapers of the new trend targeted at?

- A. Local politicians. B. Common people.
C. Young publishers. D. Rich businessmen.

31. What can we say about the birth of the penny paper?

- A. It was a difficult process. B. It was a temporary success.
C. It was a robbery of the poor. D. It was a disaster for printers.

D

Monkeys seem to have a way with numbers.

A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate 26 clearly different symbols consisting of

numbers and selective letters with 0-25 drops of water or juice as a reward. The researchers then tested how the monkeys combined—or added—the symbols to get the reward.

Here's how Harvard Medical School scientist Margaret Livingstone, who led the team, described the experiment: In their cages the monkeys were provided with touch screens. On one part of the screen, a symbol would appear, and on the other side two symbols inside a circle were shown. For example, the number 7 would flash on one side of the screen and the other end would have 9 and 8. If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen they would be rewarded with seven drops of water or juice; if they went for the circle, they would be rewarded with the sum of the numbers—17 in this example.

After running hundreds of tests, the researchers noted that the monkeys would go for the higher values more than half the time, indicating that they were performing a calculation, not just memorizing the value of each combination.

When the team examined the results of the experiment more closely, they noticed that the monkeys tended to underestimate(低估) a sum compared with a single symbol when the two were close in value—sometimes choosing, for example, a 13 over the sum of 8 and 6. The underestimation was systematic: When adding two numbers, the monkeys always paid attention to the larger of the two, and then added only a fraction(小部分) of the smaller number to it.

"This indicates that there is a certain way quantity is represented in their brains," Dr. Livingstone says. "But in this experiment what they're doing is paying more attention to the big number than the little one."

32. What did the researchers do to the monkeys before testing them?

- A. They fed them.
- B. They named them.
- C. They trained them.
- D. They measured them.

33. How did the monkeys get their reward in the experiment?

- A. By drawing a circle.
- B. By touching a screen.
- C. By watching videos.
- D. By mixing two drinks.

34. What did Livingstone's team find about the monkeys?

- A. They could perform basic addition.
- B. They could understand simple words.
- C. They could memorize numbers easily.
- D. They could hold their attention for long.

35. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?

- A. Entertainment.
- B. Health.
- C. Education.
- D. Science.

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。

In an online class, developing healthy patterns of communication with professors is very important. 36 While I have only listed two of each, there are obviously many other situations that can arise. Students should be able to extend the logic(逻辑)of each to their particular circumstance.

Do's

- 37 Questions about subject content are generally welcomed. Before asking questions about the course design, read the syllabus(教学大纲)and learning management system information to be sure the answer isn't hiding in plain sight.

- Participate in discussion forums(论坛), blogs and other open-ended forums for dialogue. 38 Be sure to stay on topic and not offer irrelevant information. Make a point, and make it safe for others to do the same.

Don'ts

- Don't share personal information or stories. Professors are not trained nurses, financial aid experts or your best friends. If you are in need of a deadline extension, simply explain the situation to the professor. 39

- Don't openly express annoyance at a professor or class. 40 When a student attacks a professor on the social media, the language used actually says more about the student. If there is truly a concern about a professor's professionalism or ability, be sure to use online course evaluations to calmly offer your comments.

- A. That's what they are for.
- B. Turn to an online instructor for help.
- C. If more information is needed, they will ask.
- D. Remember that online professors get a lot of emails.
- E. Below are some common do's and don'ts for online learners.
- F. Everyone has taken a not-so-great class at one time or another.
- G. Ask questions, but make sure they are good, thoughtful questions.

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。

The small town of Rjukan in Norway is situated between several mountains and does not get direct sunlight from late September to mid-March- 41 six months out of the year.

Of course, we 42 it when the sun is shining," says Karin Ro, who works for the town's tourism office. "We see the sky is 43, but down in the valley it's darker — it's like on a 44 day."

But that 45 when a system of high-tech 46 was introduced to reflect sunlight from neighboring peaks(山峰)into the valley below. Wednesday, residents(居民)of Rjukan 47 their very first ray of winter sunshine: A row of reflective boards on a nearby mountainside were put to 48. The mirrors are controlled by a computer that 49 them to turn along with the sun throughout the 50 and to close during windy weather. They reflect a concentrated beam(束)of light onto the town's central 51, creating an area of sunlight roughly 600 square meters. When the light 52, Rjukan residents gathered together.

"People have been 53 there and standing there and taking 54 of each other," Ro says. "The town square was totally 55. I think almost all the people in the town were there. "The 3,500 residents cannot all 56 the sunshine at the same time. 57, the new light feels like more than enough for the town's 58 residents.

"It's not very 59," she says, "but it is enough when we are 60."

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|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. only | B. obviously | C. nearly | D. precisely |
| 42. A. fear | B. believe | C. hear | D. notice |
| 43. A. empty | B. blue | C. high | D. wide |
| 44. A. cloudy | B. normal | C. different | D. warm |
| 45. A. helped | B. changed | C. happened | D. mattered |
| 46. A. computers | B. telescopes | C. mirrors | D. cameras |
| 47. A. remembered | B. forecasted | C. received | D. imagined |
| 48. A. repair | B. risk | C. rest | D. use |
| 49. A. forbids | B. directs | C. predicts | D. follows |
| 50. A. day | B. night | C. month | D. year |
| 51. A. library | B. hall | C. square | D. street |
| 52. A. appeared | B. returned | C. faded | D. stopped |
| 53. A. driving | B. hiding | C. camping | D. sitting |
| 54. A. pictures | B. notes | C. care | D. hold |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 55. A. new | B. full | C. flat | D. silent |
| 56. A. block | B. avoid | C. enjoy | D. store |
| 57. A. Instead | B. However | C. Gradually | D. Similarly |
| 58. A. nature-loving | B. energy-saving | C. weather-beaten | D. sun-starved |
| 59. A. big | B. clear | C. cold | D. easy |
| 60. A. trying | B. waiting | C. watching | D. sharing |

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。

On our way to the house, it was raining 61 hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take 62 (get) there. It was in the middle of Pearl City.

We were first greeted with the barking by a pack 63 dogs, seven to be exact. They were well trained by their masters 64 had great experience with caring for these animals. Our hosts shared many of their experiences and 65 (recommend) wonderful places to eat, shop, and visit. For breakfast, we were able to eat papaya(木瓜) and other fruits from their trees in the backyard.

When they were free from work, they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting 66 (compete) to watch, together with the story behind it. They also shared with us many 67 (tradition) stories about Hawaii that were 68 (huge) popular with tourists. On the last day of our week-long stay, we 69 (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, 70 (listen) to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

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've had many dreams since I was a child. Now my dream is to opens a cafe. Though it may appear simple, it required a lot of ideas and efforts. What I want is not just an ordinarily cafe but a very special one. I want my cafe have a special theme such as like "Tang Dynasty". In the cafe, customers will enjoy yourselves in the historical environment what is created for them. If I succeed in manage one, I will open more. I wish to have a chain of cafes in many different city. Each of my cafes will have a different theme and an unique style.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

72.假定你是李华，你校将举办音乐节。请写封邮件邀请你的英国朋友Allen参加，内容包括：

- 1.时间；
- 2.活动安排；
- 3.欢迎他表演节目。

注意：

- 1.词数100左右；
- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
