

唐山一中 2019 届高三冲刺卷（二）

英语能力测试

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注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将姓名、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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

1. How long will the speakers stay in Greenwich?

A. Two hours.

B. Two and a half hours.

C. Three and a half hours.

2. What does the man want the woman to do?

A. Return some books.

B. Talk with a professor.

C. Cancel classes.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a hotel.

B. At home.

C. On a ship.

4. What was the woman doing?

A. Looking for something.

B. Admiring a building.

C. Selling flowers.

5. What does the girl think of the new teacher's lessons?

A. Easy.

B. Popular.

C. Challenging.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 题。

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Employer and employee. B. Husband and wife. C. Workmates.
7. What will the man do next?
A. Clear dirty dishes. B. Change tablecloths. C. Fold the paper.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 题。

8. How does the man overcome his fear?
A. By walking. B. By shouting. C. By singing.
9. What did the woman do on the stormy night?
A. She lay in bed. B. She hid somewhere. C. She stayed with her dad.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 题。

10. Why does the girl care about the show time?
A. She needs time to do her homework.
B. She and Shannon have fixed the time.
C. She doesn't want to come home early.
11. Which show has the girl finally decided to see?
A. The nine o'clock show.
B. The seven fifteen show.
C. The five o'clock show.
12. How will the girl go to the cinema?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By bike.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 题。

13. Why does the man make the phone call?
A. To ask for a colored picture.
B. To order some machines.
C. To confirm the delivery time.
14. What will the woman do this afternoon?
A. Fax the man a brochure.
B. Work out the agreement.
C. Attend a meeting.
15. Why can't the machines be delivered by the end of this month?
A. There aren't enough machines.
B. The distance is too long.
C. The time is too limited.
16. When will the man sign the agreement?
A. This evening. B. Tomorrow morning. C. Tomorrow noon.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. When will the lunch break start?
A. At 11:40. B. At 11:50. C. At 12:00.
18. What's the speaker mainly talking about?
A. A new product. B. Office hours. C. A recycling program.
19. When will the changes take place?
A. Next Wednesday. B. Next Thursday. C. Next Friday.
20. What are the listeners asked to do?
A. Visit the speaker's office. B. Take a paper of information. C. Select food to order.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Modern life can be stressful. It's full of pressure and hardships, worries and annoyances. But after years of being dosed up by doctors and seeking solutions on the self-help shelves, can most common complaints be cured through your next holiday? The festival doctor will see you now.

| Complaint | Prescription (处方) | Dosage (剂量) |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Guilty | Restart yourself at the Wanderlust Festival. | A weekend at any Wanderlust Festival should restrain some of the shame you are feeling. Empty your mind with meditation (冥想) sessions in the mountains of America or adjust your feelings with a sound bath in Santiago, Chile. |
| Sad | A healthy dose of laughter at Just for Laughs in Montreal, Canada in July. | Have fun at the largest comedy festival, which attracts more than two million ha-ha hunters every summer. Apart from 250 comedy acts, there will be walkabout theatre, circus acts and lots of new comedy films to make you laugh to tears. |
| Over-thinking | Get nourishing food for your thought at the UK's How The Light Gets In in May. | Spend a week or so in the company of like-minded individuals and you will see you are not the only one overthinking things. The world's largest philosophy festival, held in Hareous Wye, will have talks, debates and classes on culture, philosophy, politics, art and science. |
| Heart-broken | Find one of your favorite fish in the sea at Ireland's matchmaking festival in June. | A week at Liverpool's matchmaking festival could be a choice as Ireland's mythical matchmakers have been pairing lovers together for centuries. Try to find Willie Dally, a fourth-generation matchmaker, for your best chance of everlasting love. Those who touch his lucky book are said to fall in love and marry within six months. |

21. When celebrating the festival Just for Laughs in Montreal, you will _____.

- A. empty your mind with meditation sessions
- B. laugh away your unhappiness by watching comedy films
- C. be thrilled and join them in the performance
- D. have discussions on the meaning of life

22. If you are thinking too much about work, you can spend a few days at _____.
- A. the Wanderlust Festival B. Ireland's matchmaking festival
C. Just for Laughs D. How The Light Gets In
23. According to the passage, we can learn the festival doctor specializes in _____.
- A. offering a cure through the festival form
B. celebrating the festivals with the patients
C. treating people falling ill during festivals
D. listening to people's complaints during festivals

B

Whenever the word "hero" comes to me, I immediately think of three Hs: honorable, hardworking, and happy. When I think more about this word, I picture someone who has accomplished good things for people and tries to do the right thing. Hattie Elizabeth Alexander is one person whom I find to be very heroic.

Hattie was born in Baltimore, Maryland on April 5, 1901. During her time at College she earned her Bachelor's Degree in Bacteriology and Physiology. These were just the first steps towards what she was finally going to be remembered for. After college Hattie attended Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and received her medical degree.

After her education, she pursued her career, and after much time and hard work, she drastically reduced the number of infants (幼儿) dying from meningitis (脑膜炎). Hattie was very dedicated to her work and helped at as many locations as she could. Spending substantial (大量的) time in the laboratory, Hattie successfully developed a cure against the disease, which decreased the death rate to 20 percent. At the same time, she was also a teacher working with Columbia University.

She was a caring lady interested in other people's lives. When she was teaching at Columbia University, other members would talk to her about students that were failing their classes, and somehow Hattie could always find convincing reasons as to why they should not be driven away. Later, Hattie became an instructor in Pediatrics at New York City's Babies Hospital. After many honors, she became the first woman president of the American Pediatric Society in 1965. This was her last major achievement, for soon after, Hattie died of cancer on June 24, 1968.

Hattie is my hero because her positive attitude and strength helped her accomplish great things for others. She gave them her strength by developing medicines against disease, which, by doing so, made them stronger. This is what makes Hattie Elizabeth Alexander my hero.

24. According to the passage, Hattie Elizabeth Alexander _____.
- A. cared a lot about other people's private lives
B. received her Bachelor's Degree in Johns Hopkins School
C. spent all her time in the laboratory developing cures for illnesses
D. always tried her best to help prevent students from dropping out of college

25. What does the underlined word “drastically” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. slightly B. hardly C. greatly D. totally
26. Hattie is considered to be a hero by the author in that _____.
A. she was an honorable, hardworking and happy person
B. she was a very dedicated woman doctor with many honors
C. she was a caring lady who helped many students finish college
D. she was the first woman President of the American Pediatric Society
27. Which of the following would be the most proper title for the text?
A. An Honorable Woman
B. A Woman Accomplishing Great Things
C. My Hero — Hattie Elizabeth Alexander
D. The First Woman President of the APS

C

Every generation of teenagers is expert at finding new ways of driving their parents mad. When I was young it was a simple matter of under-age drinking, unsuitable boyfriends or long conversations on the telephone, which could be easily seen by the entire family.

These days the technology of parent-crazing is absolutely more complicated. Today’s teenagers conduct their rebellions (叛逆) online, watching YouTube clips, posting private images on their Facebook pages and seeking friends with strange hobbies, which are enough to freeze their parents’ blood.

Danah Boyd, a Harvard academic, spent seven years being absorbed in teenage culture, attempting to explain young people to the adults who worry about them. Boyd interviewed 166 adolescents about their online lives, hung out with teens in public places and spent countless hours observing teens. From these interviews, she intended to explain the aspects of teenaged online behavior that adults find most unacceptable.

Teenagers are normally considered by the society as “public threats or targets easily harmed”. However, the youths interviewed by Boyd argued that they would prefer to interact directly, but that their parents’ concern for their safety and the loss of public spaces limited them to the home. The Internet has become their alternative meeting place.

Many writers couldn’t resist reading Boyd’s findings. Boyd’s analysis of teenage life is realistic and profound. After reading much of what she discovers, most parents can give a sigh of relief. The kids are all right, but they want to be understood. They are not so different from their parents after all.

28. The author writes the first two paragraphs to _____.
A. express the public’s concern about the Internet
B. explain how complicated the society has become
C. warn us of the danger the Internet brings to people
D. show today’s teenage rebellions are different from the past

29. What's the author's attitude to Boyd's research?
A. Favorable B. Doubtful C. Indifferent D. Critical
30. According to Danah Boyd, _____.
A. young people have lost interest in public spaces
B. parents are partly responsible for teenaged online behavior
C. surfing the Internet at home should be limited most of the time
D. all the children are actually free from the bad effect of the Internet
31. What's the purpose of the author's writing the passage?
A. To discuss how modern technology influences teenagers.
B. To introduce Danah Boyd's research on networked teenagers.
C. To analyze the reasons why teens are lost in the Internet.
D. To criticize those parents who misunderstand their children.

D

How often have you read a story that a friend or family member has sent you? Very likely you would have skipped the news had it not been pointed out to you.

Traditionally newspapers and famous TV channels have been our source of authentic news. But these days with the popularity of social media, sharing stories is increasingly becoming a favorite source of news. In fact, research suggests that more than half the people get their news today from social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Google.

Social media sites often aggregate contents for us to see based on trending topics — stories that have been viewed by many others as well as based on our own past searches and analysis of our likes and dislikes. If you have liked kittens in the past, you may have noticed that you are seeing more news, blogs and analysis about kittens all of a sudden.

While advocates of free speech do not want to control any voice, it is certainly harmful when it is difficult to separate truth from fiction. Imagine the influence of fake news when it begins to affect our own lives. Trusting a piece of news, patients could very easily fall for wrong diagnosis; elders could give money to cheats and reputation of perfectly upright citizens could be easily ruined. What about when we research for a school project and base our analysis on false information or news?

Mark Zuckerberg has finally acknowledged the issue. Among several projects that the company is considering, Facebook is trying to take powerful measures to crack down on false news. This would include warning labels on fake contents. Fake news also makes a lot of profits from advertising. Google and Facebook have said they will limit advertising profits on their network from such sites.

The bottom line — don't believe every word of what you read. Do more research from multiple sources to ensure that the news is indeed true before you share with others.

32. What does the underlined word “aggregate” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. analyze B. cancel C. gather D. rewrite
33. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?
A. People tend to believe the news on social media.
B. False news is fashionable on social media.
C. False stories are shared quickly across social media.
D. Misleading information may hurt us.
34. How will Facebook deal with false news?
A. To label fake contents to warn.
B. To forbid advertising on its network.
C. To prove the news from multiple sources.
D. To close down the sites of false news.
35. What might be the best title for the next?
A. Keep Away from Fake News
B. Never Blindly Believe Anything You Read
C. Refuse to Spread Harmful Information
D. Separate Truth from Fiction Skillfully

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。

If you were like most kids, your mother told you there were three no-no’s when it came to your fingers: Don’t put them in an electrical outlet, don’t stick them up your nose (at least not in public), and don’t use them when you are counting. 36 But experts in education and cognition now believe that using your fingers to do math is not only a perfectly good idea but may even help children become superior students.

It certainly makes sense. When children count on their fingers, they take an abstract concept—mathematics—and translate it into the most basic and visual form. 37 Even when we aren’t actually counting on them, they still can help us on math problem.

 38 It activates when we respond to heat, pressure, pain, or the use of a given finger. Studying brain scans, researchers discovered that when students aged 8 to 13 work on subtraction (减法) equations, this region “lights up” on the scans, even if the students aren’t using their fingers. The more complex the problem, the more activities are detected.

The connection between finger use and math ability has been proved on old-fashioned math tests as well. With their eyes closed, first graders were asked to identify which of their fingers a researcher was touching. 39 When college students were given the same quiz, the highest scores once again performed best on calculation tests.

So what does all this mean? For one thing, parents and teachers shouldn’t discourage

children from counting on their fingers. 40 Memorizing the multiplication tables may help, but it is not the best option. “I would like to see interesting and creative representations of ideas.” says Jo Boaler, a professor of math education.

Recently, a series of activities have been designed to strengthen students’ perception of their fingers. Maybe in the near future, there will be only two no-no’s regarding the use of fingers.

- A. The first two laws of fingers are as true as ever.
- B. There is a section of the brain, called the somatosensory (体感的) finger area.
- C. Researchers also stress that students simply learn better using visual tools.
- D. Researchers are unimpressed by those students who finish quickly as well.
- E. In fact, experts believe the brain is able to “see” a representation of our fingers.
- F. That may sound simplistic, but the researchers offer an interesting explanation.
- G. Researchers found those scoring highest on the finger-ID questions scored higher on a math test.

第三部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Six-year-old Matthew Parker was in need of a kidney (肾) transplant, and his family looked all over the country for a suitable donor. Up to 80 people signed up to give up a living 41 for the first-grader. Coincidentally, the person 42 to donate a kidney to Matthew was his teacher, Lindesy Painter.

Matthew had been on the transplant 43 for a long time and developed antibodies (抗体) to most kidneys, so it was 44 to find a match for him. The doctor had warned the family to be “45” and used the term “a needle in a haystack (干草堆)” several times.

When 46 were asked to be tested, Painter was the first one to sign up. 47 the teacher learned the result, she had to get several tests done. She was astonished when she got a 48 back saying she was a “perfect 49.”

Painter made the decision 50. She knew that Matthew’s kidneys were 51, and she empathized with anyone going through this. It was especially hard for her to 52 the condition affecting one of her two sons.

“I watch my healthy, active, loud, wild children running around,” She said. “Matthew 53 to live a normal, healthy, active life like my boys.”

Matthew was so 54 to learn that his teacher would be donating a kidney to him that he 55 her. His mother was deeply 56 to Lindsey Painter, saying the teacher was a “57” and “giving” person for doing this.

The operations for the kidney donation would 58 in the following month. Matthew’s

mother said, "My son's new kidney means a special 59 between student and teacher that goes far 60 the classroom."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. person | B. organ | C. animal | D. plant |
| 42. A. chosen | B. supposed | C. forced | D. required |
| 43. A. house | B. machine | C. list | D. team |
| 44. A. difficult | B. vital | C. effortless | D. impossible |
| 45. A. optimistic | B. sensitive | C. fantastic | D. realistic |
| 46. A. competitors | B. candidates | C. volunteers | D. partners |
| 47. A. While | B. Once | C. After | D. Before |
| 48. A. sign | B. call | C. telegram | D. visit |
| 49. A. match | B. companion | C. mother | D. participant |
| 50. A. wisely | B. sensibly | C. willingly | D. lightly |
| 51. A. failing | B. hurting | C. shrinking | D. disappearing |
| 52. A. control | B. predict | C. imagine | D. accept |
| 53. A. struggles | B. manages | C. regrets | D. deserves |
| 54. A. puzzled | B. moved | C. satisfied | D. worried |
| 55. A. feared | B. hugged | C. missed | D. ignored |
| 56. A. sorry | B. friendly | C. polite | D. grateful |
| 57. A. reliable | B. selfless | C. passive | D. cheerful |
| 58. A. take place | B. come up | C. set off | D. break out |
| 59. A. appreciation | B. agreement | C. bond | D. distance |
| 60. A. above | B. from | C. into | D. beyond |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

How do native speakers truly feel when speaking with non-native English speakers? It seems that 61 (break) English annoys them. However, they keep being really nice when speaking with non-native speakers. I wonder how they really feel when doing so.

I think it would depend 62 the native English speakers. Some people are just 63 (easy) annoyed.

Personally, I study Spanish. When I hear someone 64 (attempt) English, I am patient with them because I know 65 difficult it is to talk in a non-native tongue. I also know English is very difficult 66 (learn), and that increases my respect for their efforts. I'm a patient person by nature.

The situation matters too. If I were waiting 67 (table) on a super crowded day and really 68 (need) to do about a dozen different things, I might become upset at having to wait for someone to struggle while ordering his meal.

There also exists the 69 (possible) that what is considered as annoyance is not

truly annoyance. I might frown while listening to a non-native speaker, 70 that would be because I am concentrating and listening hard to understand him. It wouldn't mean I'm at all annoyed.

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）

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。

Last weekend, our school organized a activity to react with the foreign students from Zhongshan University. It last about 3 hours. We talked and laughed happy during the whole activity. Which impressed me most was that they were all good at speaking both English or Chinese. They also told us that it was necessary to master some social skills like how deal with different people and difficult things. I benefit a lot of the activity, which makes me understand that if we want to be much more suitable for the modern society, you should be excellent enough.

I like this kind of activity because of it gives us a chance to communicate with foreigner, know their culture and enrich our experiences.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

手机给我们带来很多便利的同时也带来了“低头族 (phubber)”现象。请你描述“低头族现象” (phubbing) 并发表你的看法。

注意：1. 词数：100 左右。

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
