

英 语

长沙市一中高三英语备课组组长稿

时量:120 分钟

满分:150 分

得分:_____

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. What does the woman imply about David?

A. He has already arrived.

B. He is often late.

C. He has got a wrong number.

2. What happened to the woman speaker?

A. She got home before 9 o'clock.

B. She had a car accident.

C. She was delayed.

3. What could we learn about the man?

A. He can't finish the project on time.

B. He needs the woman's help to finish the project.

C. He has to work alone to finish the project.

4. What does the man suggest doing?

A. Setting off early.

B. Catching the early train.

C. Climbing the mountain.

5. How does the woman feel about the weekend camping trip?

A. Quite pleasant.

B. Barely satisfactory.

C. A little boring.

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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the price of the suitcase the woman first showed the man?
A. 98 dollars. B. 280 dollars. C. 218 dollars.
7. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Waitress and customer.
B. Manager and clerk.
C. Shop assistant and customer.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the man like to go listening to music?
A. To make new friends.
B. To kill time.
C. To learn from others.
9. What hobby do the speakers share?
A. Going to concerts.
B. Playing musical instruments.
C. Listening to pop music.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where is Jim going?
A. To the cinema. B. To the hospital. C. To the shop.
11. Why can't the woman go with Jim?
A. Because she is going home to meet her friend.
B. Because she doesn't like the film.
C. Because she is very busy with her work.
12. What does Jim do most nights?
A. He goes to the cinema.
B. He sits at home and watches TV.
C. He works at his company.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the booking office.
B. At the reception desk.
C. On the phone.
14. What time would the man like to reserve the table?
A. Around 7:00. B. Around 9:00. C. Around 11:30.
15. Why would the man like to have the table near the window?
A. To avoid inconvenience.
B. To enjoy the city's evening view.
C. To have more light.
16. How long does the Golden Dragon keep open?
A. 4.5 hours. B. 9 hours. C. 7 hours.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do some people think of the oldest children in a family?
- A. They strongly believe in family rules.
 - B. They are very likely to succeed in life.
 - C. They tend to be responsible.
18. What do people say about middle children?
- A. They have a poor sense of direction.
 - B. They get less attention from their parents.
 - C. They tend to be smart and strong-willed.
19. What's the youngest child like when he or she grows up?
- A. He or she is funny and charming.
 - B. He or she is smart and strong-willed.
 - C. He or she is more successful.
20. What do we learn about later children in a family from a recent study of birth order?
- A. They usually don't follow family rules.
 - B. They are less likely to be successful.
 - C. They tend to believe in their parents' ideas.

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

With its modern design, 15 Michelin-starred restaurants and extremely bike-friendly culture, it's no surprise that Denmark's capital has topped Lonely Planet's top 10 cities to visit in 2019 list.

Copenhagen's street food scene is booming on Refshaleøen, a former industrial area with a food and craft market, Reffen. Tivoli Gardens theme park (one of the world's oldest) is offering a February winter season, says Tom Hall, Lonely Planet's editorial director. There's a new artificial ski slope and hiking area on top of a waste management centre, and the Danish Architectural Centre has moved into BLOX, Rem Koolhaas' cultural centre.

But beyond the new and the bold, Copenhagen is one of those cities where you can never run out of things to do. Our advice? Use the Danish capital as your home base for day trips to Roskilde—home to UNESCO-listed Roskilde Cathedral, where Denmark's queens and kings are buried, Malmo, Sweden and the breath-taking Louisiana Museum.

The top 10 list offers a mix of well-known and lesser-known locations; popular cities already getting attention for their attractions and events; towns off the beaten path that are worth a second look; and cities that have suffered from natural disasters and deserve our focused attention.

For the 14th year, Lonely Planet editors asked for nominations(提名) from its staffers and hundreds of contributors from around the world and picked 10 cities,

regions, countries and value destinations to recommend for its 2019 Best in Travel picks.

Those places include second place Shenzhen, China; Novi Sad, Serbia in third place; Miami, Florida in fourth place; and Kathmandu, Nepal rounding out the top five.

21. When did Lonely Planet first make the top 10 list in Travel picks?
A. In 2005. B. In 2014. C. In 2015. D. In 2018.
22. What can you do in Copenhagen?
A. Design in BLOX. B. Taste food in Reffen.
C. Ski in Tivoli Gardens. D. Visit the Louisiana Museum.
23. What is the top 10 list based on?
A. Their contribution. B. Their condition.
C. Their location. D. Their attraction.

B

Katherine Marsh found a secret room in the basement soon after her family moved into their house in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. This discovery, and one that followed soon after started the idea for her new novel, “Nowhere Boy”.

She learned that the street where she was living—Avenue Albert Jonnart—was named for a man who had lived there, in another house, more than 70 years ago. He had hidden a Jewish boy for months. He kept him safe from Nazi soldiers during World War II.

Marsh decided to write a story about a boy who is hiding from danger in Brussels in 2015. Ahmed is a 14-year-old Muslim orphan from Syria. He is fleeing the war in his country. His passport has been destroyed. He fears that he will be sent back if he doesn't have the proper documents.

The scared, lonely teenager hides in a tiny basement room in a house on Avenue Albert Jonnart. That's how he meets Max, a 13-year-old boy who lives on the same avenue. Max tells no one about Ahmed. He brings the boy food, clothes and magazines and tries to protect him from a sharp-eyed police inspector.

Like Ahmed, Max is lonely. He misses his home and friends in Washington, D.C., and he feels angry about the family's sudden relocation for his father's job. Everything is strange and confusing. Max has to attend a French-speaking school. He must write with a fountain pen rather than a computer or pencil.

Marsh's children, Sasha and Natalia Barnes, helped her get the school details right. They had an experience similar to Max's when they moved to Brussels three years ago. And they lived through some of the fears and dangers that Ahmed and Max deal with in the book, including a terrorist attack.

Because her family's American perceptions would be different from Ahmed's, Marsh did lots of research to make sure she was true to his character. She interviewed refugees(难民) from Syria and other countries and the workers who helped them. She even had a chance to meet Bénédicte Jonnart, who shared important details about her heroic grandfather Albert.

24. Who told Katherine Marsh the necessary information in her new book?
- A. Albert Jonnart and Bénédicte Jonnart.
 - B. Bénédicte Jonnart alone.
 - C. Sasha and Natalia Barnes.
 - D. Ahmed and Max.
25. What do we know about Ahmed?
- A. He flees Syria for his passport.
 - B. He is afraid to meet everyone.
 - C. He has to work hard for Max.
 - D. He has to be kept secret.
26. How does Max help Ahmed?
- A. He provides for Ahmed.
 - B. He puts Ahmed away.
 - C. He picks Ahmed up.
 - D. He takes Ahmed in.
27. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. When Katherine Marsh started to write “Nowhere Boy” and its story.
 - B. How Katherine Marsh got the ideas for “Nowhere Boy” and its story.
 - C. Where Katherine Marsh wrote the book “Nowhere Boy” and its story.
 - D. What Katherine Marsh wrote about refugees in “Nowhere Boy” and its story.

C

What is the single most effective way to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions? Go vegetarian? Replant the Amazon? Cycle to work? None of the above. The answer is: make air-conditioners (空调) much better. On one calculation, replacing refrigerants(制冷剂) that damage the atmosphere would reduce total greenhouse gases by 90bn tonnes(公吨) of CO₂ by 2050. Making the units more energy-efficient could double that. By contrast, if half the world's population were to give up meat, it would save 66bn tonnes of CO₂. Replanting two-thirds of degraded tropical forests would save 61bn tonnes. A one-third increase in global bicycle journeys would save just 2.3bn tonnes.

Air-conditioning is one of the world's great overlooked industries. Cars and air-conditioners were invented at roughly the same time, and both have had a huge effect on where people live and work. Unlike cars, though, air-conditioners have drawn little criticism for their social influence, emissions or energy efficiency. Most hot countries do not have rules to govern their energy use. There is not even a common English word for “coolth” (the opposite of warmth).

Yet air-conditioning has done more than most things to benefit humankind. Lee Kuan Yew, the first prime minister of Singapore, called it “perhaps one of the signal inventions of history”. It has transformed productivity in the tropics and helped turn southern China into the workshop of the world. In Europe, its spread has pushed down heat-related deaths by a factor of ten since 2003, when 70,000 more people than usual, most of them elderly, died in a heatwave. For children, air-conditioned classrooms and dormitories are associated with better grades at school.

Environmentalists who call air-conditioning “what we cannot afford” have half a point, however. In the next ten years, as many air-conditioners will be installed around the world as were put in between 1902 (when air-conditioning was invented) and 2005. Until energy can be produced without carbon emissions, these extra machines will warm

the world. At the moment, therefore, air-conditioners create a bad cycle. The more the Earth warms, the more people need them. But the more there are, the warmer the world will be.

28. Which of the following would reduce the most greenhouse-gas emissions by 2050?
- A. Replanting all degraded tropical forests.
 - B. Replacing refrigerants of air-conditioners.
 - C. A 100% increase in global bicycle journeys.
 - D. The whole world's population giving up meat.
29. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
- A. Air-conditioners equal cars in every way.
 - B. Hot countries don't care about their energy.
 - C. People pay more attention to cars' pollution.
 - D. People have ignored the way to cool themselves.
30. What benefit does air-conditioning have?
- A. It turns southern China into its workshop.
 - B. It protects the old from the hot weather.
 - C. It changes students' behaviours.
 - D. It influences the politicians.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Refuse the cool
 - B. Reduce the cool
 - C. Recycle the cool
 - D. Rethink the cool

D

James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo won the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their separate great work in cancer immunotherapy(免疫疗法).

Cancerous tumours(肿瘤) are skilled at escaping our immune systems. That's because our immune systems typically fight off foreign invaders, such as bacteria and viruses, and mostly ignore the cells created within our bodies, which include cancer cells.

Both Allison and Honjo discovered how to lift parts of our cells acting like a car's brakes that keep our immune cells from attacking ourselves. They developed ways to release the power of our T-cells, one of the major bodyguards of our immune systems. Their procedures relied on antibodies—proteins(蛋白质) made to join with and block other proteins.

In the early 1990s, Allison had been studying a protein called CTLA-4, which sits in the outer layer—the membrane—of a T-cell and behaves like an off-switch. Allison and his lab found when they injected antibodies that get in the way of CTLA-4, the T-cells began reproducing like crazy. Rapidly producing a broad diversity of T-cells increases the probability of making a T-cell that would recognize and kill a tumour. In other words, this cancer therapy relies somewhat on luck.

Honjo's therapy takes a similar but more direct approach. In 1992, his lab found another off-switch for T-cells fixed in their membranes; a protein called PD-1.

Normally, PD-1 proteins work like sunglasses. They protect our T-cells from becoming overexposed to foreign invaders and, as a result, too active. In this situation, the T-cells recognize that something is wrong in the body, but it isn't being fixed. So, PD-1 shuts off the T-cells' activity to prevent them from becoming exhausted. This situation can also occur when a person has had a cancer for a long time. Some types of cancers can adapt to intentionally "switch on" PD-1 on T-cells, causing the immune system bodyguards to "take a hike". Honojo's lab discovered when they injected antibodies against PD-1 that cancer cells could no longer cheat the T-cells. As a result, the T-cells could kill the cancer cells.

32. Which directly fights against cancer cells?
- A. Membranes. B. CTLA-4.
C. PD-1. D. T-cells.
33. What was Allison's Nobel Prize achievement?
- A. Switching on CTLA-4 to kill cancer cells.
B. Improving the chance of T-cells killing cancer cells.
C. Predicting the diversity of T-cells killing cancer cells.
D. Injecting antibodies to have CTLA-4 kill cancer cells.
34. What does the phrase "take a hike" underlined in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Get disabled. B. Get changed.
C. Take exercise. D. Take action.
35. Which of the following ideas is NOT mentioned in the text?
- A. How immunotherapy works to fight cancer.
B. What role T-cells play in attacking cancer.
C. What causes cancerous tumours to develop.
D. Why it is hard to deal with cancer.

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。

Say you need to finish a new project—how would you go about it? Spend some time handling it by yourself alone or ask someone already in the know to work with you? It might be time to reconsider 36.

Whether creating a new recipe, preparing for games or developing a new piece of software, you've got a much better chance of making it 37.

Cooperation is the mother of creativity. Shared thinking defeats thinking alone every time. That might sound slightly unexpected. After all, brilliant thinkers are often regarded as lonely fighters going it alone. But that's not the case—creative breakthroughs rarely happen by working alone. 38. Einstein often said that his achievements were founded on the labours of other men. When people combine their unique talents and ideas, the results can be incredible.

But before you can start working with others, you need to adopt the right mindset. So what's that all about?

As the author of *How to Become CEO* Jeffrey J. Fox puts it, you have to be on constant high alert for good ideas, regardless of how likely or unlikely the source is. 39 . The next great idea might come from your taxi driver or your children. The point is that you'll never know unless you're willing to listen.

40 . Cooperation happens when your aim is to complete the ideas of others, rather than have an advantage over them.

- A. if you learn from the experienced
- B. if you find it is really a hard choice
- C. if you are likely to go with the former
- D. That means dropping prejudices and really listening to people
- E. More often than not, they're the result of people working together
- F. Just as important is focusing on cooperation rather than competition
- G. Next time you're in a meeting with colleagues, don't get on with them

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Andrew Josephson was clearing a spot in his parents' basement and he came across a mysterious old set of CDs. The disc jacket read “41 Sounds and Murmurs, by Daniel Mason, MD.” Mason was Andrew's 42 , who had recorded them throughout his 50-year career as a well-known doctor before he passed away at 92 in 2011.

“These should be 43 .” Andrew thought. That summer he taught himself computer coding and 44 an app to test different heartbeats based on Mason's recording, which he first tried on his own heart. As he expected, it 45 that his heartbeat was normal.

The heartbeat of his father, Jeffrey, also showed normal, as did those of his sister Molly and the neighbours and friends he tested. 46 when Andrew used the app to test his mother, Tina, her heart sound 47 abnormal. He recorded it several more times, and each time, the app produced the same 48 .

Tina herself was 49 . “This can't be right,” she said to Andrew. “I'm fine.” At 54, Tina, a family doctor, was 50 and felt well; she was not a textbook 51 for heart problems. But months later on a family ski trip, Tina noticed she was 52 at the end of each run. Her mind returned to the irregular 53 she'd received from Andrew's app. “What if it was 54 ?” she wondered. At home, Andrew gave his mother another test with the app. Again, it registered an abnormal reading. Now Tina was 55 she should see her doctor.

A week later, tests revealed that Tina was 56 from a serious disorder that prevents a heart valve(瓣膜) from shutting properly. Left 57 , the condition can cause heart failure.

In March, Tina 58 successful open-heart surgery. She's now back at work seeing 59 , and she's playing tennis, running, and cycling again. “I'm just very lucky,” she says. “My son 60 my life.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. Heart | B. Breath | C. Stomach | D. Throat |
| 42. A. father | B. mother | C. grandmother | D. grandfather |
| 43. A. cleaned | B. sold | C. heard | D. reported |
| 44. A. bought | B. found | C. created | D. downloaded |
| 45. A. thought | B. registered | C. stressed | D. admitted |
| 46. A. Instead | B. So | C. Then | D. But |
| 47. A. came up | B. came back | C. came in | D. came through |
| 48. A. picture | B. symptom | C. evidence | D. outcome |
| 49. A. disappointed | B. cautious | C. skeptical | D. determined |
| 50. A. sure | B. fit | C. optimistic | D. responsible |
| 51. A. candidate | B. editor | C. teacher | D. student |
| 52. A. calm | B. energetic | C. tired | D. thrilled |
| 53. A. reading | B. finding | C. serving | D. being |
| 54. A. smart | B. right | C. good | D. OK |
| 55. A. informed | B. convinced | C. reminded | D. promised |
| 56. A. recovering | B. moving | C. benefiting | D. suffering |
| 57. A. uncovered | B. unexpected | C. unwanted | D. untreated |
| 58. A. survived | B. performed | C. considered | D. missed |
| 59. A. doctors | B. patients | C. families | D. neighbours |
| 60. A. loved | B. touched | C. saved | D. valued |

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。

Aircraft without a pilot drop off Amazon packages at your front door. Driverless cars and trucks take you and your goods to the destinations. 61 are no longer ideas for the future, they are just some of the ways automation is influencing the workforce today and 62 (many) developments are expected tomorrow.

In many ways, technological 63 (advance) like these are becoming a reality. You can't expect a company to decide not 64 (save) millions of dollars by carrying on employing people to do something that a robot can do four times 65 fast, non-stop with fewer mistakes. When McDonald's announced their plan to replace cashiers with automated menus, their stock (股票) 66 (go) up immediately. It's good business.

So what does this change lead to? It's 67 people are calling the new digital economy, and while it may be 68 (avoid), there are many things that need to happen if we hope to prevent chaos. As Darrell M. West explains, we need to reconsider our approach to work, job 69 (train) and how we receive benefits like health insurance and retirement plans to make the process 70 changing smooth.

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(Λ),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 Sunday, my parents were not in because their busy work. I was at home alone with everything else to do after finishing all my homework. However, I decided to help them do something. First, I tidied the bedrooms, including cleaning the furniture and mop the floor. After that, I cooked a delicious meal and had waited for them back from work.

By sharing a housework, I realize how much my parents have been doing. It is their hard work day after day which offers me such comfortable living conditions. So as teenager, we should do what we can to lighten their loads. Let's put it into action unless we do love our parents and want to be more dependent.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的英语老师建议你们阅读一些合适的英文书籍以提高英语阅读能力。请你给你的笔友 Tom 发一封邮件,请他推荐相关书目,内容如下:

- 1. 写邮件的理由;
- 2. 你喜欢的书籍及原因和你的英语水平。

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
- 3. 称呼和落款已为你写好。

Dear Tom,

Li Hua