

# 江苏高考学科基地密卷(九)

## 注意事项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

1. 本试卷共 12 页, 包含第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分, 共 120 分。

考试时间 120 分钟。考试结束后, 只要将答题纸交回。

2. 答题前, 请您务必将自己的姓名、学校、考试号用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔填写在答题纸上, 并用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上考试号对应数字框涂黑, 如需改动, 请用橡皮擦干净后, 再正确涂写。

3. 请认真核对监考员在答题卡上所粘贴的条形码上的姓名、考试证号与你本人的是否相符。

4. 答题时, 必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔写在答题纸上的指定位置, 在其它位置作答一律无效。

## 英语

### 第 I 卷(三部分, 共 85 分)

#### 第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 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。

1. What kind of movie will the speakers watch?  
A. An action movie.      B. A comedy.      C. A thriller.
2. What will the man do next?  
A. Pour the milk in the sink.  
B. Buy some milk.  
C. Eat breakfast.
3. How many fish did the man catch at the beginning?  
A. Two.      B. Three.      C. Six.
4. What is the woman trying to do?  
A. Solve a crime.  
B. Decorate her bedroom.  
C. Study a language.
5. What aspect of the jeans are the speakers discussing?  
A. The style.      B. The color.      C. The quality.

第二节 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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why did the man decide to sit at the bar?  
A. He couldn't find a free table.  
B. He wanted to wait for his friend.  
C. He preferred to wait for a bigger table.
7. What will the man order first?  
A. Drinks.      B. Small plates.      C. Main courses.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. How does the man sound at the beginning of the conversation?  
A. Happy. B. Nervous. C. Disappointed.
9. What is the main reason the man is hired?  
A. He has relevant experience.  
B. He did well in the interview.  
C. He is very highly recommended.
10. When will the man begin to be trained?  
A. In a couple of weeks.  
B. On the first of next month.  
C. At the beginning of next week.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What did the man do yesterday?  
A. He read a book about oceans.  
B. He watched the news.  
C. He wrote a report about water pollution.
12. What is the woman planning to do?  
A. Eat less. B. Get around town by bike.  
C. Travel abroad more.
13. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Colleagues. B. Classmates. C. Family members.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. When will the staff meeting take place tomorrow?  
A. An hour before the store opens.  
B. An hour after the store closes.  
C. Just before closing.
15. What is wrong in the bag and jewelry department?  
A. The staff is unhelpful.  
B. The prices are wrong.  
C. It is very untidy.
16. What is the man's next task?  
A. Hire more people.  
B. Prepare the sales reports.  
C. Put up the proper prices.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What can be found in section six?  
A. Frozen foods. B. Rice. C. Fruit.
18. What can customers get with a purchase of a large box of rice?  
A. A free strawberry jam.  
B. A toy.  
C. A pizza.
19. How is Thrifty Foods doing its part to protect the environment?  
A. It only sells the freshest foods.  
B. It offers bags made of recycled material.  
C. It gives cloth bags to customers for free.
20. What can customers get by dropping off their juice boxes?  
A. A membership card. B. A special price. C. Some money.

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

21. Our country is accelerating the construction of Xiong'an New District, \_\_\_\_\_ will be a green, low-carbon, open, innovative and highly-competitive city.

- 江苏高考学科基地密卷(九)—3

33. —Tom, the light is still on.  
—Sorry, I forgot! I \_\_\_\_\_ to turn it off now.  
A. am going to go                      B. would go  
C. was going                              D. will go
34. The public were expecting the \_\_\_\_\_ of further details about the accident until thorough investigation.  
A. receipt      B. release      C. request      D. reference
35. —The deadline is approaching and time is running out.  
— \_\_\_\_\_, or we won't complete the project in time.  
A. Come off it                              B. Take your time  
C. Step on it                                  D. Start from scratch

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It took about three weeks for me to become mute(哑的). In 2007, I visited a client as a financial adviser and 36 a virus. I had a sore throat. My doctor 37 me it would soon return to normal.

38, it got worse. I could no longer make phone calls and started carrying a little whiteboard to write everything down. I tried to work with people I already knew, who were likely to be more 39 with me; but explaining financial details to 40 investors with marker pen was a big challenge.

At home, my wife and teenage sons 41 as best they could. Soon I was using a computer that read out phrases typed into it.

My situation 42 when I was offered a tuition-assisted place at Iowa State University. I 43 myself by accepting a job in the student services office. Forced to 44 with people face to face, I started to have fun with computer voices.

In 2010, I read a news story about a waitress who'd had her voice 45 with the help of a doctor in Cleveland. It had to be worth a 46. Dr Milstein 47 me to do some vocal(发声的) exercises to stretch the muscles in my neck and to my astonishment I started to make 48. It was the first time I'd heard my voice in three and a half years.

Then I did more exercises, my voice becoming more 49; Milstein asked me to go over to the window and 50 the friends across the street. I was afraid at first, 51 I damaged my voice, but he kept 52 me. Friends at university heard my voice for the first time and even when I was alone, I talked to myself.

I don't regret those years of 53. I spent more time with my boys and had time to 54 where I'd gone wrong as a husband and parent. That time 55 my rough edges. I prefer who I am now.

36. A. picked up      B. touched on      C. made out      D. brought in  
37. A. shocked      B. bothered      C. convinced      D. condemned  
38. A. Therefore      B. Moreover      C. Eventually      D. Instead  
39. A. casual      B. patient      C. cautious      D. satisfied  
40. A. shallow      B. potential      C. explicit      D. stubborn  
41. A. withdrew      B. resisted      C. declined      D. adjusted  
42. A. worsened      B. remained      C. brightened      D. arose

43. A. challenged B. applauded C. abandoned D. sacrificed  
 44. A. correspond B. compete C. compare D. communicate  
 45. A. regained B. controlled C. softened D. modified  
 46. A. praise B. try C. bonus D. fortune  
 47. A. instructed B. promised C. allowed D. warned  
 48. A. comments B. chokes C. sounds D. rhythms  
 49. A. aggressive B. disgusting C. confident D. unique  
 50. A. head for B. yell at C. glancedown D. drive away  
 51. A. even if B. as though C. now that D. in case  
 52. A. dragging B. pulling C. pushing D. kicking  
 53. A. silence B. enquiry C. twist D. reform  
 54. A. doubt B. reflect C. classify D. relate  
 55. A. sharpened B. maintained C. accumulated D. smoothed

**第三部分 阅读理解**(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

An alternative provision academy in Bexley, South East London are seeking to appoint a Learning support Assistant to join their team permanently from September 2019.

Learning Support Assistant

Start-October 2019

Location-Bexley

Salary-Negotiable

Duration-Permanent

A growing number of children and young adults in the UK are being identified as having Special Educational Needs. These developments have led to an increase in the demand for qualified teachers and support staff. You would be working with some of the most vulnerable and complex young people in the community. It is important that you are enthusiastic and have a true passion for special needs as the children respond positively to familiarity and find it difficult to bond with people if there are regular changes in their class.

This alternative provision school caters for secondary aged students with Social, Emotional and Mental Health. The pupils have a range of learning needs but the school aim to instil the desire to learn and make progress and the belief that they can aim high and achieve their goals.

**Benefits of working with Special Needs include:**

Small class sizes, usually 5—10 students

A warm and supporting working environment

Ongoing opportunities for CPD(Continued Professional Development)

SEN points added to your salary

Qualified mainstream teachers CAN teach in special needs schools

You will gain a good understanding of SEND and additional needs

Improve your classroom and behaviour management

For further information, please do not hesitate on calling and speaking to some of our specialist SEND consultants about how Special Needs could be the new opportunity you've been searching for-SEN/SUP

56. As a Learning support Assistant, you are meant to help those with special needs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lead a normal life                      B. develop communicating skills  
C. fulfill their dreams                      D. fit in with others
57. While working as a Learning Support Assistant, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you can upgrade your teaching skills  
B. you will teach a large number of students  
C. you can get promotion to the management quickly.  
D. you will face fierce competition from your colleagues

**B**

During a conversation with someone, you've probably had to compete for their attention with a technological device and lost. Maybe the person in front of you diverted their attention to their latest "urgent" notifications. They've probably even interrupted your conversation to answer a call, answer a text message, or check their social media.

Clinical psychologist and sociologist Sherry Turkle has conducted extensive research on the subject that she shared in her book *Reclaiming Conversation: The Power of Talk in a Digital Age* (2015). In this book, she stated that teenagers have reduced their empathetic capacity by 40%, as well as their ability to engage in deep conversation, and that cell phones are to blame.

Nowadays, a large part of social and work-related interactions occur through electronic means, such as computers, phones, and tablets. Face-to-face conversations have been relegated to the background, and some people even see them as a waste of time. If you have to solve a business problem, you send an email. If you want to ask for forgiveness, you write a text message.

Since facing conflict or emotional situations can generate anxiety, new technologies offer the possibility of reducing some of it. Young people justify using new forms of communication as an easier and faster way to express their thoughts. They say that mobile devices allow them to rewrite what they want to say, correct mistakes, or avoid tense situations that they wouldn't know how to solve in person.

The problem is that screens don't allow us to enjoy one of the most enriching part of conversation: non-verbal language. We miss out on gestures, intonation, looks, and real emotions. This is quite worrying because, according to experts, 70% of communication is non-verbal.

Human interaction has been replaced with "memes" or emoticons. It's even hard for people to maintain deep conversations for extended periods of time. As a result, humans now have a lot of difficulties in managing their emotions, facing difficulties, and carrying out responsibilities. If you don't share content on the Internet, it's like you don't exist. If you don't share your vacation on social media, people may believe that you didn't actually take it or that you didn't enjoy it. Therefore, what you share is a reflection of who you claim to be, but not who you really are.

Under these circumstances, it's harder to empathize with others and put yourself in their shoes to try to understand their emotions and thoughts. The world is becoming purely visual and superficial.

People build and reinforce their connections during face-to-face conversations. This is because you can see how the other person feels and listen to their ideas and concerns. You can empathize with them because you can see their joy or suffering with your own eyes.

Deep, personal conversations awaken emotions inside you. They give you a space to open up and vent, to be heard and respected.

58. We can infer from Para. 2 that the book \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stresses the importance of face-to-face conversation  
B. explains teenagers' ability to engage in deep conversation  
C. analyzes the reasons for competing for others' attention  
D. regards face-to-face conversation as a waste of time
59. The underlined word "non-verbal" in Para. 5 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. foreign    B. spoken    C. written    D. sign
60. The author would agree that social media platforms \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. promote deep personal conversations  
B. help to put yourself in others' shoes  
C. don't necessarily show people's true emotions  
D. build connections because you can see joys and sorrows of others

### C



One of the newest pieces of public art in Rochester, N. Y., is right in the middle of Main Street. Or, more accurately, it's on the street.

Outside the Eastman School of Music, a group of volunteers repainted the crosswalk to look like three-dimensional piano keys in advance of the international jazz festival that happens here each year. People walking by have been commenting on the artwork, but there's more here than meets the eye.

Intersections have had a pretty standard look in the United States for decades. The blank square of pavement, the white lines of crosswalks. Increasingly, urban designers and transportation planners say colorful crosswalks and engaging sidewalks lead to safer intersections, stronger neighborhoods and better public health. But the growing push for intersection creativity is meeting some resistance from the federal government.

And with pedestrian deaths in the U. S. at a 30-year high, those planners say, finding new ways to protect people from cars is becoming more urgent.

Just off Main Street, in Rochester's Beechwood neighborhood, there's another colorful intersection. The sidewalks here are green, the crosswalks are blue, and there's a big, red and yellow sun that covers the whole street. The art has been here a little over a year.

Hutchings says the intersection art makes a big difference for families. He says there are more children outside playing and more adults walking places or riding bikes.

When infrastructure encourages active transit, like walking or bicycling, the result is public health gains, says Ruth Steiner, who directs the Center for Health and the Built Environment at the University of Florida.

Indeed, cities across the country have embraced the idea. Despite the Federal Highway Administration's finding that aesthetically pleasing

intersections bring a range of benefits, the agency has taken issue with several examples. Officials in St. Louis decided in 2016 to let the color in artistic intersections fade away after the highway administration said they could distract drivers.

A year later, the agency asked officials in Lexington, Ky., to remove a rainbow crosswalk downtown because it created “potential confusion for motorists” and danger for pedestrians.

In general, the agency says, “crosswalk art is actually contrary to the goal of increased safety and most likely could be a contributing factor to a false sense of security for both motorists and pedestrians.”

61. Why did a group of volunteers paint the crosswalk to look like keys?
  - A. To show off their talent in art.
  - B. To attract more people to the streets.
  - C. To make it safer for pedestrians.
  - D. To create atmosphere for the jazz festival.
62. What does Hutchings think of the intersection art?
  - A. It distracts drivers.
  - B. It benefits the neighbourhood.
  - C. It results in public health gains.
  - D. It causes confusion for motorists.
63. What can we infer about Ruth Steiner's opinion?
  - A. The art brings a range of benefits.
  - B. Infrastructure should favor traffic safety.
  - C. Artistic crosswalks are beneficial to people's health.
  - D. Cities across the country should embrace the art.
64. A proper title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Creative crosswalks meet resistance
  - B. Colourful intersections and crosswalks
  - C. New ways to protect people from cars
  - D. Safety on the road

#### D

The view from the top of Marina Bay Sands, a giant hotel, mall and casino, takes in the skyscrapers of Singapore, the fleets of ships entering and leaving the city's ports, the scattered tropical islands of the Singapore Strait and the crowds of soggy but determined selfie-takers trying to capture a perfect image of it all from the enormous infinity pool. Among the celebrities the hotel has lured(吸引) for a damp snap are Jing Boran and Fu Xinbo, Chinese film and music stars. China Daily, a Chinese state-owned newspaper, has declared the spot the eighth most romantic in the world. The place displays itself all over Chinese social media and offers special discounts and packages to visitors from China.

Such spin is increasingly important. Last year, for the first time, China was the biggest source of tourists to Singapore, accounting for 3.2m of its 17.4m visitors. Between January and September alone they spent more than S\$3bn (\$2.3bn).

All across South-East Asia, tourism is booming. The number of visitors jumped by 49% between 2010 and 2015, to more than 109m. Tourism in Asia and the Pacific is growing faster than anywhere else in the

world. The region receives a quarter of the world's holidaymakers (Europe's share is still a half).

South-East Asia's Edenic islands, ancient temples and delicious food are strong enticements(诱惑, 怂恿). Visitors also flock to countries with cheap currencies; the weakness of the ringgit last year helped draw visitors to Malaysia, for example. Many countries in the region depend on the cash; tourism accounts for about 28% of Cambodia's GDP and more than 20% of Thailand's.

The most remarkable growth has been in tourists from China. The number visiting South-East Asia has increased fivefold over the past decade. Newly wealthy Chinese spent almost \$261bn travelling abroad in 2016, up from \$73bn in 2011.

Indonesia, for one, has relaxed its visa rules to attract more of them. More seats on cheap flights have also helped pull in tourists; between 2013 and 2016 the number available each week on flights to South-East Asia from China increased from 92,000 to 188,500.

But for the frenzied holidaying to continue to grow, infrastructure must improve, reckons Paul Yong of DBS, a Singaporean bank. Airports in places such as Manila and Jakarta are crumbling and surrounded by snaking traffic. Plans are afoot to increase annual capacity at Bangkok's airports by tens of millions over the next four years. Hanoi's Noi Bai will be expanded at a cost of \$5.5bn to accommodate 35m passengers by 2020. Airports in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur are to be upgraded too.

Other threats to thriving tourism are far harder to plan around. Travel operators tremble at the thought of economic downturns, volcanic eruptions and epidemic diseases. The head of one luxury holiday company says the regional outbreak of SARS, a respiratory disease, more than 15 years ago almost brought the industry to its knees. Political spats between China and its neighbours are another problem. So too is the manner in which Chinese visitors have been vilified in the region for snaffling prawns at buffets, barging into queues and misbehaving on planes. It makes many of them feel unwanted. But given that just 135m of China's 1.4bn people have ever travelled abroad, South-East Asian countries should prepare to welcome many more Chinese—even when they clog up the infinity pool.

65. What can Marina Bay Sands be defined as?
- A. A base for making films and musicals.
  - B. A complex for consumption and recreation.
  - C. A romantic spot for newly-married couples.
  - D. A financial centre for international businessmen.
66. Who account for the biggest share of holidaymakers to South-East Asia?
- A. Locals.
  - B. Chinese.
  - C. Singaporeans.
  - D. Europeans.
67. Which of the following factors may attract more foreigners to South-East Asia?
- A. The convenient transportation.
  - B. The improvement of local security.
  - C. The relatively economical prices.
  - D. The extreme poorness in that region.

68. Which may NOT explain the sharp growth in tourists from China?
- A. The rise of Chinese financial capacity.
  - B. The strong desire to consume in cash.
  - C. Various preferential treatments in that region.
  - D. Rich resources of tourism in these countries.
69. What is the top priority of these South-East Asian countries?
- A. To upgrade their basic facilities.
  - B. To advertise their quality service.
  - C. To weaken their cheap currencies.
  - D. To slow down the growth in tourism.
70. What should Chinese visitors pay attention to while traveling in that area?
- A. They should mind their manners.
  - B. They should handle political conflicts.
  - C. They should prevent epidemic diseases.
  - D. They should avoid natural disasters.

## 第Ⅱ卷(两部分,共35分)

### 第四部分 任务型阅读(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意:请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填1个单词。

The term remote management is used to describe any process in which the controlling device is not physically attached to the actual unit. There are four aspects to this process: the communication method, the level of control, the operator training and the performance (性能) issues. The remote management system is primarily used to improve safety and increase productivity.

Remote management can be applied to many fields, such as the construction, mining, transportation and information technology industries. There are more and more devices that can be managed remotely because of the improved quality of computer programming and system designs. The increased leverage (影响力) of this technology is providing new opportunities for machine and heavy equipment design.

The communication method used in a remote management system is dependent upon the intended application. For example, communication with a drilling machine in a mine cannot be based on a clear line of sight between the operator and the machine. Instead, a dedicated radio frequency or wireless communication channel is needed. The number of other machines and units controlled via a remote management system has a huge impact on the effectiveness of the communication method. Each unit must be controlled separately, with no interference from other devices.

The level of control provided via remote management is also very important. Initially, most of the equipment was very large, and the technology was used to get close enough for manual control. However, operators now require a high degree of precision and control. The tools used to control the equipment are so sophisticated (精良的) that they can be used to create a program or to move the machine in very small progress.

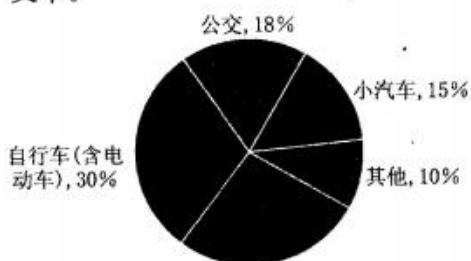
The remote management operator typically sits in a separate location and is responsible for controlling the equipment based on video feed similar information. The training required to work with this type of equipment is usually provided by the employer, because every system is different. The increased use of these tools has resulted in the development of short courses and training programs designed specifically to increase the skill level of the operator.

One of the challenges of remote management is related to overall performance. Operator expectations can be excessively influenced by images in the media of remote-controlled robots that can be easily controlled with great precision. In fact, a significant amount of programming and effort is required to complete a process with a remote-controlled device. Most of the adjustments that an operator would make require additional time to carry out in this model.

Passage outline	Supporting details
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Remote management refers to the process where the controlling device is not physically available in the actual unit.</li> <li>◆ Four aspects are 71. _____ in this process.</li> <li>◆ The primary 72. _____ of remote management is to improve safety and increase productivity.</li> </ul>
73. _____ of remote management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Remote management can be used in various fields.</li> <li>◆ An 74. _____ number of devices can be managed remotely because of technology development.</li> <li>◆ New opportunities are provided for machine and heavy equipment design.</li> </ul>
Four 75. _____ of remote management	<p>The communication method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The communication method used in a remote management system 76. _____ on the intended application.</li> <li>◆ The effectiveness of the communication method is greatly 77. _____ by the number of facilities controlled via the system.</li> </ul>
	<p>The level of control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Initially, most of the equipment was so large that the level of control was low.</li> <li>◆ Now the level of control has 78. _____ a lot with the development of tools.</li> </ul>
	<p>The operator training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The remote management operator is to 79. _____ for controlling the equipment.</li> <li>◆ With more people using the tools, short courses and training programs are also developed.</li> </ul>
	<p>The performance issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Images in the media of remote-controlled robots can influence operator expectations excessively.</li> <li>◆ Actually, it requires an operator extra effort to make 80. _____ in face of performance issues.</li> </ul>

## 第五部分 书面表达(满分 25 分)

81. 请阅读下面短文及饼状图,并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。



Buses used to be one of the main vehicles for Chinese people. Recently, due to the increasing number of private cars, the traffic problems in cities become more serious. In order to encourage the public to take buses instead of

private cars, many cities manage to improve their buses' quality of service.

The facilities of buses have been upgraded, and the speed increased significantly. However, more and more people cycle to work to keep fit, and some people choose to walk to places nearby, such as going to the supermarket to do some shopping.

Nowadays, with the development of the economy and the improvement of living standard, an increasing number of Chinese, including many peasants and migrant workers can go by air. Besides, a considerable number of cities in China have begun to build subways, which has the advantage of safety, speed and comfort and can reduce air pollution.

All in all, it is easier for people to go out due to the development of transportation. People can choose different means of transportation to go out. People more concentrate on protecting the environment. Making friends with nature will come true in the future.

### 【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个词概括图表所传递的主要信息;
2. 结合短文,阐述人们交通出行方式的变化原因;
3. 以自身实践为例,建议人们如何选择合理的出行方式。

### 【写作要求】

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句;
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称;
3. 不必写标题。

### 【评分标准】

内容完整,语言规范,语篇连贯,词数适当。

请
将
内
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