2019 江苏高考真题

英　　语

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 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 分，满分 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 分，满分 15 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。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. How long did James run his business？

A. 10 years.　　B. 13years.　　C. 15 years.

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

A. Embarrassed.　　B. Concerned.　　C. Disappointed.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10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.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13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?

A. Her teacher. B. Her father C. Her mother.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the man seldom do exercise?

A. He lacks motivation.

B. He has a heart problem.

C. He works all the time.

15. What does Jacob Sattelmair probably do?

A. He's an athlete.

B. He's a researcher.

C. He's a journalist.

16. Why does the woman speak of a study?

A. To encourage the man.

B. To recommend an exercise.

C. To support her findings.

17. How much time will the man probably spend exercising weekly?

A. 300 minutes.

B. 150 minute.

C. 75 minutes.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What did the scientists do to the road?

A. They repaired it.

B. They painted it.

C. They blocked it

19. Why are young birds drawn to the road surface?

A. It's warm.

B. It's brown.

C. It's smooth.

20. What is the purpose of the scientists' experiment?

A. To keep the birds there for a whole year.

B. To help students study the birds well.

C. To prevent the birds from being killed.

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例：It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however　　B. whatever　　C. whichever　　D. whenever

答案是 B。

21．We have entered into an age ____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.

A．which B．what C．when D．that

22．The musician along with his band members ____ ten performances in the last three months.

A．gives　　B．has given

C．have given　　D．give

23．The doctor shares his phone number with the patients ____ they need medical assistance.

A．if only　　B．as if

C．even though　　D．in case

24．More wind power stations will ____ to meet the demand for clean energy.

A．take up　　B．clear up

C．hold up　　D．spring up

25．Scientists have obtained more evidence ____ plastic is finding its way into the human body.

A．what　　B．that

C．which　　D．where

26．Nowadays the ____ for travelling is shifted from shopping to food and scenery.

A．priority　　B．potential

C proportion　　D．pension

27．Favorable policies are ____ to encourage employees' professional development.

A．in effect　　B．in command

C．in turn　　D．in shape

28．Unlike traditional gyms，app-backed gyms offer people ____ options to exercise.

A．casual　　B．regular

C．flexible　　D．tight

29．A few months after he had arrived in China，Mr Smith ____ in love with the people and culture there.

A．would fall　　B．had fallen

C．has fallen　　D．fell

30．____ the convenience of digital payment，many senior citizens started to use smart phones.

A．To enjoy　　B．Enjoying

C．To have enjoyed　　D．Enjoy

31．What a pity！You missed the sightseeing，or we ____ a good time together.

A．had　　B．will have

C．would have had　　D．had had

32．China’s image is improving steadily，with more countries ____ its role in international affairs.

A．recognizing　　B．being recognized

C．to be recognized　　D．recognized

33．They are trying to make sure that 5G terminals ____ by 2022 for the Beijing Winter Olympics.

A．will install　　B．will have been installed

C．are installed　　D．have been installed

34．A city is the product of the human hand and mind，____ man’s intelligence and creativity.

A．resembling　　B．reflecting

C．reviewing　　D．restoring

35．—Let’s take a coffee break.

—____ We’ve been working for hours.

A．Why bother?　　B．What for?

C．You got me there.　　D．You said it.

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，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Wildlife has been greatly threatened in the modern age.There are species(物种) that are _36_ every day.The white-naped crane is a typical example.So scientists are trying their best to _37_ the species from going out of existence.

Chris and Tim work at a zoo，helping endangered cranes with their _38_.Emma，a female crane，has been in their _39_ since she arrived in 2004.

Born at an international crane foundation，Emma was _40_ by human caretakers.This led to an unexpected _41_，though she had a wonderful time there.Emma had _42_ taken herself as a crane and become deeply attached to humans.She _43_ to live with male cranes，and even had a _44_ for killing some of them，which made it _45_ for her to become a mother.

_46_，the two zookeepers didn’t want to see the extinction(灭绝) of this precious species.With their patience and efforts，they successfully developed a _47_ of artificial breeding(人工繁殖) and natural reproduction.This _48_ Emma to give birth to five baby cranes.

The two keepers are proud of their productive work.But before they can be _49_，more efforts must be made，because the population of the crane in the wild is on the _50_，and many other species appear headed toward extinction._51_，not everyone has realized that wildlife has thoughts，feelings，and most importantly，equal rights to survive.

How can we _52_ the ever-widening gap that separates us from other animals？Chris and Tim offered us the _53_：human beings took it for granted that their _54_ held all the solutions，but maybe their hearts can be a better _55_.

36．A.growing　　B．migrating
C．competing　　D．disappearing
37．A.ban　　B．save
C．split　　D．remove
38．A.abortion　　B．recreation
C．reproduction　　D．administration
39．A.care　　B．eye
C．mind　　D．story
40．A.found　　B．chosen
C．raised　　D．seized
41．A.bonus　　B．consequence
C．victory　　D．sacrifice
42．A.never　　B．always
C．unluckily　　D．cheerfully
43．A.liked　　B．refused
C．decided　　D．hesitated
44．A.gift　　B．skill
C．concern　　D．reputation
45．A.illegal　　B．inspiring
C．important　　D．impossible
46．A.Therefore　　B．Moreover
C．However　　D．Instead
47．A.combination　　B．collection
C．strategy　　D．system
48．A.forced　　B．forbade
C．taught　　D．enabled
49．A.defeated　　B．grateful
C．assured　　D．tolerant
50．A.list　　B．rise
C．agenda　　D．decline
51．A.In contrast　　B．After all
C．By the way　　D．On the contrary
52．A.leave　　B．bridge
C．open　　D．identify
53．A.course　　B．excuse
C．answer　　D．reward
54．A.brains　　B．behaviors

C．services　　D．projects

55．A.guide　　B．treat

C．example　　D．companion

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，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Whatever your age or interests，Buxton has something to see or do to make your visit truly memorable.

High energy



If you desire physical activities， you can choose activities from swimming to horse riding.Explore the heights with Go Ape，the high wire forest adventure course，or journey beneath the earth at Poole's Cavern.And don't forget: we are surrounded by a natural playground just perfect for walking，caving，climbing and cycling.

High minded



Buxton is justifiably proud of its cultural life and you' ll find much to suit all tastes with art，music， opera and the performing arts at Buxton Opera House & Pavilion Arts Centre and Green Man Gallery.There are plenty of opportunities for the creative person to become involved，including workshops and events.

Keeping the kids happy



Children love the small train and playgrounds in the Pavilion Gardens and there's plenty more to explore at the Buxton Museum.There's a new indoor play centre， plus the special events and workshops，and others during school holiday periods.

56．If you want to take an underground journey，which place is the best choice?

A．Poole's Cavern.

B．Pavilion Gardens.

C．Buxton Museum.

D．Green Man Gallery.

57．Buxton Opera House & Pavilion Arts Centre is special because it offers ____.

A．rides in small trains

B．courses in modern arts

C．artistic and cultural activities

D．basic courses in horse riding

B

In the 1960s，while studying the volcanic history of Yellowstone National Park，Bob Christiansen became puzzled about something that，oddly，had not troubled anyone before：he couldn't find the park's volcano.It had been known for a long time that Yellowstone was volcanic in nature—that's what accounted for all its hot springs and other steamy features.But Christiansen couldn't find the Yellowstone volcano anywhere.

Most of us，when we talk about volcanoes，think of the classic cone(圆锥体) shapes of a Fuji or Kilimanjaro，which are created when erupting magma(岩浆) piles up.These can form remarkably quickly.In 1943，a Mexican farmer was surprised to see smoke rising from a small part of his land.In one week he was the confused owner of a cone five hundred feet high.Within two years it had topped out at almost fourteen hundred feet and was more than half a mile across.Altogether there are some ten thousand of these volcanoes on Earth，all but a few hundred of them extinct.There is，however，a second less known type of volcano that doesn't involve mountain building.These are volcanoes so explosive that they burst open in a single big crack，leaving behind a vast hole，the caldera.Yellowstone obviously was of this second type，but Christiansen couldn't find the caldera anywhere.

Just at this time NASA decided to test some new high-altitude cameras by taking photographs of Yellowstone.A thoughtful official passed on some of the copies to the park authorities on the assumption that they might make a nice blow-up for one of the visitors' centers.As soon as Christiansen saw the photos，he realized why he had failed to spot the caldera：almost the whole park—2.2 million acres—was caldera.The explosion had left a hole more than forty miles across—much too huge to be seen from anywhere at ground level.At some time in the past Yellowstone must have blown up with a violence far beyond the scale of anything known to humans.

58．What puzzled Christiansen when he was studying Yellowstone?

A．Its complicated geographical features.

B．Its ever-lasting influence on tourism.

C．The mysterious history of the park.

D．The exact location of the volcano.

59．What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?

A．The shapes of volcanoes.

B．The impacts of volcanoes.

C．The activities of volcanoes.

D．The heights of volcanoes.

60．What does the underlined word “blow-up” in the last paragraph most probably mean?

A．Hot-air balloon.

B．Digital camera.

C．Big photograph.

D．Bird’s view.

C

Who cares if people think wrongly that the Internet has had more important influences than the washing machine? Why does it matter that people are more impressed by the most recent changes?

It would not matter if these misjudgments were just a matter of people’s opinions.However，they have real impacts，as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.

The fascination with the ICT(Information and Communication Technology) revolution，represented by the Internet，has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so “yesterday” that they should try to live on ideas.This belief in “post-industrial society” has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector(制造业)，with negative consequences for their economies.

Even more worryingly，the fascination with the Internet by people in rich countries has moved the international community to worry about the “digital divide” between the rich countries and the poor countries.This has led companies and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer equipment and Internet facilities.The question，however，is whether this is what the developing countries need the most.Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells，extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people’s lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centres in rural villages.I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important，but many donators have rushed into fancy programmes without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.

In yet another example，a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now we live in a “borderless world”．As a result，in the last twenty years or so，many people have come to believe that whatever change is happening today is the result of great technological progress，going against which will be like trying to turn the clock back.Believing in such a world，many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital，labour and goods，with poor results.

Understanding technological trends is very important for correctly designing economic policies，both at the national and the international levels，and for making the right career choices at the individual level.However，our fascination with the latest，and our under-valuation of what has already become common，can，and has，led us in all sorts of wrong directions.

61．Misjudgments on the influences of new technology can lead to ____.

A．a lack of confidence in technology

B．a slow progress in technology

C．a conflict or public opinions

D．a waste of limited resources

62．The example in Paragraph 4 suggests that donators should ____.

A．take people’s essential needs into account

B．make their programmes attractive to people

C．ensure that each child gets financial support

D．provide more affordable Internet facilities

63．What has led many governments to remove necessary regulations?

A．Neglecting the impacts of technological advances.

B．Believing that the world has become borderless.

C．Ignoring the power of economic development.

D．Over-emphasizing the role of international communication.

64．What can we learn from the passage?

A．People should be encouraged to make more donations.

B．Traditional technology still has a place nowadays.

C．Making right career choices is crucial to personal success.

D．Economic policies should follow technological trends.

D

The 65-year-old Steve Goodwin was found suffering from early Alzheimer’s(阿尔兹海默症)．He was losing his memory.

A software engineer by profession，Steve was a keen lover of the piano，and the only musician in his family.Music was his true passion，though he had never performed outside the family.

Melissa，his daughter，felt it more than worthwhile to save his music，to which she fell asleep each night when she was young.She thought about hiring a professional pianist to work with her father.

Naomi，Melissa’s best friend and a talented pianist，got to know about this and showed willingness to help.

“Why do this？” Steve wondered.

“Because she cares，” Melissa said.

Steve nodded，tear in eye.

Naomi drove to the Goodwin home.She told Steve she’d love to hear him play.Steve moved to the piano and sat at the bench，hands trembling as he gently placed his fingers on the keys.

Naomi put a small recorder near the piano.Starts and stops and mistakes.Long pauses，heart sinking.But Steve pressed on，playing for the first time in his life for a stranger.

“It was beautiful，” Naomi said after listening to the recording.“The music was worth saving.”

Her responsibility，her privilege，would be to rescue it.The music was still in Steve Goodwin.It was hidden in rooms with doors about to be locked.

Naomi and Steve met every other week and spent hours together.He’d move his fingers clumsily on the piano，and then she’d take his place.He struggled to explain what he heard in his head.He stood by the piano，eyes closed，listening for the first time to his own work being played by someone else.

Steve and Naomi spoke in musical code：lines，beats，intervals，moving from the root to end a song in a new key.Steve heard it.All of it.He just couldn’t play it.

Working with Naomi did wonders for Steve.It had excited within him the belief he could write one last song.One day，

Naomi received an email.Attached was a recording， a recording of loss and love， of the fight.Steve called it “Melancholy Flower”.

Naomi heard multiple stops and starts.Steve struggling， searching while his wife Joni called him “honey” and encouraged him.The task was so hard， and Steve， angry and upset， said he was quitting.Joni praised him， telling her husband this could be his signature piece.

Naomi managed to figure out 16 of Steve’s favorite， and most personal， songs.With Naomi’s help， the Goodwin family found a sound engineer to record Naomi playing Steve’s songs.Joni thought that would be the end.But it wasn’t.

In the months leading up to the 2016 Oregon Repertory Singers Christmas concert， Naomi told the director she had a special one in mind: “Melancholy Flower”.

She told the director about her project with Steve.The director agreed to add it to the playing list.But Naomi would have to ask Steve’s permission.He considered it an honor.

After the concert， Naomi told the family that Steve’s music was beautiful and professional.It needed to be shared in public.

The family rented a former church in downtown Portland and scheduled a concert.By the day of the show， more than 300 people had said they would attend.

By then， Steve was having a hard time remembering the names of some of his friends.He knew the path his life was now taking.He told his family he was at peace.

Steve arrived and sat in the front row， surrounded by his family.The house lights faded.Naomi took the stage.Her fingers.His heart.

65． Why did Melissa want to save her father’s music?

A． His music could stop his disease from worsening.

B． She wanted to please her dying old father.

C． His music deserved to be preserved in the family.

D． She wanted to make her father a professional.

66． After hearing Steve’s playing， Naomi ____.

A． refused to make a comment on it

B． was deeply impressed by his music

C． decided to free Steve from suffering

D． regretted offering help to her friend

67． How can the process of Steve’s recording be described?

A． It was slow but productive.

B． It was beneficial to his health.

C． It was tiresome for Naomi.

68． Before Steve finished “Melancholy Flower”， his wife Joni ____.

A． thought the music talent of Steve was exhausted

B． didn’t expect the damage the disease brought about

C． didn’t fully realize the value of her husband’s music

D．brought her husband’s music career to perfection

69．How did Steve feel at the concert held in downtown Portland?

A．He felt concerned about his illness.

B．He sensed a responsibility for music.

C．He regained his faith in music.

D．He got into a state of quiet.

70．What can be a suitable title for the passage?

A．The Kindness of Friends

B．The Power of Music

C．The Making of a Musician

D．The Value of Determination

第四部分　任务型阅读(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，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。

The Cost of Thinking

Despite their many differences，all human beings share several defining characteristics，such as large brains and the ability to walk upright on two legs.

The first unique human characteristic is that humans have extraordinarily large brains compared with other animals.It seems obvious that evolution should select for larger brains.Mammals(哺乳动物) weighing sixty kilograms have an average brain size of 200 cm^3. Modern man has a brain averaging 1200－1400 cm^3.We are so fond of our high intelligence that we assume that when it comes to brain power，more must be better.Unfortunately，that is not the case.

The fact is that a huge brain is a huge drain—consumption of energy—on the body.It’s not easy to carry around，especially when boxed inside a massive skull(颅骨)．It’s even harder to provide energy.In modern man，the brain accounts for about 2－3% of total body weight，but it consumes 25% of the body’s energy when the body is at rest.By comparison，the brains of apes(类人猿) require only 8% of rest-time energy.Early humans paid for their large brains in two ways.Firstly，they spent more time in search of food.Secondly，their muscles grew smaller and weaker.It’s hardly an obvious conclusion that this is a good way to survive.A chimpanzee(黑猩猩) can’t win an argument with a modern man，but it can tear the man apart like a rag doll.

Another unique human characteristic is that they walk upright.Standing up，it’s easier to find food or enemies.In addition，their arms that are unnecessary for moving around are freed for other purposes，like throwing stones or signaling.As a result，humans can perform very complex tasks with their hands.

Yet walking upright has its disadvantage.The bone structure of their ancestors developed for millions of years to support a creature that walked on all fours and had a relatively small head.Adjusting to an upright position was quite a challenge，especially when the bones had to support an extra-large skull.Humankind paid for its broad vision and skillful hands with backaches and painful necks.

We assume that a large brain makes huge advantages.It seems obvious that these have made humankind the most powerful animal on earth.But humans enjoyed all of these advantages for a full 2 million years during which they remained weak and marginal creatures.Thus humans who lived a million years ago，despite their big brains and sharp stone tools，lived in constant fear of meat-eating animals.

The Cost of Thinking	
Introduction	·Large brains for their bodies and the ability to walk upright are two 71.____ of human beings.
The 72.____ of large human brains	·The larger brains may not be better because of the cost. ·The big brains make it harder for the body to move around and consume more energy. ·The animal brain requires less 73.____ when the body is at rest. ·Large human brains consume more food，and weaken muscles.
The 74.____ of walking upright	·Walking upright makes it easy to find food or 75.____ against enemies. ·Freed hands can serve some 76.____ purposes and perform complex tasks.
	·Walking upright challenges the human bone structure，and 77.___ the size of brains. ·Walking upright results in 78.____ sufferings.
Conclusions	·With a large brain，human beings 79.____ other beings in terms of intelligence. ·Weak and marginal，human beings remained 80.____ of meat-eating animals.

第五部分　书面表达(满分 25 分)

81．请阅读下面文字，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

Li Jiang：Have you heard this？A group of exchange students from the UK are visiting our school next month.

Su Hua： Yes， I have.Some are already recommending the traditional Chinese dress for the welcome ceremony.

Li Jiang：But it seems people have different opinions.

Su Hua：What do you think?

Li Jiang：I think it’s a good idea.It’s an opportunity to make the Chinese culture better known to international students.

Su Hua：I agree.But we don’t have to dress that way.That’s not our daily style.Besides， it’s not very convenient.

Li Jiang： You see， it’s the Chinese culture that the British friends are coming for.Just the right occasion.

Su Hua：I prefer the school uniform.It’s nice.It’s also a better display of our school culture.

【写作内容】

1．用约 30 个词概括上述信息的主要内容；

2．在上述场合，你是否倾向于穿中国传统服装？请说明理由(不少于两点)。

【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。

参考答案

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 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 分，满分 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 分，满分 15 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。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. How long did James run his business？

A. 10 years. B. 13years. C. 15 years.

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

A. Embarrassed. B. Concerned. C. Disappointed.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10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.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13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?

A. Her teacher. B. Her father C. Her mother.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the man seldom do exercise?

A. He lacks motivation.

B. He has a heart problem.

C. He works all the time.

15. What does Jacob Sattelmair probably do?

A. He’s an athlete.

B. He’s a researcher.

C. He’s a journalist.

16. Why does the woman speak of a study?

A. To encourage the man.

B. To recommend an exercise.

C. To support her findings.

17. How much time will the man probably spend exercising weekly?

A. 300 minutes.

B. 150 minute.

C. 75 minutes.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What did the scientists do to the road?

A. They repaired it.

B. They painted it.

C. They blocked it

19. Why are young birds drawn to the road surface?

A. It’s warm.

B. It’s brown.

C. It’s smooth.

20. What is the purpose of the scientists’ experiment?

A. To keep the birds there for a whole year.

B. To help students study the birds well.

C. To prevent the birds from being killed.

答案

1.B	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.A	6.C	7.B	8.A
	9.C	10.C					
11.B	12.A	13.C	14.A	15.B	16.A	17.C	18.B
19.A	20.C						

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例：It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however　　B. whatever　　C. whichever　　D. whenever

答案是 B。

21．We have entered into an age ____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.

A．which B．what C．when D．that

答案　C

解析　考查定语从句。句意为：我们已经进入了一个梦想最有可能实现的时代。分析句子结构可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词为 an age，空处在定语从句中充当时间状语，故用关系副词 when。

22．The musician along with his band members ____ ten performances in the last three months.

A．gives　　B．has given

C．have given　　D．give

答案　B

解析　考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意为：这位音乐家和他的乐队成员在过去的三个月里进行了 10 场表演。根据后面的时间状语 in the last three months 可知，谓语动词的时态应用现在完成时；along with 连接两个名词作主语时，谓语动词应与前面的名词在人称和数上保持一致，故选 B 项。

23．The doctor shares his phone number with the patients ____ they need medical assistance.

A．if only　　B．as if

C．even though　　D．in case

答案　D

解析　考查状语从句。句意为：医生把他的电话号码告诉病人，以防他们需要医疗救助。if only 要是……多好；as if 似乎，好像；even though 尽管，即使；in case 以防，万一。

24．More wind power stations will ____ to meet the demand for clean energy.

A．take up　　B．clear up

C．hold up　　D．spring up

答案　D

解析　考查动词短语辨析。句意为：为了满足清洁能源的要求，更多的风力发电站将涌现出来。take up 占据，从事；clear up 清理；hold up 举起，阻碍；spring up 迅速出现，突然兴起。

25．Scientists have obtained more evidence ____ plastic is finding its way into the human body.

A．what　　B．that

C．which　　D．where

答案　B

解析　考查同位语从句。句意为：科学家已经获得更多的证据，这些证据表明塑料正在进入人体。分析句子结构可知，空处引导的是 evidence 的同位语从句，且从句中不缺少成分，故用连接词 that。

26．Nowadays the ____ for travelling is shifted from shopping to food and scenery.

A．priority　　B．potential

C proportion　　D．pension

答案　A

解析　考查名词辨析。句意为：如今旅游的重点从购物转向了食物和风景。priority 优先事项，首要事情；potential 可能性；proportion 比例；pension 养老金。

27．Favorable policies are ____ to encourage employees' professional development.

A．in effect　　B．in command

C．in turn　　D．in shape

答案　A

解析　考查介词短语辨析。句意为：优惠政策会有效地促进员工的职业发展。in effect 有效。

28．Unlike traditional gyms，app-backed gyms offer people ____ options to exercise.

A．casual　　B．regular

C．flexible　　D．tight

答案　C

解析　考查形容词辨析。句意为：与传统的健身房不同，有软件支持的健身房为人们提供了灵活的锻炼选择。casual 随便的；regular 规则的；flexible 灵活的；tight 紧的。

29．A few months after he had arrived in China，Mr Smith ____ in love with the people and culture there.

A．would fall　　B．had fallen

C．has fallen　　D．fell

答案　D

解析　考查时态。句意为：史密斯先生到中国几个月后，就爱上了那里的人民和文化。这里描述的是过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。

30．____ the convenience of digital payment，many senior citizens started to use smart phones.

A．To enjoy　　B．Enjoying

C．To have enjoyed　　D．Enjoy

答案　A

解析　考查非谓语动词。句意为：为了享受电子支付的便利，许多老年人开始使用智能手机。分析句子结构可知，这里表示目的，故用动词不定式作目的状语。

31．What a pity！You missed the sightseeing，or we ____ a good time together.

A．had　　B．will have

C．would have had　　D．had had

答案　C

解析　考查虚拟语气。句意为：真遗憾！你错过了观光。否则我们在一起会玩得很开心。根据关键词 or 可知应用虚拟语气，这里表示与过去的事实相反，谓语动词应用 would/could/should/might＋have done。

32．China’s image is improving steadily，with more countries ____ its role in international affairs.

A．recognizing　　B．being recognized

C．to be recognized　　D．recognized

答案　A

解析　考查 with 复合结构。句意为：随着更多的国家认识到中国在国际事务中的作用，中国的形象正在稳步提升。此处是 with 复合结构，动词 recognize 与其逻辑主语 more countries 之间是主动关系，故用现在分词。

33．They are trying to make sure that 5G terminals ____ by 2022 for the Beijing Winter Olympics.

A．will install　　B．will have been installed

C．are installed　　D．have been installed

答案　B

解析　考查动词的时态和语态。根据后面的时间状语 by 2022 可知，空处应用将来完成时。动词 install 和 5G terminals 之间是被动关系，故空处应用将来完成时的被动语态。

34．A city is the product of the human hand and mind，____ man’s intelligence and creativity.

A．resembling　　B．reflecting

C．reviewing　　D．restoring

答案　B

解析　考查动词辨析。句意为：城市是人的手和思想的产物，它反映了人类的智慧和创造力。resemble 像，与……类似；reflect 反映；review 检查；restore 恢复。

35．—Let’s take a coffee break.

—____ We’ve been working for hours.

A．Why bother?　　B．What for?

C．You got me there.　　D．You said it.

答案　D

解析　考查情景交际。——让我们喝杯咖啡休息一会儿吧。——正合我意。我们已经工作好几个小时了。Why bother 何必那么麻烦；What for 为什么；You got me there 你把我给难住了；You said it 正合我意。

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，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Wildlife has been greatly threatened in the modern age.There are species(物种) that are _36_ every day.The white-naped crane is a typical example.So scientists are trying their best to _37_ the species from going out of existence.

Chris and Tim work at a zoo，helping endangered cranes with their _38_.Emma，a female crane，has been in their _39_ since she arrived in 2004.

Born at an international crane foundation，Emma was _40_ by human caretakers.This led to an unexpected _41_，though she had a wonderful time there.Emma had _42_ taken herself as a crane and become deeply attached to humans.She _43_ to

live with male cranes，and even had a __44__ for killing some of them，which made it __45__ for her to become a mother.

__46__，the two zookeepers didn't want to see the extinction(灭绝) of this precious species.With their patience and efforts，they successfully developed a __47__ of artificial breeding(人工繁殖) and natural reproduction.This __48__ Emma to give birth to five baby cranes.

The two keepers are proud of their productive work.But before they can be __49__，more efforts must be made，because the population of the crane in the wild is on the __50__，and many other species appear headed toward extinction.__51__，not everyone has realized that wildlife has thoughts，feelings，and most importantly，equal rights to survive.

How can we __52__ the ever-widening gap that separates us from other animals？Chris and Tim offered us the __53__：human beings took it for granted that their __54__ held all the solutions，but maybe their hearts can be a better __55__.

语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。在现代，野生动物受到了极大的威胁，每天都有物种在消失。Chris 和 Tim 努力拯救白枕鹤□white-naped crane□这一物种，使其免于灭绝。

36．A.growing　　B．migrating

C．competing　　D．disappearing

答案　D

解析　根据该段中的"Wildlife has been greatly threatened in the modern age."可知，在现代，野生动物受到了极大的威胁，每天都有物种在消失。disappear 消失。

37．A.ban　　B．save

C．split　　D．remove

答案　B

解析　科学家们正在尽最大努力拯救白枕鹤这一物种，使其免于灭绝。下文讲述了 Chris 和 Tim 为拯救白枕鹤所做出的努力。save 拯救。

38．A.abortion　　B．recreation

C．reproduction　　D．administration

答案　C

解析　下文讲述了 Chris 和 Tim 帮助 Emma 繁殖，由此可知，Chris 和 Tim 在一家动物园工作，帮助濒临灭绝的鹤繁殖。reproduction 繁殖。

39．A.care　　B．eye

C．mind　　D．story

答案　A

解析　Emma 是一只雌性鹤，自从 2004 年来到这个动物园，就一直在他们的照顾之下。

in sb.'s care(＝being looked after by sb.)由某人照顾。

40．A.found　　B．chosen

C．raised　　D．seized

答案　C

解析　根据下文中的"become deeply attached to humans"可知，Emma 由人类饲养员饲养。raise 饲养。

41．A.bonus　　B．consequence

C．victory　　D．sacrifice

答案　B

解析　根据下文中的“Emma had...become deeply attached to humans...killing some of them”可知，这导致了一个意想不到的后果。consequence 后果。

42．A.never　　B．always

C．unluckily　　D．cheerfully

答案　A

解析　Emma 从来没有把自己当成一只鹤，它对人类产生了很深的感情。根据语境可知，此处用否定副词 never。

43．A.liked　　B．refused

C．decided　　D．hesitated

答案　B

解析　根据上文可知，Emma 对人类有很深的感情；再根据下文中的“killing some of them...”可推知，它拒绝和雄鹤生活在一起，甚至有杀害雄鹤的名声。refuse to do sth.拒绝做某事。

44．A.gift　　B．skill

C．concern　　D．reputation

答案　D

解析　参见上题解析。have a reputation for 有……的名声。reputation 名声。

45．A.illegal　　B．inspiring

C．important　　D．impossible

答案　D

解析　根据上文可知，Emma 拒绝和雄鹤一起生活，甚至会杀死它们。由此推知，这使它无法成为一位母亲，此处用否定意义的形容词 impossible。

46．A.Therefore　　B．Moreover

C．However　　D．Instead

答案　C

解析　然而，Chris 和 Tim 并不想看到这一珍贵物种灭绝。上下文有转折关系。however 然而。

47．A.combination　　B．collection

C．strategy　　D．system

答案　A

解析　在 Chris 和 Tim 的耐心和努力下，他们成功地将人工繁殖和自然繁殖结合起来。combination 结合，联合。

48．A.forced　　B．forbade

C．taught　　D．enabled

答案　D

解析　这使得 Emma 生下了五只鹤宝宝。enable...to do sth.使……有能力做某事。

49．A.defeated　　B．grateful

C．assured　　D．tolerant

答案　C

解析　Chris 和 Tim 为他们富有成效的工作感到自豪，但他们必须付出更多的努力才有把握。assured 确定的。

50．A.list　　B．rise

C．agenda　　D．decline

答案　D

解析　野生鹤的数量正在下降，许多其他物种似乎正走向灭绝。on the decline 在下降。

51．A.In contrast　　B．After all

C．By the way　　D．On the contrary

答案　B

解析　毕竟，并不是每个人都能意识到野生动物有思想、感情，最重要的是，它们有平等的生存权利。after all 毕竟，符合语境。in contrast 相比之下；by the way 顺便说一下；on the contrary 与此相反。

52．A.leave　　B．bridge

C．open　　D．identify

答案　B

解析　我们怎样才能弥合我们与其他动物之间不断扩大的鸿沟呢？bridge 弥合(差距)，消除(分歧)。

53．A.course　　B．excuse

C．answer　　D．reward

答案　C

解析　Chris 和 Tim 给了我们答案，下文中的“human beings took it for granted that...”就是他们的答案。answer 答案。

54．A.brains　　B．behaviors

C．services　　D．projects

答案　A

解析　人类想当然地认为他们的大脑(brain)掌握了所有的解决方案，但也许他们的心可以成为更好的向导(guide)。

55．A.guide　　B．treat

C．example　　D．companion

答案　A

解析　参见上题解析。

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，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

(2019·江苏)

A

Whatever your age or interests，Buxton has something to see or do to make your visit truly memorable.

<u>High energy</u>



If you desire physical activities ， you can choose activities from swimming to horse riding.Explore the heights with Go Ape，the high wire forest adventure course，or journey beneath the earth at Poole's Cavern.And don't forget: we are surrounded by a natural playground just perfect for walking，caving，climbing and cycling.

High minded



Buxton is justifiably proud of its cultural life and you' ll find much to suit all tastes with art，music， opera and the performing arts at Buxton Opera House & Pavilion Arts Centre and Green Man Gallery.There are plenty of opportunities for the creative person to become involved，including workshops and events.

Keeping the kids happy



Children love the small train and playgrounds in the Pavilion Gardens and there's plenty more to explore at the Buxton Museum.There's a new indoor play centre， plus the special events and workshops，and others during school holiday periods.

语篇解读　本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了英国的巴克斯顿□Buxton□具有特色的旅游资源。

56．If you want to take an underground journey，which place is the best choice?

A．Poole's Cavern.

B．Pavilion Gardens.

C．Buxton Museum.

D．Green Man Gallery.

答案　A

解析　细节理解题。根据 **High energy** 部分中的"journey beneath the earth at Poole's Cavern"可知选 A。

57．Buxton Opera House & Pavilion Arts Centre is special because it offers ____.

A．rides in small trains

B．courses in modern arts

C．artistic and cultural activities

D．basic courses in horse riding

答案　C

解析　细节理解题。根据 **High minded** 部分中的"Buxton is justifiably proud of its cultural life and you'll find much to suit

all tastes...There are plenty of opportunities for the creative person to become involved”可知，Buxton Opera House & Pavilion Arts Centre 的特别之处在于它提供多种文化艺术活动。

B

In the 1960s，while studying the volcanic history of Yellowstone National Park，Bob Christiansen became puzzled about something that，oddly，had not troubled anyone before：he couldn’t find the park’s volcano.It had been known for a long time that Yellowstone was volcanic in nature—that’s what accounted for all its hot springs and other steamy features.But Christiansen couldn’t find the Yellowstone volcano anywhere.

Most of us，when we talk about volcanoes，think of the classic cone(圆锥体) shapes of a Fuji or Kilimanjaro，which are created when erupting magma(岩浆) piles up.These can form remarkably quickly.In 1943，a Mexican farmer was surprised to see smoke rising from a small part of his land.In one week he was the confused owner of a cone five hundred feet high.Within two years it had topped out at almost fourteen hundred feet and was more than half a mile across.Altogether there are some ten thousand of these volcanoes on Earth，all but a few hundred of them extinct.There is，however，a second less known type of volcano that doesn’t involve mountain building.These are volcanoes so explosive that they burst open in a single big crack，leaving behind a vast hole，the caldera.Yellowstone obviously was of this second type，but Christiansen couldn’t find the caldera anywhere.

Just at this time NASA decided to test some new high-altitude cameras by taking photographs of Yellowstone.A thoughtful official passed on some of the copies to the park authorities on the assumption that they might make a nice blow-up for one of the visitors’ centers.As soon as Christiansen saw the photos，he realized why he had failed to spot the caldera：almost the whole park—2.2 million acres—was caldera.The explosion had left a hole more than forty miles across—much too huge to be seen from anywhere at ground level.At some time in the past Yellowstone must have blown up with a violence far beyond the scale of anything known to humans.

语篇解读　本文主要讲述了 Bob Christiansen 探寻黄石国家公园的火山的故事。

58．What puzzled Christiansen when he was studying Yellowstone?

A．Its complicated geographical features.

B．Its ever-lasting influence on tourism.

C．The mysterious history of the park.

D．The exact location of the volcano.

答案　D

解析　细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Bob Christiansen became puzzled about something that，oddly，had not troubled anyone before：he couldn’t find the park’s volcano”可知，Bob Christiansen 对黄石国家公园的火山的准确位置感到困惑。

59．What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?

A．The shapes of volcanoes.

B．The impacts of volcanoes.

C．The activities of volcanoes.

D．The heights of volcanoes.

答案　A

解析　段落大意题。根据第二段内容尤其是其中的“Most of us，when we talk about volcanoes，think of the classic cone(圆锥体) shapes of a Fuji or Kilimanjaro”和“a second less known type of volcano that doesn’t involve mountain

building...a vast hole”可知，该段主要讲两类火山的形状。

60．What does the underlined word “blow-up” in the last paragraph most probably mean?

A．Hot-air balloon.

B．Digital camera.

C．Big photograph.

D．Bird’s view.

答案　C

解析　词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“...a nice blow-up for one of the visitors’ centers.As soon as Christiansen saw the photos...”可知，the photos 所指的就是前面提及的 blow-up，所以推断 blow-up 相当于 photo(photograph)，故选 C 项。

C

Who cares if people think wrongly that the Internet has had more important influences than the washing machine? Why does it matter that people are more impressed by the most recent changes?

It would not matter if these misjudgments were just a matter of people’s opinions.However，they have real impacts，as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.

The fascination with the ICT(Information and Communication Technology) revolution，represented by the Internet，has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so “yesterday” that they should try to live on ideas.This belief in “post-industrial society” has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector(制造业)，with negative consequences for their economies.

Even more worryingly，the fascination with the Internet by people in rich countries has moved the international community to worry about the “digital divide” between the rich countries and the poor countries.This has led companies and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer equipment and Internet facilities.The question，however，is whether this is what the developing countries need the most.Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells，extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people’s lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centres in rural villages.I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important，but many donators have rushed into fancy programmes without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.

In yet another example，a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now we live in a “borderless world”．As a result，in the last twenty years or so，many people have come to believe that whatever change is happening today is the result of great technological progress，going against which will be like trying to turn the clock back.Believing in such a world，many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital，labour and goods，with poor results.

Understanding technological trends is very important for correctly designing economic policies，both at the national and the international levels，and for making the right career choices at the individual level.However，our fascination with the latest，and our under-valuation of what has already become common，can，and has，led us in all sorts of wrong directions.

语篇解读　对于新科技作用的误判可能会误导人们对已有的技术的认识和使用，影响对社会的认知。

61．Misjudgments on the influences of new technology can lead to ____.

A．a lack of confidence in technology

B．a slow progress in technology

C．a conflict or public opinions

D．a waste of limited resources

答案　D

解析　细节理解题。根据第二段中的“However，they have real impacts，as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.”可知，对于新技术影响的误判导致了对于稀缺资源的误用，故选 D。

62．The example in Paragraph 4 suggests that donators should ____.

A．take people’s essential needs into account

B．make their programmes attractive to people

C．ensure that each child gets financial support

D．provide more affordable Internet facilities

答案　A

解析　推理判断题。根据第四段中的“The question，however，is whether this is what the developing countries need the most.Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells，extending electricity networks and...in rural villages.”可知，作者想通过事例说明捐赠者应该考虑人们的基本要求，而不要片面地认为有了高科技产品，受赠者的生活水平就会产生巨大飞跃。故本题答案为 A。

63．What has led many governments to remove necessary regulations?

A．Neglecting the impacts of technological advances.

B．Believing that the world has become borderless.

C．Ignoring the power of economic development.

D．Over-emphasizing the role of international communication.

答案　B

解析　细节理解题。根据第五段内容可知，随着通信和交通运输技术的发展，人们认为我们生活在一个“无国界的世界”，由此许多政府取消了一些必要的规则，故本题答案为 B。

64．What can we learn from the passage?

A．People should be encouraged to make more donations.

B．Traditional technology still has a place nowadays.

C．Making right career choices is crucial to personal success.

D．Economic policies should follow technological trends.

答案　B

解析　推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是根据文章最后一段中的“However，our fascination...wrong directions.”可知，我们对于最新技术的入迷，和对于已经普遍存在的技术作用的低估会将我们引向错误的方向，即传统的技术在当今仍有着重要的作用。故 B 项符合文意。

D

The 65-year-old Steve Goodwin was found suffering from early Alzheimer’s(阿尔兹海默症)．He was losing his

memory.

A software engineer by profession，Steve was a keen lover of the piano，and the only musician in his family.Music was his true passion，though he had never performed outside the family.

Melissa，his daughter，felt it more than worthwhile to save his music，to which she fell asleep each night when she was young.She thought about hiring a professional pianist to work with her father.

Naomi，Melissa's best friend and a talented pianist，got to know about this and showed willingness to help.

"Why do this？" Steve wondered.

"Because she cares，" Melissa said.

Steve nodded，tear in eye.

Naomi drove to the Goodwin home.She told Steve she'd love to hear him play.Steve moved to the piano and sat at the bench，hands trembling as he gently placed his fingers on the keys.

Naomi put a small recorder near the piano.Starts and stops and mistakes.Long pauses，heart sinking.But Steve pressed on，playing for the first time in his life for a stranger.

"It was beautiful，" Naomi said after listening to the recording."The music was worth saving."

Her responsibility，her privilege，would be to rescue it.The music was still in Steve Goodwin.It was hidden in rooms with doors about to be locked.

Naomi and Steve met every other week and spent hours together.He'd move his fingers clumsily on the piano，and then she'd take his place.He struggled to explain what he heard in his head.He stood by the piano，eyes closed，listening for the first time to his own work being played by someone else.

Steve and Naomi spoke in musical code：lines，beats，intervals，moving from the root to end a song in a new key.Steve heard it.All of it.He just couldn't play it.

Working with Naomi did wonders for Steve.It had excited within him the belief he could write one last song.One day，Naomi received an email.Attached was a recording，a recording of loss and love，of the fight.Steve called it "Melancholy Flower".

Naomi heard multiple stops and starts.Steve struggling，searching while his wife Joni called him "honey" and encouraged him.The task was so hard，and Steve，angry and upset，said he was quitting.Joni praised him，telling her husband this could be his signature piece.

Naomi managed to figure out 16 of Steve's favorite，and most personal，songs.With Naomi's help，the Goodwin family found a sound engineer to record Naomi playing Steve's songs.Joni thought that would be the end.But it wasn't.

In the months leading up to the 2016 Oregon Repertory Singers Christmas concert，Naomi told the director she had a special one in mind: "Melancholy Flower".

She told the director about her project with Steve.The director agreed to add it to the playing list.But Naomi would have to ask Steve's permission.He considered it an honor.

After the concert，Naomi told the family that Steve's music was beautiful and professional.It needed to be shared in public.

The family rented a former church in downtown Portland and scheduled a concert.By the day of the show，more than 300 people had said they would attend.

By then，Steve was having a hard time remembering the names of some of his friends.He knew the path his life was now

taking.He told his family he was at peace.

Steve arrived and sat in the front row， surrounded by his family.The house lights faded.Naomi took the stage.Her fingers.His heart.

语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一位父亲因为患阿尔兹海默症而逐渐失去记忆，女儿珍视父亲给她演奏过的那些陪她入睡的儿时音乐，为了让这温暖的“独家音乐”不失传，她请懂音乐的朋友把父亲的音乐录制下来。

65．Why did Melissa want to save her father’s music?

A．His music could stop his disease from worsening.

B．She wanted to please her dying old father.

C．His music deserved to be preserved in the family.

D．She wanted to make her father a professional.

答案　C

解析　细节理解题。根据第二段内容可知，父亲 Steve 是一位钢琴爱好者，是家里唯一一位音乐家，再根据第三段中的“felt it more than worthwhile to save his music，to which she fell asleep each night when she was young”可知，父亲 Steve 的音乐陪伴了 Melissa 的成长，因此 Melissa 觉得它对于这个家庭有着特别的意义，值得被保存，故本题答案为 C。

66．After hearing Steve’s playing，Naomi ____.

A．refused to make a comment on it

B．was deeply impressed by his music

C．decided to free Steve from suffering

D．regretted offering help to her friend

答案　B

解析　细节理解题。根据第十段“‘It was beautiful，’ Naomi said after listening to the recording.‘The music was worth saving.’”可知，听完 Steve 的演奏之后，Naomi 对他的音乐很是赞赏，故本题答案为 B。

67．How can the process of Steve’s recording be described?

A．It was slow but productive.

B．It was beneficial to his health.

C．It was tiresome for Naomi.

D．It was vital for Naomi’s career.

答案　A

解析　推理判断题。根据第十二段中的“Naomi and Steve met every other week and spent hours together.He’d move his fingers clumsily on the piano，and then she’d take his place.”及第十四段中的“Working with Naomi did wonders for Steve.It had excited within him the belief he could write one last song.”可知，音乐的录制过程虽然缓慢，但是颇有成效，故本题答案为 A。

68．Before Steve finished “Melancholy Flower”，his wife Joni ____.

A．thought the music talent of Steve was exhausted

B．didn’t expect the damage the disease brought about

C．didn’t fully realize the value of her husband’s music

D．brought her husband’s music career to perfection

答案　C

解析　推理判断题。根据倒数第七段最后两句“Joni thought that would be the end.But it wasn’t”以及下文中的 Steve 的音乐在音乐会上被演奏并得到认可及其对 Steve 的影响可知，Joni 之前并没有充分意识到 Steve 的音乐的价值或其积极作用。故本题答案为 C。

69．How did Steve feel at the concert held in downtown Portland?

A．He felt concerned about his illness.

B．He sensed a responsibility for music.

C．He regained his faith in music.

D．He got into a state of quiet.

答案　D

解析　细节理解题。根据文章最后两段的内容尤其是倒数第二段中的“He told his family he was at peace.”可知，在音乐会上，他的心情很平静。故本题答案为 D。

70．What can be a suitable title for the passage?

A．The Kindness of Friends

B．The Power of Music

C．The Making of a Musician

D．The Value of Determination

答案　B

解析　标题归纳题。通读全文，尤其是倒数第九段中的“Working with Naomi did wonders for Steve.”可知，音乐录制给父亲带来了巨大的改变，甚至激发了他创作歌曲的信念。由此可知，“音乐的力量”最适合作本文标题。

第四部分　任务型阅读(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，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。

The Cost of Thinking

Despite their many differences，all human beings share several defining characteristics，such as large brains and the ability to walk upright on two legs.

The first unique human characteristic is that humans have extraordinarily large brains compared with other animals.It seems obvious that evolution should select for larger brains.Mammals(哺乳动物) weighing sixty kilograms have an average brain size of 200 cm^3. Modern man has a brain averaging 1200－1400 cm^3.We are so fond of our high intelligence that we assume that when it comes to brain power，more must be better.Unfortunately，that is not the case.

The fact is that a huge brain is a huge drain—consumption of energy—on the body.It’s not easy to carry around，especially when boxed inside a massive skull(颅骨)．It’s even harder to provide energy.In modern man，the brain accounts for about 2－3% of total body weight，but it consumes 25% of the body’s energy when the body is at rest.By comparison，the brains of apes(类人猿) require only 8% of rest-time energy.Early humans paid for their large brains in two ways.Firstly，they spent more time in search of food.Secondly，their muscles grew smaller and weaker.It’s hardly an obvious conclusion

that this is a good way to survive.A chimpanzee(黑猩猩) can't win an argument with a modern man，but it can tear the man apart like a rag doll.

Another unique human characteristic is that they walk upright.Standing up，it's easier to find food or enemies.In addition，their arms that are unnecessary for moving around are freed for other purposes，like throwing stones or signaling.As a result，humans can perform very complex tasks with their hands.

Yet walking upright has its disadvantage.The bone structure of their ancestors developed for millions of years to support a creature that walked on all fours and had a relatively small head.Adjusting to an upright position was quite a challenge，especially when the bones had to support an extra-large skull.Humankind paid for its broad vision and skillful hands with backaches and painful necks.

We assume that a large brain makes huge advantages.It seems obvious that these have made humankind the most powerful animal on earth.But humans enjoyed all of these advantages for a full 2 million years during which they remained weak and marginal creatures.Thus humans who lived a million years ago，despite their big brains and sharp stone tools，lived in constant fear of meat-eating animals.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">The Cost of Thinking</th></tr>
<tr><td>Introduction</td><td>·Large brains for their bodies and the ability to walk upright are two 71.____ of human beings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The 72.____ of large human brains</td><td>·The larger brains may not be better because of the cost.
·The big brains make it harder for the body to move around and consume more energy.
·The animal brain requires less 73.____ when the body is at rest.
·Large human brains consume more food，and weaken muscles.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">The 74.____ of walking upright</td><td>·Walking upright makes it easy to find food or 75.____ against enemies.
·Freed hands can serve some 76.____ purposes and perform complex tasks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>·Walking upright challenges the human bone structure，and 77.___ the size of brains.
·Walking upright results in 78.____ sufferings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conclusions</td><td>·With a large brain，human beings 79.____ other beings in terms of intelligence.
·Weak and marginal，human beings remained 80.____ of meat-eating animals.</td></tr>
</table>

语篇解读　脑容量的体积大与直立行走是人区别于其他动物的两个主要特征，这两个特征各

有利弊。

71．答案　characteristics

解析　根据第一段中的“all human beings share several defining characteristics，such as large brains and the ability to walk upright on two legs”可知，本题答案为 characteristics。

72．答案　disadvantages

解析　根据表格右栏中的内容可知，该部分主要阐述了脑容量大的一些不利之处，故本题答案为 disadvantages。

73．答案　energy

解析　根据第三段中的“the brain accounts for...the brains of apes(类人猿) require only 8% of rest-time energy”可知，和人类相比，类人猿的大脑休息时需要较少的能量，故本题答案为 energy。

74．答案　impact(s)

解析　根据表格右栏中的内容可知，该部分从正反两方面论述了直立行走的影响，故本题答案为 impact(s)。

75．答案　guard/defend

解析　根据第四段中的“it’s easier to find food or enemies”可知，直立行走更有利于寻找食物和防范敌人，故本题答案为 guard/defend。

76．答案　other

解析　根据第四段中的“are freed for other purposes，like throwing stones or signaling”可知，解放的双手可以有一些其他的用途。

77．答案　limits

解析　根据第五段中的“had a relatively small head...especially when the bones had to support an extra-large skull”可知，在进化过程中，直立行走对人的大脑的大小有限制。

78．答案　physical

解析　根据第五段最后一句可知，直立行走会导致身体上的一些痛苦，故本题答案为 physical。

79．答案　beat/defeat

解析　根据最后一段内容可知，脑容量大使我们在智力方面胜过其他动物，故本题答案为 beat/defeat。

80．答案　fearful/afraid

解析　根据最后一段最后一句中的“lived in constant fear of meat-eating animals”可知，本题答案为 fearful/afraid。

第五部分　书面表达(满分 25 分)

81．请阅读下面文字，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

Li Jiang：Have you heard this？A group of exchange students from the UK are visiting our school next month.

Su Hua：Yes，I have.Some are already recommending the traditional Chinese dress for the welcome ceremony.

Li Jiang：But it seems people have different opinions.

Su Hua：What do you think?

Li Jiang：I think it’s a good idea.It’s an opportunity to make the Chinese culture better known to international students.

Su Hua：I agree.But we don't have to dress that way.That's not our daily style.Besides，it's not very convenient.

Li Jiang：You see，it's the Chinese culture that the British friends are coming for.Just the right occasion.

Su Hua：I prefer the school uniform.It's nice.It's also a better display of our school culture.

【写作内容】

1．用约 30 个词概括上述信息的主要内容；

2．在上述场合，你是否倾向于穿中国传统服装？请说明理由(不少于两点)。

【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。

【参考范文 1】

Li Jiang and Su Hua are discussing what to wear when receiving the British students next month.Li recommends the traditional Chinese dress while Su prefers the school uniform.

I would be happy to wear the traditional Chinese dress at the welcome ceremony.Firstly，this is precisely what the British visitors are expecting.They come to learn about Chinese culture with their own eyes.Their Chinese peers in the typical Chinese dress would be highly impressive.The school uniforms are fine， but not special enough to give a unique Chinese flavour.Secondly， the inconvenience is not a problem if our purpose is to share Chinese culture.It is just the so-called inconvenience that displays the richness， delicacy and great fascination of Chinese culture with a history of thousands of years.

The traditional Chinese dress，it seems to me，will make the occasion very Chinese and inviting to the British guests.

【参考范文 2】

Li Jiang and Su Hua don't agree on what to wear when greeting the British students.Li suggests the traditional Chinese dress while Su thinks the school uniforms are more suitable.

I prefer the school uniform to the traditional Chinese dress at the welcome ceremony next month.Although the traditional Chinese dress may look more beautiful and stylish，it is a little bit strange to walk around in it.We feel at ease in our school uniforms every day.What's more，the traditional Chinese dress can't reflect the unique culture of our school.From the design and colour of our uniforms，the British friends will learn more about our school.Besides，the choice of the traditional Chinese dress means spending extra money，and extra time，for we have to change it back after the event.

So the school uniforms are a better choice than the traditional Chinese dress for such an occasion.