

2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(新课标I)

英 语

注意事项:

- 1.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。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

Need a Job This Summer?

The provincial government and its partners offer many programs to help students find summer jobs. The deadlines and what you need to apply depend on the program.

Not a student? Go to the government website to learn about programs and online tools available to help people under 30 build skills, find a job or start businesses all year round.

Jobs for Youth

If you are a teenager living in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible(符合条件)for this program.

Which provides eight weeks of paid employment along with training.

Who is eligible: Youth 15-18 years old in select communities(社区).

Summer Company

Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to \$3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15-29, returning to school in the fall.

Stewardship Youth Ranger Program

You could apply to be a Stewardship Youth Ranger and work on local natural resource management projects

for eight weeks this summer.

Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.

Summer Employment Opportunities(机会)

Through the Summer Employment Opportunities program, students are hired each year in a variety of summer positions across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and community groups.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15 or older Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability.

21. What is special about Summer Company?

- A. It requires no training before employment.
- B. It provides awards for running new businesses.
- C. It allows one to work in the natural environment.
- D. It offers more summer job opportunities.

22. What is the age range required by Stewardship Youth Ranger Program?

- A. 15-18. B. 15-24. C. 15-29. D. 16-17.

23. Which program favors the disabled?

- A. Jobs for Youth. B. Summer Company.

C. Stewardship Youth Ranger Program. D. Summer Employment Opportunities.

B

For Canaan Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, N.Y., today is speech day, and right now it's Chris Palaez's turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's, nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should ... should..." Chris trips on the "-ld," a

pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. "...Vote for ...me ..." Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls (回想起) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. "It takes a lot for any student," Whaley explains, "especially for a student who is learning

English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, 'I don't know, but I want to know.'"

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast (夸耀) about themselves.

"Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities," Whaley says, "is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident."

24. What made Chris nervous?

- A. Telling a story. B. Making a speech.

C. Taking a test. D. Answering a question.

25. What does the underlined word "stumbles" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Improper pauses. B. Bad manners. C. Spelling mistakes. D. Silly jokes.

26. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley's project is to .

- A. help students see their own strengths
B. assess students' public speaking skills
C. prepare students for their future jobs
D. inspire students' love for politics

27. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

- A. Humorous. B. Ambitious. C. Caring. D. Demanding.

C

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric(生物测量)technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of private e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device(装置)that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence(节奏)with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a strong layer of security by analyzing things like the force of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are unique to each person. Thus, the keyboard can determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer

it's connected to—regardless of whether someone gets the password right.

It also doesn't require a new type of technology that people aren't already familiar with. Everybody uses a keyboard and everybody types differently.

In a study describing the technology, the researchers had 100 volunteers type the word “touch”four times

using the smart keyboard. Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. The researchers say that the keyboard should be pretty straightforward to commercialize and is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts. The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.

28. Why do the researchers develop the smart keyboard?

- A. To reduce pressure on keys. B. To improve accuracy in typing
C. To replace the password system. D. To cut the cost of e-space protection.

29. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?

- A. Computers are much easier to operate.
B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.
C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.
D. Data security measures are guaranteed.

30. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard? all 1o soisgitieoco oll.

- A. It'll be environment-friendly. B. It'll reach consumers soon.
C. It'll be made of plastics. D. It'll help speed up typing.

31. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A diary. B. A guidebook C. A novel. D. A magazine.

D

During the rosy years of elementary school(小学), I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status. I was the queen of the playground. Then came my tweens and teens, and mean girls and cool kids. They rose in the ranks not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes

on others, among whom I soon found myself.

Popularity is a well-explored subject in social psychology. Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers. The likables' plays-well-with-others qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and, when tapped early, are employed ever after in life and work. Then there's the kind of popularity that appears in adolescence: status born of power and

even dishonorable behavior.

Enviably as the cool kids may have seemed, Dr. Prinstein's studies show unpleasant consequences. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage(从事)in dangerous and risky behavior."

In one study, Dr. Prinstein examined the two types of popularity in 235 adolescents, scoring the least liked, the most liked and the highest in status based on student surveys(调查研究). "We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time toward their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly

showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us." Dr. Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbors want you on a play date—sharing, kindness, openness—carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and connect with others.

In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too. "Being liked creates opportunities for learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage," he said.

32. What sort of girl was the author in her early years of elementary school?

A. Unkind. B. Lonely. C. Generous. D. Cool.

33. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The classification of the popular.

B. The characteristics of adolescents.

C. The importance of interpersonal skills.

D. The causes of dishonorable behavior.

34. What did Dr. Prinstein's study find about the most liked kids?

A. They appeared to be aggressive.

B. They tended to be more adaptable.

C. They enjoyed the highest status.

D. They performed well academically.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Be Nice-You Won't Finish Last

B. The Higher the Status, the Better

C. Be the Best-You Can Make It

D. More Self-Control, Less Aggressiveness

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。

Is Fresh Air Really Good for You?

We all grew up hearing people tell us to "go out and get some fresh air." 36 According to recent studies, the answer is a big YES, if the air quality in your camping area is good.

37 If the air you're breathing is clean—which it would be if you're away from the smog of cities—then the air is filled with life-giving, energizing oxygen. If you exercise out of doors, your body will learn to breathe more deeply, allowing even more oxygen to get to your muscles(肌肉)and your brain. Recently, people have begun studying the connection between the natural world and healing(治愈).

38 In these places patients can go to be near nature during their recovery. It turns out that just looking at green, growing things can reduce stress, lower blood pressure, and put people into a better mood(情绪).Greenery

is good for us. Hospital patients Who see tree branches out their window are likely to recover at a faster rate than patients who see buildings or sky instead. 39 It gives us a great feeling of peace.

40 While the sun's rays can age and harm our skin, they also give is beneficial Vitamin D. To make sure you get enough Vitamin D—but still protect your skin—put on sunscreen right as you head outside. It takes sunscreen about fifteen minutes to start working, and that's plenty of time for your skin to absorb a day's worth of Vitamin D.

A. Fresh air cleans our lungs.

B. So what are you waiting for?

C. Being in nature refreshes us.

D. Another side benefit of getting fresh air is sunlight.

E. But is fresh air really as good for you as your mother always said?

F. Just as importantly, we tend to associate air with health care.

G. All across the country, recovery centers have begun building Healing Gardens.

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。

Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. They 41

with them lots of waste. The 42 might damage the beauty of the place. The glaciers(冰川)are disappearing, changing the 43 of Kilimanjaro. Hearing these stories, I'm 44 about the place — other destinations are described as “purer” natural experiences.

However, I soon 45 that much has changed since the days of disturbing reports of 46 among tons of rubbish. I find a 47 mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths. The environmental challenges are 48 but the efforts made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be 49 .

The best of a Kilimanjaro 50 , in my opinion, isn't reaching the top. Mountains are 51 as spiritual places by many cultures. This 52 is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as 53 go through five

ecosystems(生态系统)in the space of a few kilometers. At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 meters,

54 lands of low growing plants. Further up, the weather 55 —low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. I 56 twelve shades of green from where I stand. Above 4,000 meters is the highland 57 : gravel(砾石), stones and rocks. 58 you climb into an arctic-like zone with 59 snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear. Does Kilimanjaro 60 its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace? I found the opposite to be true.

41. A. keep B. mix C. connect D. bring

42. A. stories B. buildings C. crowds D. reporters
 43. A. position B. age C. face D. name
 44. A. silent B. skeptical C. serious D. crazy
 45. A. discover B. argue C. decide D. advocate
 46. A. equipment B. grass C. camps D. stones
 47. A. remote B. quiet C. all D. clean
 48. A. new B. special C. significant D. necessary
 49. A. paying off B. spreading out C. blowing up D. fading away
 50. A. atmosphere B. experience C. experiment D. sight
 51. A. studied B. observed C. explored D. regarded
 52. A. view B. quality C. reason D. purpose
 53. A. scientists B. climbers C. locals D. officials
 54. A. holding on to B. going back to C. living up to D. giving way to
 55. A. changes B. clears C. improves D. permits
 56. A. match B. imagine C. count D. add
 57. A. village B. desert C. road D. lake
 58. A. Obviously B. Easily C. Consequently D. Finally
 59. A. permanent B. little C. fresh D. artificial
 60. A. enjoy B. deserve C. save D. acquire

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。

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence 61 they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been 62 (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000-25,000 polar bears worldwide. Modern methods 63 tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive 64 (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut

65 (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a 66 (believe) that

populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by 67 (note) that hungry bears may be

congregating(聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion(错觉) that populations are 68 (high)

than they actually are. Of 69 nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six

70 (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共10 小题; 每小题1 分, 满分10 分)

71. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(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。

I became interested in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon where I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly football fell just in front of me but almost hit me. I stopped the

ball and kicked it hardly back to the playground. To everyone's surprising, the ball went into the net. All the football player on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football. From now on, I started to play my football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

第二节 书面表达(满分25 分)

72.假定你是李华，暑假在伦敦学习，得知当地美术馆要办中国书画展。请写一封信申请做志愿者，内容包括：

- 1.写信目的：
- 2.个人优势：
- 3.能做的事情。注意：

1.词数100 左右；

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A

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If you are a teenager living in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible(符合条件)for this program.

Which provides eight weeks of paid employment along with training.

Who is eligible: Youth 15-18 years old in select communities(社区).

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Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to \$3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15-29, returning to school in the fall.

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You could apply to be a Stewardship Youth Ranger and work on local natural resource management projects for eight weeks this summer.

Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.

Summer Employment Opportunities(机会)

Through the Summer Employment Opportunities program, students are hired each year in a variety of summer positions across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and community groups.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15 or older. Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons

with a disability.

21. What is special about Summer Company?

- A. It requires no training before employment.
- B. It provides awards for running new businesses.
- C. It allows one to work in the natural environment.
- D. It offers more summer job opportunities.

22. What is the age range required by Stewardship Youth Ranger Program?

- A. 15-18. B. 15-24. C. 15-29. D. 16-17.

23. Which program favors the disabled?

- A. Jobs for Youth. B. Summer Company.
C. Stewardship Youth Ranger Program. D. Summer Employment Opportunities.

【答案】21. B 22. D 23. D

【解析】

本文为应用文。本文叙述了省政府及其合作伙伴提供了许多项目来帮助学生暑期在找到工作。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据Summer Company 部分中的“Summer Company provides students with ...awards of up to \$ 3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses”可知“Summer Company 为学生提供高达3000 美元的奖励，来开始和经营他们自己的暑期业务”。“start and run their own summer businesses”即“为开办新的业务”，这对应B 项中的“run new businesses”，二者是词义之间的转述关系。故选B。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据Stewardship Youth Ranger Program 部分中的第二段“Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.”可知“符合条件的学生：16 岁或17 岁的学生，但在今年12 月31 日之前未满18 岁”。由此得出，这个项目要求年龄在16-17 岁之间。分析选项可知D 项符合题意，故选D。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据Summer Employment Opportunities 部分中的最后一段最后一句“Who is eligible: ...Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability”，可知Summer Employment Opportunities 有些职位是给残疾人的。分析选项可知，D 项符合题意，故选D。

B

For Canaan Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, N.Y., today is speech day, and right now it's Chris Palaez's turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should ... should..." Chris trips on the "ld," a

pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. "...Vote for ...me ..." Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls(回想起) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. “It takes a lot for any student,” Whaley explains, “especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, ‘I don’t know, but I want to know.’” Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to

raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast(夸耀)about themselves.

“Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities,” Whaley says, “is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident.”

24. What made Chris nervous?

A. Telling a story. B. Making a speech.

C. Taking a test. D. Answering a question.

25. What does the underlined word “stumbles” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Improper pauses. B. Bad manners. C. Spelling mistakes. D. Silly jokes.

26. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley’s project is to .

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27. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

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【答案】24. B 25. A 26. A 27. C

【解析】

本文属于记叙文，讲述Thomas Whaley 为了帮助学生学英语以及树立信心专门开展了一个演讲课程。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段today is speech day 和本段最后一句with shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kids who would enjoy public speaking. 以及第二段第一句 But he’s nervous.可知，Chris 眼睛黑亮，似乎是那种喜欢公共演讲的孩子，但是他却很紧张，故可知Chris 是因为做演讲紧张，故选B。

【25 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第二段 “I’m here to tell you today why you should...should...” Chris trips on the “-ld”, a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. 以及后文except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well 可知,Chris 发ld 比较困难，这对于英语不是母语的学习者来说都是一个困难，总体来说Chris 做得出奇的好。根据前文可知，ld 发音不准，因此有些结巴，停顿得不准，故选A。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves.以及最后一段 “boasting about yourself, and your best qualities,” Whaley says, “is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident.”可知，这个课程不仅仅教孩子阅读以及公共演讲，还要让孩子学会夸耀自己，而夸耀自己对于那些进入教室没有信心的学生来说很困难，故可知，Whaley 老师这么做是为了帮助学生认识自己的优势增加信心，故选A。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. 和最后一段He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves 可知，当他有一天问学生认为自己当不了总统请举手的时候，想到了一个想法，这个课程就是帮助学生树立自己的信心，故可以看出这位老师很关心学生的成长。

humorous 幽默的，ambitious 有雄心壮志的；caring 关心的；demanding 要求高的。故选C。

C

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric(生物测量)technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of private e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device(装置)that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence(节奏)with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a strong layer of security by analyzing things like the force of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are unique to each person. Thus, the keyboard can determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer

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29. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?

- A. Computers are much easier to operate.
B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.
C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.
D. Data security measures are guaranteed.

30. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard? all to soisgitieoco oll.

- A. It'll be environment-friendly. B. It'll reach consumers soon.
C. It'll be made of plastics D. It'll help speed up typing.

31. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A diary. B. A guidebook C. A novel. D. A magazine.

【答案】28. D 29. C 30. B 31. D

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