

2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(新课标III)

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。

第一节 (共5小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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 the conversation probably take place?

A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a classroom.

2. How does the woman feel now?

A. Relaxed. B. Excited. C. Tired.

3. How much will the man pay?

A. \$520. B. \$80. C. \$100.

4. What does the man tell Jane to do?

A. Postpone his appointment. B. Meet Mr. Douglas. C. Return at 3 o'clock.

5. Why would David quit his job?

A. To go back to school. B. To start his own firm. C. To work for his friend.

第二节 (共15小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C

三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

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

A. Check the cupboard.

B. Clean the balcony.

C. Buy an umbrella.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Employer and employee.

C. Shop assistant and customer.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. Where did the woman go at the weekend?

A. The city centre.

B. The forest park.

C. The man's home.

9. How did the man spend his weekend?

A. Packing for a move.

B. Going out with Jenny.

C. Looking for a new house.

10. What will the woman do for the man?

A. Take Henry to hospital.

B. Stay with his kid.

C. Look after his pet.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What is Mr. Stone doing now?

A. Eating lunch.

B. Having a meeting.

C. Writing a diary.

12. Why does the man want to see Mr. Stone?

A. To discuss a program.

B. To make a travel plan.

C. To ask for sick

leave.

13. When will the man meet Mr. Stone this afternoon?

A. At 3:00.

B. At 3:30.

C. At 3:45.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A company.

B. An interview.

C. A job offer.

15. Who is Monica Stansfield?

A. A junior specialist.

B. A department manager.

C. A sales assistant.

16. When will the man hear from the woman?

A. On Tuesday.

B. On Wednesday.

C. On Thursday.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. What did John enjoy doing in his childhood?

A. Touring France.

B. Playing outdoors.

C. Painting pictures.

18. What did John do after he moved to the US?

A. He did business.

B. He studied biology.

C. He worked on a

farm.

19. Why did John go hunting?

A. For food.

B. For pleasure.

C. For money.

20. What is the subject of John's works?

A. American birds.

B. Natural scenery.

C. Family life.

2019年高考英语试卷（新课标I）

听力试题答案及原文

【参考答案】

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

听力原文：

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。

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。

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Text 1

W: Excuse me, how can I find the book called The Class of 1998?

M: Oh, I'm afraid it was sold out.

W: It's all right. Thank you!

Text 2

M: How did your dancing lesson go today?

W: Exciting! But it was hard work. I really need a rest now.

M: Yeah, I can see that. Go and get relaxed.

Text 3

M: How much is that in total?

W: \$100. But if you have a membership card, I can give you a 20% discount.

M: Great, this is my membership card.

Text 4

M: Jane, I'm going out for a while.

W: But you have an appointment with Mr. Douglas at 3 o'clock.

M: Well, please make it another day.

第二节(共15小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

Text 5

W: David said he would quit his job at our school.

M: Really? Why would he do that?

W: His friend started a firm in London. She wanted David to help her.

Text 6

W: I'm going out for shopping. Do you need anything?

M: Oh, yeah. I can't find my umbrella. Can you buy one?

W: Shouldn't it be in the cupboard?

M: I just checked. It wasn't there.

W: Impossible. That was where I usually put it. Did you check the balcony?

M: Yes, of course, couldn't find it. Well, just get a new one then.

Text 7

M: Hi. Lucy. How was your weekend?

W: Great! You know, we went mountain climbing in the forest park. The air was so different from the city, cool and fresh.

M: Sounds great!

W: Yeah, there wasn't a cloud in the sky and we could see for miles from the top. What about you?

What did you do?

M: Busy packing.

W: Oh, yes. of course! I forgot you and Jenny are moving into a new house. It's on Wednesday, isn't it?

M: Yeah, two days after. I didn't realize there are so many things to do.

W: Can I help out with anything?

M: Um, it'd be nice if you could take care of Henry for a couple of days.

W: Henry?

M: Yes, my dog.

W: Oh, sure, no problem. You just focus on the move.

Text 8

M: Hello, can I speak to Mr. Stone, please?

W: Hello, but I'm afraid Mr. Stone is in a meeting until lunchtime. Can I take a message?

M: Well, yes. I'd like to make an appointment to see him. It's Harrison White here.

W: Just a second, Mr. White. I'll look in the diary. So... when's convenient for you?

M: Sometime today, possible. I hear he'll be away tomorrow.

W: Yes, that's right. He'll be on a business trip for a week.

M: I need to talk about my new program with him before he leaves. It's urgent. So would this afternoon be OK?

W: Let me see... OK. Mr. Stone is free this afternoon after 3:00.

M: Well, 3:00 is a bit difficult. But I could make it after 3:30.

W: So... shall we say a quarter to four this afternoon in Mr. Stone's office?

M: That's great. Thanks.

Text 9

W: Hello?

M: Hi, Cindy. This is Jake Lee at Fix-it Corporation. How are you today?

W: Oh, hi Jake. I'm fine. How are you?

M: Good. The reason I'm calling is that we'd like to offer you the position you were interviewed for last Thursday.

W: Oh, that's great! I was really impressed with Fix-it.

M: I'm glad to hear it. And we'll prepare to offer you a starting salary of \$55,000.

W: I see. And... vacation time?

M: Oh, you get one day per month in your first year. That is, you'll have 12 days in your first year, and then increase if you stay longer with the company.

W: What would be my job title?

M: You'd be a junior specialist. And you'd be working under Monica Stansfield, the department manager.

W: OK... Is the salary negotiable at all?

M: Well, this is typical for new staff.

W: I see...

M: Why don't you think about it? I'll need to hear back from you by Wednesday. Will that work?

W: Sure, no problem. I'll let you know Tuesday afternoon.

Text 10

M: Hello, everybody. Today I'd like to share with you something about John Audubon. John was born on April 26th, 1785. He spent much of his childhood in France where he spent many hours each day outdoors painting pictures. At the age of 18, he moved to the United States. Well, actually, John began his life in the US as a businessman. However, instead of taking care of his business, John was often off exploring nature. At first, John spent his time hunting for fun. Then he found that the animals around were very beautiful, and he particularly enjoyed observing the birds he saw. He began studying them, trying to learn the differences between the birds and noticing their different behaviors.

Therefore, he painted the birds he observed a lot. In 1819, John realized that he didn't have enough money to pay his bills. He was very upset that he couldn't earn enough money to support his family. So he spent time improving his painting skills and began to sell his paintings. He discovered that he could earn some money while doing something he really enjoyed. We are lucky

now to have so many paintings of American birds by John Audubon.

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

OPENINGS AND PREVIEWS

Animals Out of Paper

Yolo! Productions and the Great Griffon present the play by Rajiv Joseph, in which an origami(折纸术)artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio. Merri Milwe directs. In previews. Opens Feb.12.(West Park Presbyterian Church, 165 W.86th St.212-868-4444.)

The Audience

Helen Mirren stars in the play by Peter Morgan, about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her private meetings with twelve Prime Ministers in the course of sixty years. Stephen Daldry directs. Also starring Dylan Baker and Judith Ivey. Previews begin Feb.14.(Schoenfeld, 236 W.45th St.212-239-6200.)

Hamilton

Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote this musical about Alexander Hamilton, in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story. Thomas Kail directs. In previews. Opens Feb.17.(Public, 425 Lafayette St.212-967-7555.)

On the Twentieth Century

Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star in the musical comedy by Betty Comden and Adolph Green, about a Broadway producer who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey. Scott Ellis directs, for Roundabout Theatre Company. Previews begin Feb.12.(American Airlines Theatre, 227 W.42nd St.212-719-1300.)

21. What is the play by Rajiv Joseph probably about?.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. A type of art. | B. A teenager's studio. |
| C. A great teacher. | D. A group of animals. |

22. Who is the director of The Audience?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Helen Mirren. | B. Peter Morgan. |
|------------------|------------------|

C. Dylan Baker.

D. Stephen Daldry.

23. Which play will you go to if you are interested in American history?

A. *Animals Out of Paper*.

B. *The Audience*.

C. *Hamilton*.

D. *On the Twentieth Century*.

【答案】21. A 22. D 23. C

【解析】

这是一篇应用文。这篇文章对一些话剧的开幕和新剧首映进行了介绍。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据话剧Animals Out of Paper的Productions and the Great Griffon present the play by Rajiv Joseph, in which an origami artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio.可知, Rajiv Joseph创作的的话剧是关于折纸的一种艺术。故选A。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据话剧The Audience的Stephen Daldry directs.可知, 本剧是Stephen Daldry导演的。故选D。

【23题详解】

细节理解题。根据话剧Hamilton 的Li-Manuel Miranda wrote this musical about Alexander Hamilton in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story.可知, 话剧Hamilton的主题是美国的诞生, 由此可知, 如果你对美国历史感兴趣, 你可以看这部话剧。故选C。

B

For Western designers, China and its rich culture have long been an inspiration for Western creative.

"It's no secret that China has always been a source(来源)of inspiration for designers," says Amanda Hill, chief creative officer at A+E Networks, a global media company and home to some of the biggest fashion(时尚)shows.

Earlier this year, the China *Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics(美学)on Western fashion and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries. The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences.

"China is impossible to overlook," says Hill. "Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion —

they are central to its movement. "Of course, only are today's top Western designers being influenced by China- some of the best designers of contemporary fashion are themselves Chinese." Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are taking on Galiano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs-and beating them hands down in design and sales," adds Hil.

For Hill, it is impossible not to talk about China as the leading player when discussing fashion. "The most famous designers are Chinese, so are the models, and so are the consumers," she says. "China is no longer just another market; in many senses it has become the market. If you talk about fashion today, you are talking about China-its influences, its direction, its breathtaking clothes, and how young designers and models are finally acknowledging that in many ways."

24. What can we learn about the exhibition in New York?

- A. It promoted the sales of artworks.
- B. It attracted a large number of visitors.
- C. It showed ancient Chinese clothes.
- D. It aimed to introduce Chinese models.

25. What does Hill say about Chinese women?

- A. They are setting the fashion.
- B. They start many fashion campaigns.
- C. They admire super models.
- D. They do business all over the world.

26. What do the underlined words "taking on" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. learning from
- B. looking down on
- C. working with
- D. competing against

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Young Models Selling Dreams to the World
- B. A Chinese Art Exhibition Held in New York
- C. Differences Between Eastern and Western Aesthetics
- D. Chinese Culture Fueling International Fashion Trends

【答案】24. B 25. A 26. D 27. D

【解析】

这是一篇议论文。文章主要讲了中国文化对世界时尚届的影响，中国年轻的设计师和模特如何最终在许多方面被认可。中国成了世界时尚的风向标。

【24题详解】

细节理解题。答案定位在第三段The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese

influences.（此次展览吸引的参观者人数创下了记录，显示出人们对中国影响的浓厚兴趣。）由此可知，纽

约的展览吸引了许多参观者，故选B。

【25题详解】

细节理解题。答案定位在第四段Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion-they are central to its movement

（中国模特是向全世界女性推销梦想的美和时尚活动的代言人，这意味着中国女性不仅仅是时尚的消费者——她们是这场运动的核心。）由此可知，Hill说中国女性开创了新时尚，故选A。

【26题详解】

词义猜测题。下文and beating them hands down in design and sales说并在设计和销售上击败他们。由此推断出上文Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are taking on Galliano, Albaz, Mare Jacobs的意思是Vera Wang、Alexander Wang和Jason Wu正在与Galliano、Albaz和 Mare Jacobs竞争。taking on意思是“竞争”，故选D。

【27题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段china and its culture have long been an inspiration for western creations.以及最后一段If you talk about fashion today , you are talking about China - its influences , its direction, its breathtaking clothes, and how young designers and models are finally acknowledging that in many ways."（如果你今天谈论时尚，你谈论的是中国——

它的影响，它的方向，它令人惊叹的服装，以及年轻的设计师和模特如何最终在许多方面被认可。），结合全文内容，可知这篇文章最恰当的题目是“中国文化助力国际时尚潮流”，故选D。

C

Before the 1830s,most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually \$8 to \$10 a year. Today \$8 or \$10 seems a small amount of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was toward the "penny paper"-a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single copies on the street.

This development did not take place overnight. It had been possible (but not easy) to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830, but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's office to purchase a copy. Street sales were almost unknown. However, within a few years, street sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities. At first the price of single copies was seldom a penny—usually two or three cents was charged—and some of the older well-known papers charged five or six cents. But the phrase "penny paper" caught the public's fancy, and soon there would be papers that did indeed sell for only a penny.

This new trend of newspapers for "the man on the street" did not begin well. Some of the early ventures (企业) were immediate failures. Publishers already in business, people who were owners of successful papers, had little desire to change the tradition. It took a few youthful and daring businessmen to get the ball rolling.

28. Which of the following best describes newspapers in America before the 1830s?

- A. Academic. B. Unattractive. C. Inexpensive. D. Confidential.

29. What did street sales mean to newspapers?

- A. They would be priced higher. B. They would disappear from cities.
C. They could have more readers. D. They could regain public trust.

30. Who were the newspapers of the new trend targeted at?

- A. Local politicians. B. Common people.
C. Young publishers. D. Rich businessmen.

31. What can we say about the birth of the penny paper?

- A. It was a difficult process. B. It was a temporary success.
C. It was a robbery of the poor. D. It was a disaster for printers.

【答案】 28. B 29. C 30. B 31. A

【解析】

本文为记叙文。文章叙述了“便士报纸”的诞生历史。

【28题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Before 1830s, ... Accordingly newspapers were read almost only by rich people. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding.”可知，在19世纪30年代之前，只有富人才能读报纸，而且大多数报纸中几乎没有能吸引大众的内容，让人感觉无聊，视觉上令人望而却步。由此可得出那时的报纸没有什么吸引力。分析选项，A

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/768022126071007031>