

石家庄市 2019 届高中毕业班模拟考试(二)

英 语

本试卷由四个部分组成。其中,第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。

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. 选出每小题答案后,用 2B 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。不能答在本试卷上,否则无效。

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. £9.15. C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. What will the man wear to the concert?
A. A suit. B. A T-shirt. C. Jeans.
2. Why is the man that wet?
A. He ran for a long time. B. He exercised a lot. C. He got caught in the rain.
3. What is the woman doing?
A. Reading a book. B. Making notes. C. Drinking tea.
4. Where does the conversation take place?
A. On a train. B. On a plane. C. On a ship.
5. What are the speakers probably talking about?
A. A telephone. B. A computer. C. A television.

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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where does the woman want to live most?
A. Near the university. B. Close to a bus station. C. Beside a supermarket.
7. Which apartment will the woman see first?
A. The one on Broadway Avenue.
B. The one on Main Street.
C. The one on Park Street.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What will the man probably do next?
A. Design a website. B. Go to a gift shop. C. Visit a local artist.
9. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Professor and student. B. Secretary and boss. C. Salesgirl and customer.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who was the man satisfied with about the concert?
A. The conductor. B. The pianist. C. The violinist.
11. What did the woman do first?
A. She attended a concert. B. She took a walk. C. She visited her sister.
12. Where will the speakers go next?
A. To a park. B. To a store. C. To a café.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is the pioneer of the Slow Food Movement?
A. An Italian. B. A Spanish. C. A Frenchman.
14. What caused the start of the Slow Food Movement?
A. The opening of a fast food restaurant.
B. An ad of a fast food company.
C. A meal eaten in China.
15. How does the man consider fast food?
A. Nutritious. B. Boring. C. Tasty.
16. What is the main aim of the Slow Food Movement?
A. To protect traditional dishes.
B. To prevent eating fast food.
C. To promote better lifestyles.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What made the speaker decide to study psychology?
A. Her observation of adults.
B. Her university education.
C. Her strange behaviors.
18. What kind of people did the speaker study first?
A. Wealthy people. B. Creative people. C. Ordinary people.
19. What has the speaker discovered in her study?
A. Creative people are happier than other people.
B. People are happier when they concentrate hard.
C. People's happiness depends on where they are.
20. How does the speaker feel about her study?
A. Disappointed. B. Surprised. C. Satisfied.

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, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项。

A

From the V&A's landmark fashion exhibitions to a collection of Van Gogh's finest works: these are the London exhibitions you can't miss right now.

Mary Quant

The fashion exhibition at the V&A this summer moves to street-smart designer Mary Quant, who's considered highly influential in the trends of the 1960s, playing a big part in the popularity of the mini-skirts and hot pants. In this exhibition, see more than 200 clothing pieces as well as photographs and designs that will transport you back to the decade.

Tickets: £12

Dates: Sunday, 6 April, 2019—Sunday, 16 February, 2020

Van Gogh and Britain

The exhibition at the Tate Britain brings together 50 pieces Van Gogh's classic works. His relationship with Britain is an early focus; he spoke and read English well and was devoted to British literature. "My whole life is aimed at making the things from everyday life that Dickens describes," he wrote. See Van Gogh's collection of British books before arriving at his paintings.

Tickets: £22

Dates: Wednesday, 27 March—Sunday, 11 August, 2019

Diane Arbus: In the Beginning

This display of Diane Arbus' works has been put on by The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Titled *Diane Arbus: In the Beginning*, it covers the first half of her career, featuring more than 100 photographs taken across New York landmarks such as Times Square and Coney Island, more than two-thirds of which haven't been seen in the UK before.

Tickets: £14

Dates: Until Thursday, 6 May, 2019

Don McCullin

More than 250 photos taken by British photojournalist Don McCullin over the past six decades are on display at the Tate Britain. See shots from one of the UK's most famous war photographer's reporting in Vietnam, Northern Ireland and Syria, as well as photos taken of working-class life in London's East End. The pictures offer a fascinating insight into more than 60 years of conflict and poverty around the world.

Tickets: £18

Dates: Tuesday, 5 February—Monday, 6 May, 2019

21. Which exhibition brings you back to the sixties?

- A. Mary Quant. B. Van Gogh and Britain.
C. Diane Arbus: In the Beginning. D. Don McCullin.

22. How much do you need to pay for one ticket if you're interested in paintings?

- A. £12. B. £22. C. £14. D. £18.

23. What can you see at the exhibition of Diane Arbus?

- A. Designs and photos of clothing. B. Van Gogh's collection of British books.
C. Shots of famous New York sights. D. Photos reflecting poverty around the world.

B

On March 16, 2018, eight-year-old Tanitoluwa “Tani” Adewumi, defeated 73 young competitors to win the New York State Chess Championship in his age category—kindergarten to third grade. While the achievement is remarkable in itself, what makes it even more so is that the youngster, who was homeless at the time, began learning the game less than a year ago.

Tani and his family arrived in New York City from Nigeria in 2017, seeking religious protection. A church pastor (牧师) helped find the family of four space in a homeless shelter and soon after, Tani entered the local elementary school. It was here that the young talent was first introduced to the basics of chess by a part-time teacher. Attracted by the game, the then seven-year-old begged his mother, Oluwatoyin, to allow him to join the school’s chess club. Concerned the family would be unable to afford the fees and expenses, which add up to thousands of dollars, Oluwatoyin emailed Russel Makofsky, who ran the club. To her surprise and delight, Makofsky agreed to waive all costs for young Tani. The rest, as they say, is history. The young boy, who has got seven prizes in less than a year, currently ranks 27 in America in his age category.

Though the chess club certainly helps, it is Tani’s devotion to the game that is largely responsible for his great success. Not surprisingly, Tani’s incredible story, first reported by *The New York Times*, has resulted in an outpouring of support from the American public. It has raised \$200,000 in just ten days, far more than the original goal of \$50,000, and the funds keep coming.

Since they now have a home, the Adewumis have decided to “pay it forward” and donate the over \$200,000 collected on GoFundMe. They plan to give 10 percent of the funds raised to the church that has supported them. The rest will be placed in the newly-created Tanitoluwa Adewumi Trust and given to African immigrants to America who are struggling the way the family was.

24. What made Tani’s achievement especially remarkable?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. His quick learning. | B. His young age. |
| C. Support from his family. | D. Help from his teacher. |

25. What does the underlined part “to waive all costs for young Tani” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. To teach Tani free of charge. | B. To raise money for Tani’s family. |
| C. To pay for Tani’s schooling. | D. To spend more on Tani’s training. |

26. What’s Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Reports of the media. | B. Activities of the chess club. |
| C. Tani’s devotion to the game. | D. Public reaction to Tani’s story. |

27. What does the last paragraph tell us about the family?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. They are poor. | B. They are kind. |
| C. They are honest. | D. They are pitiful. |

英语试题 第 4 页(共 10 页)

C

Those concerned that robots are taking over the world can rest easy—for now. Though the androids have proved useful at performing ordinary tasks, they are not ready for prime time. At least that appears to be the case at Japan’s cutting-edge Henn-na Hotel chain where over half of the robot staff is being replaced by humans.

The first Henn-na Hotel opened in July 2015, where guests were greeted and checked-in by either a family-friendly English-speaking dinosaur robot or a Japanese-speaking humanoid. Autonomous robots stood ready to help guests carry luggage to their rooms, while a cute doll-shaped android called Churi, placed inside each room, provided them with information about nearby attractions. Even the hotel’s garbage cans were robotic.

Not surprisingly, the lodging, recognized in 2016 as the world’s first robot-staffed hotel by Guinness World Records, drew in curious visitors from all around the world.

But as the years have passed, the hotel’s main draw—its employees—are becoming less of a novelty (新颖) and more of a bother. Also as the robots are “aging”, they are costing more to repair and maintain. Earlier this month, the hotel chain’s parent company H.I.S. announced that it had decided to “fire” over half of the robot employees and replace them with humans. Among them are the chain’s two robot receptionists. In addition to scaring young guests, they are also unable to photocopy guests’ passports—a requirement when checking into a Japanese hotel—forcing human employees to step in each time. Also, out are the cute Churi robots, which have proved unable to answer even the simplest questions and annoyed guests by interrupting their conversations.

While this is a setback, the company’s officials are not discouraged. They plan to continue with their ambitious expansion plans and believe the human-robot interaction is a learning process. “When you actually use robots, you realize there are places where they aren’t needed.” said one of the officials.

28. What could robots in the first Henn-na Hotel do?
- A. Offer guests traffic information. B. Help guests pack their luggage.
C. Greet guests in English or Japanese. D. Direct guests to check in at the front desk.
29. What’s one of the problems of the “fired” robots?
- A. They cause trouble to customers. B. They ignore instructions.
C. They annoy human employees. D. They are beyond repair.
30. What can be inferred about the officials of Henn-na Hotel chain?
- A. They think highly of their interaction with customers.
B. They are against the use of state-of-art equipment.
C. They plan to hire more cute Churi robots.
D. They’ve realized the limitations of robots.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Robot Employees—Ready for Prime Time
B. Japanese Hotel Chain Expands Ambitiously
C. Robot Employees—a New Novelty for Hotels
D. Japanese Hotel Chain “Fires” Robot Employees

英语试题 第 5 页(共 10 页)

D

As carmakers push ahead with self-driving vehicles, an Austrian aerospace company and its Chinese partner showed off their pilotless “flying taxi” for the first time in Europe on Thursday.

The drone (无人机) hummed loudly as it rose above the ground at Vienna’s Generali Arena, home to soccer club Austria Wien. The slim plane, which weighs 750 pounds, circled in the air briefly and came down within a few minutes.

The EHang 216, which can seat two passengers, has been tested comprehensively and is essentially ready for mass production, said Derrick Xiong, co-founder of Chinese drone maker EHang. The drone can fly at up to 150 km per hour for almost half an hour, FACC Chief Executive Officer Robert Machtlinger said. “It can travel between 50 and 70 kilometers depending on the load.” The passenger capsule is small, with leg room that taller passengers might find less than adequate, an Austrian photographer who took part in a demonstration (展示) flight told Reuters.

Joining the race for new autonomous aircraft services that do not require runways, EHang entered a strategic partnership last year with Austria’s FACC, owned by Chinese aerospace group AVIC, aiming to offer short-distance services for passengers, industrial equipment and urgent medical deliveries. FACC says it has already received several thousand orders for the \$336,000 drone, with the highest demand in China. Competitors working toward offering autonomous flying cars early in the next decade range from aerospace company Airbus to Uber and AeroMobil.

“Technically... urban mobility, flying without a pilot, is possible. It’s not a dream. It’s existing,” said Machtlinger. “What is stopping us from going into larger volumes (规模) is regulation,” he added. “A future legal framework for autonomous flying vehicles should regulate communication with other planes and helicopters and provide traffic rules,” he said. Austria supports international efforts to quickly establish the necessary regulation, said transport minister Norbert Hofer. He hopes that Austria will be the place where thousands of these air taxis will be built and that very soon we will see a lot of these air taxis in the air.

32. What stage of development is the EHang 216 at?
- A. It’s being tested comprehensively.
B. It’s ready for mass production.
C. It’s ready for demonstration flights.
D. It’s being adapted to customer demands.
33. What do we know about the EHang 216?
- A. Its maximum load is 750 pounds.
B. It can carry two passengers.
C. It can fly for almost an hour.
D. It can travel over 70 kilometers.
34. What is a big barrier to a wider use of flying taxis?
- A. Technical problems.
B. Objection of the government.
C. Lack of related rules.
D. Competition between aerospace companies.
35. How does the author introduce the EHang 216?
- A. By comparing it with similar products.
B. By explaining how it works.
C. By providing specific data of it.
D. By demonstrating its multi-functions.

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。

I love to travel alone for one reason: the strangers. Talking to strangers along your travels can change your trip into an adventure. ____ 36 ____.

Don't ignore your fellow tourists. On a casual road trip, I went into a local shop. Waiting in a line to pay, I asked the woman ahead of me if she was from the area. "Nope. Oklahoma," she told me. "Why?" ____ 37 ____ . The man behind me jumped in and recommended some places worth visiting.

Stop using your phone. You need to be an open person, with open body language and open eyes and without a shield (盾). But my phone often gets between me and the surroundings. It ruins my chances to make eye contact with the people I see. ____ 38 ____ , take a deep breath and make a sacred deal with yourself not to touch it. Put it in a different pocket than you usually do every time you reach for it.

____ 39 ____ . I'll start by choosing a place to have morning coffee or breakfast. After that, I'll let a local suggest what to do. I've found that the easiest way to do this is to talk to people who are in open roles, such as people who work in restaurants, stores, or museums or ask someone seated near you on a bench or in a cafe. Ask where the person's favorite street is.

Don't be afraid of getting lost. On a visit to London a few years ago, I got out from the Tube and got hopelessly lost. ____ 40 ____ . So I stepped into a pub to dry myself and ended up listening to a woman telling me about her years as a spy.

- A. It began to rain
- B. Let strangers make all your plans
- C. When you're watching somebody
- D. I will share with you my experience
- E. If stopping using it feels unsafe to you
- F. Never feel afraid of the strangers you meet
- G. I replied I was on a trip, looking for scenic spots

英语试题 第 7 页(共 10 页)

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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。

One day, I was driving with my three-year-old granddaughter, Madison, when I saw a 41 reading “Friendly Upholstery (室内装潢品)”. It was a small 42.

When I parked my car and walked inside, the gentleman was 43, so I began to 44 Madison what they built in such a place. As we were walking around, I 45 to tell him to take his 46 as I was in no hurry.

When he 47 his call, I began to 48. I had a wooden shelf in my home office that extended out from my desk and that 49 my granddaughter would strike her head. I needed something soft to 50 the shelf to protect her.

“She’s a pretty little thing,” he said 51, reaching out to make her laugh.

I stood watching as he headed off to a back room. Minutes later, he returned 52 a piece of leather. I took it and 53 how much it would be. “How much do I 54 you?” “Don’t worry about it,” he told me, as he waved his hand 55.

After thanking him, we drove home, where I covered the shelf with the leather. It was less than an hour later when Madison slipped off my desk, hitting her face directly on the side of the shelf. A bit scared, she got up, 56.

I was inspired by that gentleman’s 57 for someone else’s safety, rather than the money that he could have gotten from me, a(n) 58 from out of nowhere.

Last week, one year later, I returned to his small shop and 59 him once again. I wanted him to know that kindness is 60 appreciated by some, even in this day and age, and that I will forever remember it.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. notice | B. sign | C. warning | D. title |
| 42. A. market | B. garage | C. shop | D. buffet |
| 43. A. in trouble | B. on leave | C. in the queue | D. on the phone |
| 44. A. show | B. teach | C. offer | D. award |
| 45. A. glanced | B. yelled | C. gestured | D. bowed |
| 46. A. time | B. order | C. turn | D. seat |
| 47. A. answered | B. canceled | C. returned | D. completed |
| 48. A. argue | B. explain | C. conclude | D. condemn |
| 49. A. frequently | B. permanently | C. casually | D. deliberately |
| 50. A. decorate | B. support | C. cover | D. fix |
| 51. A. proudly | B. abruptly | C. calmly | D. kindly |
| 52. A. selling out | B. holding out | C. picking up | D. gathering up |
| 53. A. wondered | B. suspected | C. calculated | D. announced |
| 54. A. reward | B. know | C. owe | D. envy |
| 55. A. up and down | B. now and then | C. in and out | D. back and forth |
| 56. A. unaware | B. unhurt | C. disappointed | D. disabled |
| 57. A. sacrifice | B. promise | C. demand | D. concern |
| 58. A. stranger | B. driver | C. neighbor | D. instructor |
| 59. A. assisted | B. questioned | C. thanked | D. comforted |
| 60. A. temporarily | B. truly | C. instantly | D. generally |

英语试题 第 8 页(共 10 页)

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。

Some people are great at remembering faces. While, for some people, remembering a face can be difficult. Even for others, remembering a face may be impossible. Such people have a condition 61 (call) “face blindness”. Its actual name is Developmental Prosopagnosia, or DP 62 short.

Experts say DP can differ 63 (great) from patient to patient. In less severe cases, people are unable to describe the face of someone they have just met. In severe cases, people cannot even recognize 64 (they) own children in a group photo.

Those, 65 have DP, show no clear signs. Take Dacia for example. If you met her, you probably wouldn't know that she suffered brain damage as a child. There would be no sign of it until you meet her 66 second time. She wouldn't remember you at all. Dacia has mostly recovered from her 67 (injure). But now, she suffers from face blindness.

Once face blindness 68 (think) to be very rare. But recent 69 (study) have shown that it might be more common than experts thought. The study on face blindness will not directly lead to any treatments. However, it could lead to a much 70 (deep) understanding of how we all remember the world around us.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

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

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,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 went to buy some traditional Chinese medicine on last Sunday. Just before leaving the drugstore, I noticed that some foreigners seems to have difficulty communicate with the assistant. I went over to ask if I needed. The assistant told me that she couldn't make herself understand about how to boil the mixture correctly. Learning that I could give them the hand, they were relieved. Without some trouble, I translated that the assistant wanted to say. Both sides expressed thanks to me. I was delighted to help other. More importantly, as a Chinese, I felt proudly to see foreigners try traditional Chinese medicine.

英语试题 第 9 页(共 10 页)

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的美国朋友 Peter 将在大学学习汉语, 发来邮件请你推荐一本中文小说给他。请你回复邮件, 内容包括:

1. 推荐小说《西游记》(Journey to the West);
2. 推荐的理由。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

Yours,
Li Hua

(此部分试题在答题卡上作答)

自主招生在线创始于 2014 年，是专注于自主招生、学科竞赛、全国高考的升学服务平台，旗下拥有网站和微信两大媒体矩阵，关注用户超百万，用户群体涵盖全国 90% 以上的重点中学老师、家长和考生，引起众多重点高校的关注。

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