

姓 名 _____

准考证号 _____

绝密★启用前

炎德·英才大联考湖南师大附中 2019 届高考模拟卷(二)

英 语

命题人:尹一兵 李艳 蒋立耘 邓云浩 祝琳丽

陈小虎 何畅舒 李江平 谭硕 罗毅

审题人:欧阳红英

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。

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. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. How does the woman feel?

A. Discouraged.

B. Satisfied.

C. Guilty.

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Mother and son.

C. Doctor and patient.

3. How much is the blue dress?

A. \$ 170.

B. \$ 85.

C. \$ 70.

4. What is the man doing?
- A. Playing with his daughter.
 - B. Playing a joke on the woman.
 - C. Playing a game on his smart phone.

5. What does the man mean?
- A. Bob said nothing at the lecture.
 - B. Bob doesn't listen to him.
 - C. Something is wrong with Bob's ears.

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. What is the man most probably?
- A. A renter.
 - B. A carpet seller.
 - C. A housekeeper.
7. What does the man want the woman to do?
- A. Better the house.
 - B. Pay more.
 - C. Get the house ready before next week.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. How does the man feel about Paul?
- A. Considerate and hard-working.
 - B. Kind-hearted and helpful.
 - C. Sociable and reliable.
9. What does the man do at the end of the conversation?
- A. He introduces a friend to the woman.
 - B. He invites the woman to a party.
 - C. He goes out with the woman.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What type of food does the new restaurant serve?
- A. Indian food.
 - B. Japanese food.
 - C. Italian food.

11. Who might Sara be?
A. A restaurant worker.
B. A friend of the speakers'.
C. The man's wife.
12. When will the man make a reservation for?
A. Monday evening. B. Tuesday afternoon. C. Saturday evening.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What was stressful for Mike after he arrived in China?
A. Writing an essay.
B. Ordering Chinese food.
C. Having a drive.
14. What does Mike think most effective in terms of learning Chinese?
A. Having a learned teacher.
B. Attending a Chinese class.
C. Spending time with a Chinese friend.
15. Whom does Mike want to share his experience with?
A. English majors.
B. Life-long learners.
C. Foreigners who learn Chinese.
16. How many foreigners learned Chinese in 2014?
A. 100 million. B. 110 million. C. 90 million.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is Stephanie?
A. A radio broadcaster.
B. A worker in the program.
C. A representative of the volunteer families.
18. Which is NOT the requirement for a volunteer family?
A. Having a background check.
B. Receiving necessary training.
C. Having relevant experiences.
19. What may be the purpose of the program?
A. To exchange cultural experiences.
B. To help foreign students learn English.
C. To expand the influence of American culture.

20. How can one contact Stephanie for help?

A. By visiting her in person.

B. By giving her a call.

C. By sending her an email.

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

Besides walking the red carpet and living the glamorous life, these celebrities, including Angelina Jolie, Lauren Conrad, Prince William and Kate Middleton and Matt Damon, are working hard to make the world a better place. Read up on their charities!

Angelina Jolie

It's safe to bet that the mother of six has headlined more humanitarian efforts than her acting credits. "I came into this business young and only worried about my own experiences, my own pain. And it was only when I began to travel and look at life beyond my home that I came up with an idea to start a worthwhile program," she said when receiving the Humanitarian Award.

Lauren Conrad

After traveling to markets around the world, Lauren Conrad and her friend founded The Little Market, an organization that works with female artisans across the globe to "lessen poverty, empower communities, and create social justice". "We have been traveling all over the world to find local female craftsmen in the communities and sell their handmade products through our online store," Lauren wrote on her blog.

Prince William and Kate Middleton

Instead of asking their wedding guests to buy them fine china or stock their wine collection, the couple requested that donations be made to the Royal Wedding Charitable Gift Fund. According to the Palace, approximately \$1.7 million was raised through their generosity.

Matt Damon

Matt Damon and Gary White co-founded non-profit Water.org, an organization pioneering solutions to provide people across the world with access to safe water and sanitation(卫生设备). "I hope to raise global consciousness about the importance of this challenge and the solutions," says Damon. "I have four girls of my own and I want them to be proud of the impact I'm making in the world."

21. What do the celebrities mentioned have in common?
- A. They raised a lot of money.
 - B. They are famous actors and actresses.
 - C. They are contributing to a better world.
 - D. They are running non-profit organizations.
22. Who is most likely to help those suffering from wars and disasters?
- A. Lauren Conrad.
 - B. Angelina Jolie.
 - C. Kate Middleton.
 - D. Matt Damon.
23. How does The Little Market help reduce poverty?
- A. By helping sell women's handcrafts.
 - B. By providing safe water.
 - C. By teaching women arts.
 - D. By making donations.

B

Everyone must find his or her own best path to lasting weight loss. For Alice Fields, it took getting off the treadmill(跑步机) and getting into powerlifting, along with following a nutritional plan that didn't focus on restricting foods. Now, Alice wants everyone to know that there's more than one way to lose weight and get in shape.

"I've always struggled with my weight," says Alice. "By the age of 22, I weighed 92 kilos, despite running at least five kilometers every morning, intense training and restricting what I was eating." Sure, she saw results here and there. But she'd lose a few kilos and then put on more. All of that changed when a friend introduced her to powerlifting, and she discovered an eating plan called If It Fits Your Macros (IIFYM). The IIFYM plan looks at all foods in the three main categories: protein, fats and carbohydrates. It enables you to eat the foods you love and have a happy mind.

What Alice has been trying to say is that there isn't just one way to lose weight. For her, running for hours on end and restricting herself to a clean diet wasn't the answer. "Just move, and be aware of what food you're putting in your body. How much you move and how you move is entirely up to you," said Alice.

"I went from doing 90 percent cardio(有氧运动) to mainly powerlifting and cardio for fun." And it worked for her. People write to Alice and ask her to tell them exactly what to eat and how to move, but her answer is always to just keep moving and eat to support your goal.

She wants to make it absolutely clear that she does not advocate the ideas that being slim equals being beautiful. What she advocates is “taking your life into your own hands and doing what makes you feel good. Find a way to burn calories that you enjoy and a way that you can continue to do as part of your life”.

24. Why did Alice give up her previous way of losing weight?
- A. It made her exhausted.
 - B. It prevented her enjoying anything tasty.
 - C. It failed to guarantee lasting effects.
 - D. It lacked fun.
25. The reason why Alice takes the IIFYM plan is that _____.
- A. it advocates eating as much as one can
 - B. it limits people to clean diets
 - C. it only includes foods with protein, fats and carbohydrates
 - D. it helps balance eating and moving
26. What is Alice’s advice for those who have written to her?
- A. Focusing on intense training every day.
 - B. Paying more attention to feeling good.
 - C. Losing as much weight as possible.
 - D. Getting off the treadmill.
27. The passage has been written mainly to _____.
- A. advise finding enjoyable ways to lose weight
 - B. explain a quick way to lose weight
 - C. advertise a new weight-loss product
 - D. tell people to keep a restricted diet

C

Last weekend was terrible for awards ceremonies. The Baftas, defined by a painful monologue (独角戏) from Joanna Lumley, was watched by 500,000 fewer people than last year. Meanwhile, the number of 18- to 49-year-olds watching the Grammys has reached an all-time low.

Don’t expect the Oscars to fare any better; they have lost millions of viewers since 2014. Add to this the fact that comparatively few people have watched most of the nominated films and you have got a ratings time bomb.

Viewers are deserting awards shows in groups and something needs to be done. But what? Reorganize them to celebrate really popular work? That’s what the Oscars put forward last year when it suggested a best popular film category—and it was swiftly booed (喝倒彩) out of town.

Another option would be to shorten the length of the ceremonies, but this won't work either; the Oscars recently announced plans to hide several categories in ad breaks, and the anger in some quarters (the cinematographers, makeup artists and editors who this year won't get their moment on the small screen) has been obvious.

What else can they do? Fewer songs? Shorter speeches? An In Memoriam section that consists of the words: "People die; get over it"?

Fortunately, I have the perfect solution; don't televise awards shows. Just don't do it. Awards shows are the opposite of good television. They're too long and too boring because of regular and repeated patterns and too self-important. And by God, we should have learned by now not to give celebrities any more attention than they already have. It just makes them think that we want to hear them giving out half-baked opinions about Donald Trump and Brexit.

I'm not suggesting that the awards shows shouldn't happen. I'm just saying that the awards should be announced in the form of a press release at the end of the ceremony, followed by a handful of YouTube clips showing some nice outfits and a couple of speeches. That's how most of us consume them now anyway. Why not just bite the bullet?

28. Why does the writer mention the Baftas and the Grammys?
- A. To introduce the topic of the article.
 - B. To support the topic of the paragraph.
 - C. To attract the readers' attention.
 - D. To make comparison with the Oscars.
29. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. The best popular film category.
 - B. The best actress.
 - C. The reorganized Oscars.
 - D. The deserted awards show.
30. What's the writer's opinion on awards shows?
- A. Awards shows are better if shortened.
 - B. Awards shows are excellent television.
 - C. Awards shows are important to us.
 - D. Awards shows should be shown in another form.
31. Which of the following can be the best title of the text?
- A. The bright future of awards shows
 - B. What terrible awards shows
 - C. Stop the television of awards shows
 - D. Boycott attention to celebrities

D

In the 1950s, Central American commercial banana growers were facing the death of their most economical product, the Gros Michel banana. Now it's happening again to its successor—the Cavendish.

With its easily transported, thick-skinned and sweet-tasting fruit, the Gros Michel banana plant dominated the plantations of Central America. United Fruit, the main grower and exporter in South America at the time, mass-produced its bananas in the most efficient way possible: it cloned shoots from the stems of plants instead of growing plants from seeds, and cultivated them in densely packed fields.

Unfortunately, these conditions are also perfect for the spread of the fungus, which attacks the plant's roots and prevents it from transporting water to the stem and leaves. The TR-1 strain of the fungus was resistant to crop sprays and travelled around on boots or the tyres of trucks, slowly infecting plantations across the region. In an attempt to escape the fungus, farmers abandoned infected fields, flooded them and then replanted crops somewhere else, often cutting down rainforest to do so.

Their efforts failed. So they searched for a variety of bananas that the fungus didn't affect. They found the Cavendish, which wasn't as well suited to shipping as the Gros Michel, but its bananas tasted good enough to keep consumers happy. Most importantly, TR-1 didn't seem to affect it. In a few years, United Fruit had saved itself from bankruptcy by filling its plantations with thousands of the new plants. However, the Cavendish banana itself is far from safe. In 2015, the exports of Cavendish bananas had dropped by 46 per cent thanks to a combination of another strain of the fungus, TR-4, and bad weather.

Racing against the inevitable, scientists are working on solving the problem by genetically modifying the Cavendish with genes from TR-4-resistant banana species. Researchers have successfully grown two kinds of modified plant which have remained resistant for three years so far. But some experts think this is just a complicated version of the same temporary solution the original Cavendish provided. If the new bananas are planted in the same monoculture (单种栽培) as the Cavendish and the Gros Michel, the risk is that another strain of the disease may rise up to threaten the modified plants too.

32. Mass-produced bananas are _____.

- A. grown from seeds because its efficient
- B. cloned because it's fast and cheap to grow them
- C. sweeter than other bananas
- D. exported to Central America

33. The spread of the TR-1 strain was _____ .
- A. caused by lack of water
 - B. speeded up by the flooding of banana fields
 - C. slowed down by crop spraying
 - D. helped by the movement of people and vehicles
34. Genetically modified bananas may _____ .
- A. mean farmers can grow the Gros Michel again
 - B. cause farmers to repeat the mistakes of the past
 - C. encourage farmers to try new growing methods
 - D. only be a short-term solution
35. How would you describe the writer's opinion about the future of the Cavendish?
- A. Optimistic. B. Pessimistic. C. Cautious. D. Uninterested.

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。

Ernest Hemingway's first book of stories is called "In Our Time". It includes a story called "Big Two-Hearted River", about the effect of war on a young man. It tells about the young man taking a long fishing trip in Michigan.

The story is about two kinds of river. 36 It is where the young man fishes. The other is dark. It is a swamp, a dangerous place.

37 He is also trying to forget the war. Yet he never really speaks about it. The reader learns about the young man, not because Hemingway tells what the young man thinks, but because he shows the young man learning about himself.

"Big Two-Hearted River" is considered one of the best modern American stories. 38 Then it is often published in collections of best writing.

Hemingway soon published another long story so that he was recognized as a serious writer. 39 It is about young Americans in Europe after World War I. The war had destroyed their dreams. And it had given them nothing to replace those dreams. These people were later called members of "The Lost Generation". The book was an immediate success. At the age of 25 Ernest Hemingway was famous.

Many people, however, could not recognize Hemingway's art because they did not like what he wrote about. Hemingway's sentences were short. He wrote about what he knew and felt. 40 His statements(陈述) were clear and easily understood.

- A. It came out in 1925.
- B. One is calm and clear.
- C. He used few descriptive words.
- D. He developed his writing skills this way.
- E. The novel was called “The Sun Also Rises”.
- F. The story took place during the World War I.
- G. The story shows the young man trying to forget his past.

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。

When Freddie arrived to perform in the hospital room, Pam worried it was already too late. Her 88-year-old stepfather, Strobel, had 41 been moved to the palliative(姑息治疗) care unit. Pam could 42 that something had changed in him. A nurse told her Strobel's 43 was near.

“You're probably 44 your time,” Pam told Freddie. But Freddie 45 with her what medical professionals had told him: 46 may be the last sense to go.

“Let me go in and 47,” Freddie said. “It's as much for you as it is for him.”

Freddie is a country and folk musician. When he was in his childhood, his mother encouraged her young son's 48 talent. When she was dying of cancer, he tried to 49 her in the form of songs. He would crawl into her hospital bed with his guitar and 50 her favorites. His mother seemed to relax, a(n) 51 look crossing her face.

“That moment allowed her and me to 52 like we used to when I was singing as a kid,” Freddie recalled. It emphasized to him the 53 of music. When he 54 a non-profit organization called Swan Songs which arranged free musical last wishes, Freddie signed up for the 55.

That was the case with Pam's stepfather who enjoyed 56 music, and Swan Songs sent Freddie. That's why Freddie arrived at the hospital that day, when Strobel seemed ready to say 57. Freddie played some songs and after 45 minutes, Pam asked for just one more song. Freddie 58 *Love Me*. He sang the last note and Strobel took his last breath.

“Oh my, we just experienced one of the most 59 moments in our lives. It was a gift for us all. At a really sad time, it was 60,” said Pam.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. still | B. just | C. ever | D. almost |
| 42. A. tell | B. explain | C. say | D. announce |
| 43. A. failure | B. relaxation | C. time | D. recovery |
| 44. A. killing | B. finding | C. losing | D. wasting |
| 45. A. shared | B. traded | C. discussed | D. exchanged |
| 46. A. Tasting | B. Hearing | C. Smelling | D. Touching |
| 47. A. observe | B. check | C. examine | D. play |
| 48. A. athletic | B. creative | C. musical | D. literary |
| 49. A. suit | B. please | C. concern | D. impress |
| 50. A. read | B. collect | C. sing | D. find |
| 51. A. embarrassed | B. regretful | C. confused | D. peaceful |
| 52. A. comfort | B. pray | C. connect | D. escape |
| 53. A. power | B. rhyme | C. style | D. sound |
| 54. A. set up | B. broke up | C. heard about | D. talked about |
| 55. A. course | B. program | C. competition | D. treatment |
| 56. A. rock | B. popular | C. classic | D. country |
| 57. A. cheese | B. goodbye | C. sorry | D. no |
| 58. A. chose | B. recited | C. made up | D. appreciated |
| 59. A. awful | B. heartbroken | C. funny | D. magical |
| 60. A. delightful | B. helpless | C. dull | D. uneasy |

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。

Tourism authorities in Beijing said they were considering creating a blacklist of “uncivilized visitors” in order to control bad behavior by visitors, with the city 61 (crowd) with tourists for Tomb Sweeping Festival.

Officials at the Beijing Municipal Administration Center of Parks said that the sudden increase in domestic tourists visiting 62 Chinese capital for the three-day holiday, also known as Qingming Festival, had coincided with “uncivilized tourist behavior”, 63 (include) climbing peach trees, picking flowers, damaging plants, fishing in park lakes, and selling things 64 (legal) within the city’s parks.

A blacklist would block “uncivilized travelers” from visiting the city’s parks,

using facial recognition software and other technology 65 (monitor) guests and keep out those with a record of bad behavior.

In 2017, Beijing's Temple of Heaven Park installed face scanners in its toilets to prevent what officials said 66 (be) an epidemic(流行病) of toilet paper theft. Those needing paper had to make eye contact with a machine 67 it spat out a single portion—anyone needing 68 than the provided amount would need to wait 9 minutes.

Policing of tourists has been strengthened in recent 69 (year). In 2016, the China National Tourism Administration placed 20 people with a history of bad behavior on a blacklist, restricting 70 (they) ability to travel.

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(∧),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;

There are so many animals in the world, of them I like dragons and giant pandas most. I like giant pandas because their cute appearance and gentle character. When they are eating bamboo leaf, their funny behaviors will make me to laugh. What's more, as China is home to giant pandas, not only did we love them, but also we need to protect them. As for the dragon, it is saying to bring wind and rain to people for a good harvest. It is also the most important symbol of China but owns a supreme power in the Chinese culture. Every time I see it, I will feel proudly as I am a Chinese. In our country, on some great occasions, such as the Spring Festival, people will perform the dragon dance, hope for a good luck and happiness. All in all, the two kinds of animals are my favorites.

