

2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (I 卷)

郑州新东方优能营地&1 对 1 高中英语教研组

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 , 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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 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.

体裁：应用文

主题：省政府及其合作伙伴给 15 岁至 30 岁以下人员提供的找工作、创业等相关项目。

文章大意：文中具体介绍了不同项目的相关细节及申请要求。

21.B

【命题意图】考察细节理解

【解题思路】根据题干关键词“Summer Company”，可将答案定位在第二个小标题下的相关内容，“Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to \$3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.”故

选 B。



22.D

【命题意图】考察细节理解

【解题思路】根据题干关键词“Stewardship Youth Ranger Program”，可将答案定位在第三个小标题下的相关内容，“Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.”故选 D。

23.D

【命题意图】考察细节理解

【解题思路】根据题干关键词“the disabled”，定位到最后一个小标题下的最后一句“Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a

disability.”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 kind 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 dose 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

体裁：记叙文

主题：教师 Whaley 帮助学生变得自信

文章大意：本文讲述了一位非常体贴学生的教师 Whaley 通过演讲，总统竞选等方法鼓励班里不自信的学生看到自己的长处，并自信起来。

24.B

【命题意图】考察细节理解

【解题思路】根据题干可以定位到文章中第二段第一句“*But he’s nervous*”。通过第一段“...today is speech day, and right now it’s Chris Palaes’ turn”可知 Chris 是由于演讲才会紧张，故选 B。

25.A

【命题意图】考察词意猜测

【解题思路】根据上文内容可知英语不是 Chris 的本族语，在演讲过程中老师通过耳语帮助他，再通过 Chris 的演讲内容“*I’m here to tell you today why you should...should...*”; “... Vote for ... me”可知 Chris 的演讲有诸多停顿。因此本句意为：“除了一些不恰当的停顿，Chris 做得非常棒”。故选 A。

26.A

【命题意图】考察推理判断

【解题思路】根据题干定位到第五段，通过最后两句“*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.*”可知 Whaley 想要通过这个计划让学生们学会夸赞自己，认识到自己的长处。故选 A。

27.C

【命题意图】考察推理判断

【解题思路】结合全文，得知 Whaley 老师意识到了学生的不自信，并想方设法通过演讲鼓励学生看到自己的长处。在学生 Chris 演讲出现困难时小声提示，帮

助他完成演讲。演讲结束后 Whaley 请全班同学一起夸赞 Chris。以上都可以看出 Whaley 是个非常关心学生的老师。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 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?
- 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.

体裁：说明文

主题：电脑键盘的新的发展

文章大意：本文主要介绍了随着生物测量科技的发展，智能键盘在未来的一些发展变化。

28.D

【命题意图】考察事实细节题。

【命题意图】根据题干定位词：smart keyboard 可以顺利的在第二段第一句找到答案， a low-cost device that gets around this problem.可以看出智能键盘的出现解决了设备费用高的问题。因此选 D

29.C

【命题意图】考察事实细节题

【解题思路】根据文题顺序一致原则，该题的答案依然在第二段，考生只需要从第二段的第二句把该段读完答案就可以选出 C。所以该题目更加考察考生对于连续几个长句的理解。

30.B

【命题意图】考察事实细节题

【解题思路】本题考察同义替换。考生需要根据文题顺序一致原则锁定第四段。对于智能手机的期待，第四段最后一句说的很明显：团队希望尽快面世，和 B 选项意思完全吻合。

31.D

【命题意图】考察主旨大意题

【解题思路】因为全篇都在讲智能键盘的新的突破，所以考生可以比较容易的选出这个来自于杂志 D。

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. behavior.
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. adaptable.
B. They tended to be more

C. They enjoyed the highest status. academically.
D. They performed well

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Be Nice-You Won't Finish Last Better
B. The Higher the Status, the

C. Be the Best- You Can Make It Aggressiveness
D. More Self-control, Less

体裁：论说文（社会心理）

主题：青少年的几种心理特征及影响

文章大意：结合 Mitch Prinstein 教授的研究，作者展示了几种青少年的心理特征及外化行为的影响。

32. C

【命题意图】考察推理判断题。

【解题思路】根据文章第一段第一句可知，... I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status.作者在小学时期喜欢分享自己的玩具及玩笑，说明作者小时候是比较“慷慨的”，A项“不友好的”，B项“孤独的”，D

项“冷酷的”，均不符合逻辑，故正确答案为 C。

33. A

【命题意图】考察总结归纳题。

【解题思路】根据文章第二段第二句中的 ... Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers. 可知，作者在第二段把“popular”分成了两类，该句也为本段的中心句，故正确答案为 A。

34. B

【命题意图】考察事实细节题。

【解题思路】根据文章倒数第二段... and make you better able to relate and connect with others 可知，这种品格可以和别人更好地沟通交流。根据选项含义，只有 B 项“more adaptable 适应性强”这一含义符合文章语境。

35. A

【命题意图】考察主旨大意题。

【解题思路】根据文章最后一段最后一句 “Being liked creates opportunities for learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage” 可知，作者呼吁青少年“被喜欢（欢迎）”，以此获得学习及新生活经历的机会，才能帮助他们获得优势。此题易错选 C 项，作者并没有提到要成为最好，故正确答案为 A。

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。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 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 us 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 fresh air with health care.
- G. All across the country, recovery centers have begun building Healing Gardens.

体裁：说明议论文

文章大意：主要讨论新鲜空气对你是否真的有益处。

36. E

【解题思路】设空处位于首段第二句，设空前一句语气预示了后面的转折关系，后一句说到 According to recent studies, the answer is a big YES. 既然有答案，那前一句一定是一个问题，选项中是问题的只有 B 项和 E 项，两点都符合的就只有 E 项，所以正确答案为 E。

37. A

【解题思路】设空处位于第二段句首，后一句说 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, 可知本段是关于 clean air, 符合这个点的有 A, D 和 F. D 项不应放在这个位置，结合内容，它是关于肺的内容，故

选 A。

38. G

【解题思路】设空处位于第三段第二句，设空前一句提及 natural world and healing,符合这一点的有 C 和 G,后一句说 In these places,说明前一句一定是地点的复数形式，G 项中的 Healing Gardens 符合，正确答案为 G。

39. C

【解题思路】设空处位于第三段倒数第二句，根据理解，设空前句表明了医院里喜欢看树干的病人比那些看建筑和天空的病人恢复的快，设空后句说了它的另一个优点，设空句是跟自然有关且是有优点的，符合这个要求的只有 C。

40. D

【解题思路】设空处位于最后一段句首，后一句说到 sun' s ray，证明是跟太阳有关，符合此项的只有含有 sunlight 的 D 项，而且后句含转折句 while the sun' s ray can age and harm our skin,they also give us beneficial Vitamin D，前一句一定是说它的优点，D 项 Another side benefit 符合条件，故答案为 D。

第三部分 语言知识运用（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。

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. tall 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 B. going back to C. living up to D. giving way to
- 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

【题目分析】 本篇完形填空难度比较大。讲述乞力马扎罗山的环境由于登山者很多而变的垃圾遍地，后来通过治理变的干净起来。然后作者着重介绍了乞力马扎罗山的景色。

41.

【答案】 D

【解析】考察动词。“他们...很多垃圾”，根据下文中“damage the beauty of the

place”破坏了美景，结合四个选项 A 保持；B 混合；C 联系；D 带着。答案选 D。

42.

【答案】C

【解析】考察名词。根据空前的 the 可以判断空中的名词表特指或上文已经提及的名词，结合选项 C 人群可以指代上文的 people，其他选项没有提及。答案选 C。

43.

【答案】C

【解析】考察名词。“改变了 Kilimanjaro 的...”，根据上文“damage the beauty of the place”可以判断是 C 面貌。其他选项没有对应线索。答案 C。

44.



【答案】B

【解析】考察形容词。结合上文描述这个地方的美景被破坏，“我”对于 Kilimanjaro 这个地方的感情应该是负面的。A 沉默；B 怀疑；C 严肃认真；D 疯狂、狂热。B 选项合适，表明“我对这个地方产生了怀疑”。答案 B。

45.

【答案】A

【解析】考察动词。后面宾从的内容是“that much has changed since...”，结合四个选项 A 发现；B 争论；C 决定；D 主张、提倡，是“我发现了有很大的变化”。

答案 A。

46.

【答案】 C

【解析】 考察名词。可以根据下一句中的“mountain with toilets at camps”，利用原词重现原则可以判断这里填 C，其他选项没有上下文照应。答案 C。

47.

【答案】 D

【解析】 考察形容词。本段开头 however 转折词，上文说的是这里很多垃圾，转折后应该填 D 干净。答案 D。

48.

【答案】 C

【解析】 考察形容词。四个选项 A 新的；B 特殊的；C 重大的；D 必要的，前面主语是环境的挑战，应该填 C，很大的挑战。答案 C。

49.

【答案】 A

【解析】 考察动词。四个选项 A 得到回报；B 展开、分散；C 爆炸；D 逐渐消失、褪色。前面的主语是努力，可以和 A 得到回报搭配。答案选 A。

50.

【答案】 B

【解析】 考察名词。根据后面表语的内容“reaching the top”是一个动作，所以主语应该和动作有关，选择 B experience 经历、体验。答案 B。

51.

【答案】 D

【解析】 考察动词。“在很多文化中，大山被...为一个精神的地方”，结合选项 A 学习；B 观察；C 探索；D 看待。答案选 D。

52.

【答案】 A

【解析】 考察名词。可以根据空格前的 this 判断，指代的是上文的内容，上文描述的是一种观点、看法，答案选 A。

53.

【答案】 B

【解析】 考察名词。空格后的谓语动词是 go through 穿过，结合上文说“登山”，答案选 B。

54.

【答案】 D

【解析】 考察词组辨析。前句说到“海拔 3000 米处，热带雨林戛然而止，取而代

之的是矮生植物”，A 坚持；B 回归，回忆；C 不辜负；施行；D 给...让路，可引申为“取而代之”，结合题意，答案选 D。

55.

【答案】A

【解析】考察动词。本段按照海拔方位由低到高的空间顺序来描述，不同的海拔表现出了不同的气候和景色，A 改变了；B 干净了；C 提高了；D 允许了，根据行文脉络，答案选 A。

56.

【答案】C

【解析】考察动词。“我...12 种绿色的阴影”根据搭配合理性，答案选 C。

57.

【答案】B

【解析】考察名词。选项 A 村庄；B 沙漠、荒漠；C 道路；D 湖泊，结合冒号后的内容“gravel, stones and rocks”可判断答案为 B。

58.

【答案】D

【解析】考察副词。选项 A 显然；B 轻松地；C 所以；D 最终。结合上下文是在描述爬山的过程，这里是最后爬到了一片地区。答案选 D。

59.

【答案】 A

【解析】考察形容词。上问说来到了一片“像北极一样的地区”，所以应该是有很多雪。结合选项 A 永久的；B 几乎没有；C 新鲜的；D 人造的。再结合下文说的冰川可能消失，答案选 A。表明永久性的雪可能会消失。

60.

【答案】 B

【解析】考察动词。“Kilimanjaro...它的名声。”结合选项 A 享受；B 值得、赢得；C 保存、救；D 获得得到。答案 B，表明“实至名归”。

第二节（共 10 个小题；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.

61. that;

【命题意图】考察连词;

【解题思路】无提示词填介词,冠词,连词,代词,又因空格前后是完整的句子,所以填连词,再根据句意可知空格后的句子是对 evidence 的解释说明,是 evidence 的同位语,且从句成分完整,故填 that。

62. poorly;

【命题意图】考察词性转换;

【解题思路】提示词是形容词,考虑形容词变副词,形容词变比较级或最高级,根据句意可知是修饰动词,故考虑形容词变副词。

63. of/for;

【命题意图】考察固定搭配;

【解题思路】for/of, method of/for doing 意为“做某事的方法”。

64. to perform;

【命题意图】考察非谓语；

【解题思路】提示词为动词，首先考虑填谓语或者非谓语。根据句子结构可以判断文章中已有谓语动词且没有连接词，故用非谓语动词，be+形容词+动词不定式，故填 to perform。

65. have reported;

【命题意图】考察时态；

【解题思路】提示词为动词，首先考虑填谓语或者非谓语。根据句子结构可以判断考察谓语动词，故考虑时态，根据时间状语 in recent years，可知考察现在完成时，且动词和主语之间是主动关系，句子主语是 people 是复数，故填 have reported。

66. belief;

【命题意图】考察词性转换；

【解题思路】提示词是动词，空格前有冠词可知该空需要填名词，故考虑词性转换，动词变名词，故将 believe 改为 belief。

67. noting;

【命题意图】考察动词；

【解题思路】提示词为动词，且提示词前有介词，介词后跟动名词，故填 noting。

68. higher ;

【命题意图】考察形容词；

【解题思路】提示词是形容词，考虑形容词变副词，形容词变比较级或最高级，

提示词后有 than，故考虑形容词变比较级，故将 high 改为 higher。

69. the;

【命题意图】考察冠词;

【解题思路】无提示词填介词，冠词，连词，代词，空格后有名词，表特指，故填 the。

70. are;

【命题意图】考察动词;

【解题思路】提示词为动词，考虑谓语和非谓语，句中缺乏谓语，根据文章中已知动词，可知是一般现在时，句子主语是数词且大于一，故填 are。

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 interesting 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.

71. interesting 改为 interested

【考点】固定搭配

【解题思路】be/become interested in...意为“对...感兴趣”，此处要把 interesting 改为 interested。

72. where 改为 when

【考点】考察连词

【解题思路】该题考察从句的连接词，从句基本成分完整又指时间，因此要把 where 改为 when。

73. football 前加 a

【考点】考察冠词

【解题思路】考察冠词的基本用法，单数名词前来表示“一”的意义。

74. but 改为 and

【考点】考察连词

【解题思路】句意：一个足球落在了我的前面，差点击中了我。在两个句子之间应该使用连词来连接，前后两句话是顺承关系，不需要转折，故将 but 改为 and。

75. hardly 改为 hard

【考点】考察副词

【解题思路】该题考察副词修饰动词，hardly 是否定副词“几乎不”，根据句意修饰动词 kicked，表程度“狠狠地”，故将 hardly 改为 hard。

76. surprising 改为 surprise

【考点】固定搭配

77. 【解题思路】to one's surprise 意为“令某人惊讶的是”，此处要把 surprising 改为 surprise。

78. player 改为 players

【考点】考察名词

【解题思路】考察名词单复数。在 player 的前面出现了“all”表“所有”，故 player 应使用复数 players。

78. say 改为 saying

【考点】考察动词

【解题思路】考察非谓语动词。say 为动词，此句中已经出现了两个谓语动词和一个连词，所以 say 此时应该是非谓语动词，逻辑主语是 players，所以表“主动”，故将 say 改为 saying。

79.now 改为 then

【考点】时间副词错误

【解题思路】“from now on”意为“从现在开始”由后一句句意得知事情发生在过去，故改为“from then on”。

80.删除 my

【考点】固定搭配

【解题思路】“play football”为固定搭配“踢足球”，不加代词，故删除 my。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，暑假在伦敦学习，得知当地美术馆要举办中国画展。请写一封申请做志愿者，内容包括：

1. 写信目的；
2. 个人优势
3. 能做的事。

注意：

- 1.词数 100 左右；

- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯
- 3.开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Dear xxx,

【写作思路】

本篇书面表达为应用文中的申请信，要求考生就围绕申请美术馆志愿者的话题进行写作。考生应先确定文章的时态以一般现在时为主，然后逐层展开叙述。首先，表达对自己身份进行简单介绍，也要在首段开门见山地写出写信的目的。然后，在第二段考生应该就文章中的要求来进行创作，写出个人优势和作为志愿者所能做的事情。最后，表达对这份工作的期待。写作时，考生在保证覆盖内容要点的基础上，也可充分发挥自己的想象力，进而组织自己的语言来表达自己的思想。另外，尽可能使用书面用语，注意行文的逻辑性，连贯性和书写的整洁。文章的内容以叙述为主，可以适当使用名言佳句增加亮点。

【参考范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

Being a student from China, I'm writing this letter to apply for the voluntary position in our local gallery where voluntary workers are in great demand. And I'm really willing to expect you can consider me into this position.

Given that I can speak both English and fluent Chinese and I am outgoing,

sociable and responsible, I do believe I am suitable for this position. In addition, through this, I can not only improve my oral English but also introduce Chinese painting and calligraphy culture to visitors from all over the world. I would also like to hold this opportunity to deepen visitors' understanding of China and its painting and calligraphy culture. I hope it is possible to be accepted as a volunteer of our gallery.

Your prompt reply will be highly appreciated.

Yours,
Li Hua



优能中学教育
U-CAN SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION