

2018—2019 学年度济宁市高考模拟考试

英语试题

2019. 03

本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分，共 12 页。满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、座号、考生号、县区和科类填写到答题卡和试卷规定的位置上。

2. 第 I 卷每小题选出答案后，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。

3. 第 II 卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应的位置；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不能使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

第 I 卷**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 are the speakers talking about?

- A. Banks.
- B. Money.
- C. Cards.

2. Where is John's father?

- A. At work
- B. At home.
- C. At school.

3. How many people will go to the museum together?

- A. Three.
- B. Five.
- C. Six.

4. What does the boy want to have?

- A. Green peaches.

B. Red peaches.

C. Red apples.

5. What is the woman most probably doing now?

A. Reading downstairs.

B. Sleeping downstairs.

C. Sitting upstairs.

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 三个选项中选择最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Who will take the article to Professor Yang?

A. Mike.

B. Helen.

C. Someone else.

7. What will Mike do?

A. Print the article tomorrow.

B. Go and see Professor Yang himself.

C. Take the article to Helen's office.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How long will the speakers stay on the train?

A. Four hours.

B. Six hours.

C. Ten hours.

9. Why hasn't the man booked the plane tickets?

A. He wants the woman's advice.

B. The tickets are too expensive.

C. The plane leaves too late.

10. How much will they pay for the plane tickets?

A. 410 pounds.

B. 820 pounds.

C. 520 pounds.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What decision does the boy have to make?

A. Which university to apply for.

B. Which university to choose.

C. How much money to spend.

12. Why are there more foreign students in Washington?

A. Because it's the capital of the US.

B. Because students pay less there.

C. Because there are fewer courses.

13. What will the boy do next?

A. Go to Washington.

B. Ask someone else for advice.

captained the boat, said this was the first time he' d taken out an all-female crew.

The girls asked for an all-girls trip in August this year. The crew set sail along with three adults, Noakes and two Sea Cadet representatives. The original plan was for the girls to sail 24 hours a day in rotating shifts(轮流换班)along the coast and then return. Things turned out differently, however. "The first night was rough because the wind was really hard. The waves were going up and down," said Abby Fairchild, 16. "Everybody got seasick." Noakes gave the girls the option of just sailing in the bay and not going into open water. "But they decided they were going."

The teenagers then sailed a long way overnight and slept in shifts. "We' ve learned everything from steering(掌舵)the boat itself to putting up the sails to cooking while we have rough seas," said 15-year-old Olivia Wilcox.

The teenagers stopped on land in Massachusetts. They didn' t make it to their original destination in Maine, where they were supposed to have a celebratory dinner, due to the weather and winds. They said they weren' t disappointed, however, as they' d learned a lot. "They learned about boating, and above all, they built confidence and character," said Noakes.

24. What was special about the US Sea Cadet trip this year?

- A. It was the longest sailing trip ever.
- B. It was the first all-female-crew sailing trip.
- C. It was the most dangerous sailing trip ever.
- D. It was the first sailing trip for teenagers.

25. What happened on the crew' s first day of the trip?

- A. They all got seasick.
- B. They regretted taking the trip.
- C. They decided to stay in the bay.
- D. Some of them were injured.

26. Which of the following best describes these young sailors?

- A. Determined and cooperative. B. Hard-working and talented.
- C. Understanding and creative. D. Adventurous and skillful.

27. According to Noakes, what was the sailors' greatest benefit from the trip?

- A. They acquired excellent sailing skills.
- B. They learned to work in teams.
- C. They built confidence and character.
- D. They knew the sea better.

C

Hadi Partovi, founder of Code. org believes every student should learn the basics of computer science just like they do math, physics, or biology, regardless of what they want to do in the future. The expert says knowledge about the subject is important to understand how the world around us works and compares it to learning about photosynthesis(光合作用), even though not every student is going to be a botanist. To spark students' interest, he created the "Hour of Code," which introduces the world of computing to anyone, from ages 14 to 104, in a fun, interactive manner. Observed annually during Computer Science Week, the

event now draws tens of millions of kids from over 180 countries.

The “Hour of Code”, which can be scheduled anytime during Computer Science Week, begins with an introductory video on computer science. Participants can then select from hundreds of fun assignments that are sorted by both grade level and coding experience. Though each project is designed to last just sixty minutes, beginners can deal with as many challenges as they desire.

To help introduce computer science in classrooms on a more regular basis, Code. org has also developed a catalog of online courses that can be incorporated(纳入)in a school’s regular curriculum. Since the nonprofit began offering the courses in 2013, over 704, 000 teachers have signed up to teach introductory computer science to over 22 million students worldwide.

Thanks to the efforts of the pioneer, about 40 percent of US schools now offer computer science as a subject. The numbers are even higher—an impressive 70 percent—if after-school offerings such as robotics clubs are included. Even more encouraging, eight years ago, just 19, 390 students took an Advanced Placement Computer Science exam. By the spring of 2017, the number had jumped 415 percent to 99, 868.

28. Why did Hadi Partovi create the “Hour of Code” ?

- A. To train computer scientists for the future.
- B. To introduce the world of computing to teachers.
- C. To add a programme to Computer Science Week.
- D. To help people learn computer science in a fun way.

29. The “Hour of Code” is so called most probably because_____.

- A. it is observed annually
- B. it can be scheduled anytime
- C. its projects last sixty minutes each
- D. its tasks can be sorted by coding experience

30. What do we know about Code. org’s online courses?

- A. Schools can use them regularly in their classrooms.
- B. They help the developer make lots of money.
- C. Over 704, 000 teachers have been learning them.
- D. They have existed for over 10 years up to now.

31. What do the numbers show in the last paragraph?

- A. The efforts of Hadi Partovi.
- B. The influence of robotics clubs.
- C. The effect of Hadi Partovi’s efforts.
- D. The development of many US schools.

D

Wood has many great characteristics that make it the perfect building material. It is cheap, durable, easily available, and most importantly, environmentally sustainable. The one thing it is not, is transparent! Now thanks to a team of scientists at Stockholm’s KTH Royal Institute of Technology the material may

even be able to add that feature to its already impressive list.

Lead researcher Dr, Lars Berglund said he was inspired to create the transparent wood after learning how Japanese researchers had developed a see-through paper for use in flexible display screens for electronic devices. The team began by pulling out the wood's lignin(木质素). The lignin-free wood was then dipped into a polymer(聚合物)and baked at a temperature of 158° F for four hours. The result was a hybrid product that was not only stronger and lighter than the original wood but also, almost transparent. The researchers were able to adjust the level of transparency by varying the amount of the polymer injected and also by changing the thickness of the wood.

While scientists have previously created a see-through wood for small-scale applications like computer chips, the transparent wood is the first one being considered for large scale applications. The researchers, who revealed their findings in *Biomacromolecules* on April 11, picture using the transparent wood in buildings to allow for more natural light, or to create windows that let in the desired amount of light without sacrificing privacy.

Wood that allows light to pass through could lead to a brighter future for homes and buildings. Berglund also thinks the wood could play a significant role in the design of solar panels. The semitransparent material would be able to keep light longer and give it more time to interact with the conductor, thus resulting in better solar efficiency. Additionally, substituting the currently used glass with this new product would help solar energy manufacturers improve their carbon footprint and lower the cost. They are now experimenting with ways to scale up the manufacturing process so that the transparent material is cost-effective to make and easy to use.

32. What does the underlined part “that feature” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Cheap. B. Durable. C. Sustainable. D. Transparent.

33. Which of the following correctly shows the process in which the transparent wood is made?

- ①Dip the wood into a polymer. ②Adjust the amount of the polymer.
③Make the wood lignin-free. ④Bake the wood for some time.

- A. ③→①→④→② B. ③→①→②→④
C. ①→②→③→④ D. ④→③→②→①

34. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A. Berglund got the idea of transparent wood while making paper.
B. Varying the amount of the polymer changes the wood's hardness.
C. The transparent wood would be used only for homes and buildings.
D. The cost of making the transparent wood still needs to be cut down.

35. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. The bright future of the transparent wood.
B. The wood's role in the design of solar panels.
C. The disadvantages of the currently used glass.
D. Solar energy manufacturers' carbon footprint.

第二节(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Where you choose to stay can make or break your vacation experience. But even the most experienced travelers may not know the difference between the two main types of homes-away-from-home—hotels and

motels. 36 The answer isn't as simple as you'd think.

These two types of lodging(住宿)have the same basic purpose—a place for travelers to sleep. 37 For instance, they came to be for different reasons, and at very different times.

The word “hotel” dates back to the 1600s and comes from a French word, hôtel. That word, just like the English one, referred to a place that provides lodging, meals, entertainment, and other services to travelers. 38 This word dates back to the 1920s and combines the words “hotel” and “motor.” As America's major highway system developed, so did motels, filling the need for roadside stops for motorists traveling cross-country.

39 Hotels tend to be built for longer stays, while motels are intended more for one-or two-night stops along a journey. Because of this, hotels are much more likely to have offerings like lounges, gyms, and entertainment.

40 Want the place you stay to be just as much a part of your travel experience as anything else? Choose a hotel, Just need a place to pop in and out of to shower and sleep? A motel might be the better choice.

- A. There are many secrets that hotels won't tell you.
- B. But there are plenty of features that set them apart.
- C. Have you ever stayed in a motel on your vacation?
- D. Motels, on the other hand, are a much more recent lodging option.
- E. Besides their first letters, is there any real difference between them?
- F. So, in the end, it comes down to what you want from your trip and from your lodging.
- G. There are also other differences that can help you figure out which type of place you're in.

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四个选项(A, B, C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I work as the reception manager at my hotel. A(n) 41 came in a few weeks ago with a note attached that the guest would be travelling with her 42 father. Just so that we would be aware when 43 with them when they arrived as his daughter wanted to make his trip to Ireland as 44 as possible. Upon seeing this note and noting I would be the one to 45 them in, I decided to learn some basic 46 language.

I greeted the guest in my usual way, 47 for the surname on the booking. Once I heard the name I 48 immediately who was standing in front of me.

I had been learning for over two 49 how to say “welcome to Ireland. My sign language is 50, but if you need anything during your 51 just let me know and we will help you”.

I smiled at the father and daughter in front of me, turning to the father who I greeted in sign language and began the bit I had 52 for him. The father smiled and was so 53. Seeing his reaction was 54 for me. It was so worth the last few weeks of learning basic sign language.

On check-out I sadly wasn't 55. but they had left a gift for me with a note saying “thank you very much for what you did on check-in. My father has been in 56 form since you checked us in and insisted

we get you a 57 before we left. You have no idea how much this 58 to my father and me and we can't thank you enough. You've made his trip very special with one simple 59 ”.

They wrote a letter to the general manager also asking to give me a raise. which I really 60 . I cried for a solid 5 minutes when I came to work today to find this gift in my locker.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. guest | B. invitation | C. booking | D. warning |
| 42. A. deaf | B. blind | C. forgetful | D. stubborn |
| 43. A. discussing | B. dealing | C. cooperating | D. bargaining |
| 44. A. soon | B. long | C. formal | D. smooth |
| 45. A. guide | B. invite | C. check | D. drive |
| 46. A. body | B. sign | C. official | D. foreign |
| 47. A. asking | B. paying | C. charging | D. applying |
| 48. A. greeted | B. decided | C. forgot | D. realized |
| 49. A. hours | B. days | C. weeks | D. months |
| 50. A. fluent | B. terrible | C. standard | D. helpful |
| 51. A. stay | B. travel | C. study | D. dinner |
| 52. A. learned | B. left | C. booked | D. bought |
| 53. A. kind | B. tired | C. polite | D. happy |
| 54. A. fair | B. enough | C. natural | D. regular |
| 55. A. sleeping | B. noticing | C. working | D. waiting |
| 56. A. healthy | B. normal | C. amazing | D. hopeful |
| 57. A. job | B. gift | C. surprise | D. chance |
| 58. A. meant | B. devoted | C. attached | D. owed |
| 59. A. word | B. note | C. comment | D. gesture |
| 60. A. deserved | B. doubted | C. appreciated | D. suggested |

第 II 卷

注意事项:

用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第二节(共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入 1 个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Moon's near side, the one we all see, has been the target of many robotic and human missions. However, its far side, also 61 (call)the dark side because it faces away from the Earth and little 62 (know)about it, has never been explored. That changed on Jan. 2, 2019, when Chinese spacecraft Chang'e 4 made a soft landing on 63 is often referred to as the dark side.

The landing is 64 example of China's growing desire 65 (compete)with the American, Russian and European space programs. China also wants to 66 (strength)its position as a regional and

international power.

One of the great 67 (difficulty)in exploring the far side of the Moon is that it blocks all radio signals, 68 (make)it impossible to communicate with the Earth. To overcome this difficulty, in 2017, the Chinese National Space Administration launched a satellite to orbit the Moon and relay the signals. Once a 69 (rely)communication path was in place, Chang' e 4 could send back information.

Chang' e 4 will make astronomical observations and examine the structure and mineral composition of the ground above and below the surface, 70 researchers believe will provide insights into the solar system' s early days and perhaps even the origin of the first stars.

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。

Dear Li Hua,

In your last email, you mentioned you felt frustrating at your small vocabulary. Now, I' d like to share you my ideas.

In fact, it' s not such hard to build a large vocabulary—you have to keep at it daily, but pretty soon you will find you have an excellent vocabulary. One of the effective ways are to read good books and you' d better to read at least one good book a week. It' s far good than any other method because you can improve your vocabulary while read an interesting piece of literature. Another nice thing is that you can learn new words and its usages unconsciously, which will help enlarge your vocabulary natural.

Yours,

Peter

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你打算参加你校下周要举行的主题为“*We Are All Dream Chasers*”英语演讲大赛, 你已经写完初稿, 请根据以下提示用英语给你的外教 Miss Lucy 写一封邮件。

- 1、参加大赛目的;
- 2、请她帮忙纠正发音、润色语言等;
- 3、约定拜访时间、地点。

注意:

- 1、词数 100 左右;
- 2、可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

2018—2019 学年度济宁市高考模拟考试

英语试题参考答案

第一部分 听力(满分 30 分)

1~5 BACBC 6~10 BCBAC 11~15 BACBC 16~20 BABCA

第二部分 阅读理解(满分 40 分)

21~25 CBDDBA 26~30 ACDCA 31~35 CDBDA 36~40 EBDGF

第三部分 第一节 完形填空(满分 30 分)

41~45 CABDC 46~50 BADCB 51~55 AADBC 56~60 CBADC

第三部分 第二节 语法填空:(满分 15 分)

61. called 62. is known 63. what 64. an 65. to compete

66. strengthen 67. difficulties 68. making 69. reliable 70. which

第四部分 第一节 短文改错(满分 10 分)

Dear Li Hua,

In your last email, you mentioned you felt frustrating at your small vocabulary. Now, I'd like to share ^ you my ideas.
with

In fact, it's not such hard to build a large vocabulary—you have to keep at it daily, but pretty soon you will find you have an excellent vocabulary. One of the effective ways are to read good books and you'd better to read at least one good book a week. It's far good than any other method because you can improve your vocabulary while read an interesting piece of literature. Another nice thing is that you can learn new words and its usages unconsciously, which will help enlarge your vocabulary natural.
naturally

Yours,

Peter

第二节 书面表达:(满分 25 分)

Dear Lucy,

I'm planning to participate in the English Speech Contest to be held in our school next week. The

高三英语试题参考答案第1页(共4页)

topic is about "We Are All Dream Chasers". I am writing to ask you to do me a favor.

To improve my spoken English and my skill in making public speeches, I want to grasp this great opportunity. I've finished my draft and I am wondering if you can help me polish the language and solve problems in my pronunciation as well. Is it possible for me to call on you at 3 p. m. this Saturday in your office? I know you have a busy schedule and I'd appreciate it if you could consider it.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

附:听力原文

Text 1

W: Frank, how much money shall we take with us?

M: We needn't take much cash. Some small change and my bank card will be enough.

Text 2

W: Have you finished your homework, John? It's time for supper.

M: I'm coming, Mum, but where is Dad? Is he late again from work?

W: Yes.

Text 3

M: Where will you go tomorrow?

W: I want to take Tom to the museum. And my brother's family will go with us, including his wife and his son.

M: I'd like to go there too, and I think we can go together.

Text 4

M: Where are the peaches, Mum?

W: They are on the table in the living room.

M: But there are only some green ones left. I only like red peaches.

W: Oh, so you'll have to wait. As I don't work tomorrow, I'll go to the market in the morning.

Text 5

W: Where are my glasses, Frank?

M: They are on your desk. I saw them just now.

W: Will you go and bring them for me? I can't see anything without them.

M: OK. Remain seated and I'll go downstairs for them.

Text 6

高三英语试题参考答案第2页(共4页)