



太原市 2019 年高三年级模拟试题(二)

英 语

(考试时间:下午 3:00——5:00)

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷与答题卡相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试卷上无效。
3. 回答选择题时,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,再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案用 0.5mm 黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
4. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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 are the speakers talking about?

- A. A film. B. A novel. C. A writer.

2. How does the man advise the woman to find a travel agent?

- A. On the Internet. B. In the newspaper. C. From the travel guide.





3. How does the man find his performance in the contest?

- A. Depressing. B. Tiresome. C. Satisfying.

4. When does the woman want to leave for Paris?

- A. On the 16th. B. On the 17th. C. On the 18th.

5. What is Ms. Lee?

- A. She is a model. B. She is a teacher. C. She is a manager.

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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the man care about most for a teacher?

- A. The lecture topic. B. The appearance. C. The teaching style.

7. Whom do the speakers both like?

- A. Professor Green. B. Professor Woods. C. Peterson.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the man buy the jacket?

- A. Because he likes it. B. Because it is cheap. C. Because it is in fashion.

9. What will the man do next time?

- A. Go to another store. B. Bring his wife. C. Ask for Tracy's advice.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's the problem with the sweater?

- A. It is broken. B. It shrinks a lot. C. It is the wrong size.

11. Why does the man come to the store?

- A. To get his money back. B. To change it for another one. C. To have it washed and dried.





12. Why didn't the man follow the instructions?

- A. Because they are difficult to find.
- B. Because they are written in Chinese.
- C. Because they are erased by accident.

听第 9 段材料, 回答 13 至 16 题。

13. What excuse did the woman use to find?

- A. She hit the rush hour.
- B. She had a car accident.
- C. Her alarm didn't work.

14. What's the man's way to avoid being late?

- A. Taking other transport.
- B. Setting an earlier alarm.
- C. Setting his watch forward.

15. How many minutes earlier will the woman set out?

- A. 10 minutes.
- B. 20 minutes.
- C. 30 minutes.

16. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Boss and employee.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Father and daughter.

听第 10 段材料, 回答 17 至 20 题。

17. How long might it take to clear the 520 tunnel?

- A. Two hours.
- B. Three hours.
- C. Four hours.

18. What is the problem on Highway Five?

- A. A three-car accident.
- B. A broken school bus.
- C. Broken traffic signals.

19. Why will the Harbor Bridge be closed?

- A. Because the weather is quite poor.
- B. Because drivers are out of their cars.
- C. Because it's scheduled to be repainted.

20. What is the next report probably about?

- A. Traffic.
- B. Weather.
- C. Entertainment.





第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 60 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 45 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。答案写在答题卡上。

A

Vehicles often come into conflict with other vehicles and pedestrians when their intended courses of travel intersect (交叉), and end up being in each other's way. The general principle that establishes who has the right to go first is called "right of way", or "priority". It determines who has the right to use the conflicting part of the road and who has to wait. Signs, signals, markings and other features are often used to make priority clear.

A driver must yield (让) the right of way to other drivers:

- When approaching a YIELD sign. Slow down or stop to avoid a crash.
- Even after the light turns green when there are vehicles in the intersection.
- When approaching emergency vehicles using sounding or flashing sirens.
- After coming to a complete stop at an intersection where there is a stop sign or a flashing red signal. If there is no stop line, stop before the crosswalk.
- When making a left turn on a red light after a stop from a one-way street to another one-way street with traffic moving to the left. (See Figure A.)
- When two vehicles on different roadways arrive at a four-way stop intersection at the same time, the vehicle should yield to the vehicle on its right. (See Figure B.)
- When coming out of an alley, building, private road or driveway after coming to a complete stop. (See Figure C.)
- When crossing traffic at the end of a "T" road with no traffic control signs or signals. (See Figure D.)

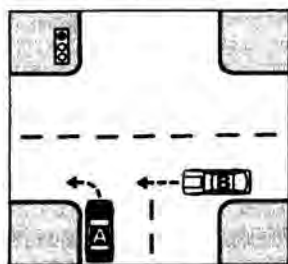


Figure A

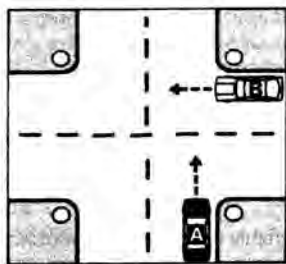


Figure B

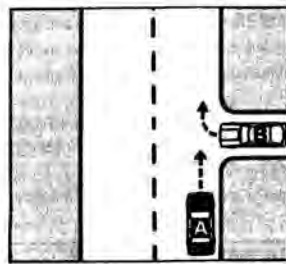


Figure C

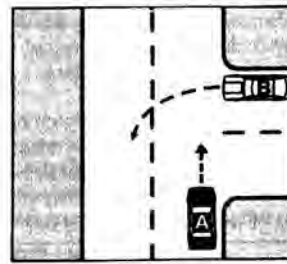


Figure D





21. What's the purpose of the text?
- A. To explain the law of right of way.
 - B. To illustrate traffic signs and signals.
 - C. To inform drivers of general traffic rules.
 - D. To introduce traffic rules to pedestrians.
22. Which is the right behavior according to the text?
- A. Drive on once the light turns green.
 - B. Keep driving if there is no stop line.
 - C. Yield to emergency vehicles at any time.
 - D. Slow down when approaching a YIELD sign.
23. Which of the following description is TRUE according to the figures?
- A. Figure A: B should yield to A.
 - B. Figure B: A should yield to B.
 - C. Figure C: A should yield to B.
 - D. Figure D: A should yield to B.

B

Inside WeWork's New York City headquarters on a Thursday morning, a handful of kids are selling carrots and peppers. The children are members of WeWork's first school, WeGrow, where farming is part of the curriculum. They are interacting with WeGrow employees browsing the goods. "How many carrots would you like?" one girl asks. "We take Apple Pay," another shouts.

Founded in 2010, WeWork has made a name for itself as a global network of coworking spaces. WeGrow is WeWork's newest enterprise (事业) and its first attempt in the education industry.

WeGrow, a school which claims to grow "conscious leaders", is inspired by the Montessori approach to learning that gives children the freedom to explore and choose their activities, so their nature of creativity and curiosity is preserved. But the goal is not to create next-generation CEOs. "Leadership is a bit of an exciting word for people," said Rebekah, WeGrow's founder and CEO, "We've seen children do such a thing forever —— running a lemonade stand every time, that's what that is."





WeGrow opened in the fall last year. Currently, 46 kids are enrolled in classes from pre-kindergarten to fourth grade. The kids start every morning with live music, followed by yoga. They spend time in nature and choose to take either Hebrew or Mandarin courses. WeGrow students learn science, math, social studies and language arts. It also has a program for kids to connect with WeWork community members with careers in areas kids might be interested in. But the main concern is that standardized tests are not available to measure the students' overall progress.

They want to create an environment where people can work to make a life and not just a living, but that's part of a larger mission to raise the world's awareness towards creating a world where people are happy and fulfilled and living in a sharing state.

24. What do we know about WeGrow from the text?

- A. It was founded in 2010.
- B. It is intended for kids of gifts.
- C. It aims to preserve kids' nature.
- D. It got a lot of satisfaction from parents.

25. Which of the following reflects the Montessori approach?

- A. All kids learn to run the lemonade stand.
- B. Students are allowed to establish markets in the yard.
- C. The school committee arranges students' activities.
- D. Students work hard academically to become CEOs.

26. Why is it hard to measure students' progress?

- A. Because there are so many courses.
- B. Because the students are of a wide age range.
- C. Because standardized tests have limitations.
- D. Because the school lacks professional testers.

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

- A. A Farming-featured school
- B. An Education-based Business
- C. Grow to be a Future Leader
- D. Learn to Make a Life, not Just Living





C

A day in the life of a sun bear is what you might expect from the name: sunny. In its natural habitat, the sun bear spends over 80 percent of its active waking time in daylight.

But when disturbed by human activity, that changes dramatically. In areas where people are pushing into the sun bear's habitat, the animals are spending 90 percent of their waking time after dark. Effectively, the threat of human presence is making the sun bear change into "the moon bear".

Led by scientists at the University of California, Berkeley, the study found that human activity is driving scores of mammals to shift their activity from the daytime into the dark hours of the night. As many animals have already been forced out of their local habitats, others are attempting to avoid interaction with humans by separating themselves in time rather than in space.

For the work, the researchers examined the behaviors of 64 mammal species, including deer, tigers, boars, and, of course, sun bears. They observed increased nocturnal (夜间的) behavior in a large majority of them, with species that are naturally active during the day tending to shift their activity to after dark, and those that are naturally nocturnal becoming more so. The mammals affected ranged across body size, habitat type, region of the world, and diet.

Human activity of all sorts affect animals' lives, including activities like hunting, agriculture and land development, harvesting local natural resources, even hiking or walking through wild areas. Sport hunting in the Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe drove antelopes to spend more of their active waking hours at night, restricting their access to water. Similarly, hikers in the Santa Cruz Mountains in California made coyotes (郊狼) more nocturnal, forcing them to find new preys (猎物) among traditionally nocturnal animals.

The researchers warn that profound shifts in the natural behavior patterns of so many species disturb dynamics that have evolved over generations, leading to a series of unknown effects on the entire ecosystems.

28. What did the study find?

- A. More animals separate themselves in space.
- B. Human activity changes animals' way of life.
- C. Many animals were pushed out of their local habitats.
- D. The sun bear spends over 80% waking time in daylight.





29. What does the underlined word “that” refer to?

- A. The sun bear.
- B. The waking time.
- C. Human activity.
- D. The natural habitat.

30. What can we infer from paragraph 5?

- A. Antelopes have easier access to water.
- B. Coyotes have to prey on new types for survival.
- C. Human activity shortens animals' sleeping time.
- D. Animals have managed to escape interaction with humans.

31. What does the author want to tell us in the text?

- A. Human threat makes the sun bear nocturnal.
- B. Animals are badly hurt by human presence.
- C. Animals become more adaptable thanks to human.
- D. Ecosystems may be reshaped due to human activity.

D

Alibaba Cloud and the Hangzhou city government announced the launch of ET City Brain 2.0, a cloud-powered and AI-driven urban traffic-management system that aims to increase the city's efficiency.

After over two years of testing in Alibaba's home base, ET City Brain has become the new infrastructure (基础设施) for Hangzhou, with a total coverage of 420 square kilometers in area, including over 1,300 traffic lights. Over 200 traffic officers are connected via mobile phones, enabling them to receive real-time alerts on any traffic-related emergencies.

In version 2.0, the system will optimize the city's firefighting abilities by providing key information to firefighters, such as water pressure, the number and position of fire hydrants(消防栓) in a given area, the location of gas pipes and other details they need to know. The information is instant, making the entire firefighting process faster, safer and more accurate.

City Brain gives meaning to data. By using AI and advanced algorithms (计算程序), City Brain is able to analyze a large amount of data and turn them into useful information in real-time speed.

As a result of City Brain's ability to predict traffic flow, detect accidents and provide instant feedback, Hangzhou has dropped from 5th to the 57th on the list of China's most congested cities.





Hangzhou is probably the only city that can tell you how many cars are on the street at any given time.

In the case of medical emergencies, City Brain is able to change traffic lights, so emergency vehicles like ambulances and fire trucks can head to the scene without interruption, accelerating their arrival time by 49%.

Dr. Wang Jian, the head of Alibaba's Technology Steering Committee who invented the term "City Brain", said the system is designed to empower a city to act quickly and directly. It is more than just about traffic management. It's really about how to make a city more livable at a time when shrinking natural resources around the globe. "It is a matter of sustainability, while using as little natural resources as possible," Wang said, "This is just the beginning."

32. What benefit will ET City Brain bring?

- A. Lower crime rates.
- B. Efficient government.
- C. Less traffic congestion.
- D. Improved medical care.

33. Which of the following functions of the city Brain is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A. Predicting traffic flow.
- B. Giving quick feedback.
- C. Changing traffic lights.
- D. Handling traffic accidents.

34. Which of the following best explains "optimize" in paragraph 3?

- A. Better.
- B. Practise.
- C. Operate.
- D. Emphasize.

35. What can we conclude from the last paragraph?

- A. ET City Brain 2.0 is a mature version.
- B. Alibaba targets environmentally-friendly development.
- C. The government is devoted to improving the system.
- D. The system can solve the problem of lack of resources.





第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 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。

Current digital technology gives us music of flawless quality. It also makes it easier to copy, upload and stream music without having to download it. 36. However, as climate change is on everyone's mind these days, the question related to music arises: Which music consumption form is worse for the environment: CDs, vinyl (黑色胶片), or digital music? The answer might surprise you.

37, logic would suggest that music downloads and online streaming are good for the environment. But must it surely be more environmentally friendly? Even though streamed music is material-free, that doesn't mean it doesn't have an environmental impact. In fact, the information is searched and sent to our electronic devices across the network, which costs energy. 38.

Researchers found that streaming an album over the Internet will use 27 times more energy than it takes to produce a single CD or vinyl record. In any given second, the music platform is serving about 2.5 million streams at the same time. 39, that means almost 210,000 albums' worth of music has been streamed. It will use nearly 8,000 times more energy than what making one CD takes. Meanwhile, if you buy a CD, it's there permanently. The only extra energy required is whatever you need to power your CD player.

The study was published before Record Store Day — an event that encourages listeners to buy physical record. 40. Rather, they want you to think about your power use and choose services that minimize their effect on the planet. They also hope this could develop alternatives that are more sustainable without sacrificing the convenience you expect.

- A. Since our digital music uses less plastic
- B. If average albums contain twelve tracks
- C. This happens every time we stream music
- D. As a result, streaming music becomes popular
- E. Although streaming music is a greener alternative
- F. It wants to convey effects of streaming on economy
- G. But the researchers aren't advising playing music traditionally





第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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 I was a freshman in college, I had some seniors telling me, “You should not really try to get the highest grades. Try to score just about enough that you are right above the 41.” They said, “Look at that guy! He is a 42, but he doesn't have a job.” The boy happened to 43 this conversation, but did not say anything and 44 went to his dormitory.

I followed 45 advice for a year, and got really average grades. Unexpectedly that year, the 46 in economy occurred and the whole world changed. Almost all the seniors in my college who had offer letters in their hands started getting 47 letters in their mailbox.

It was sadness everywhere and then it was a state of 48 all over the campus. 49, the topper was still quiet. He called me to his room. I had no clue why he 50 me. I thought he had seen me in the library several times. He only wanted to spend ten 51 with me, but passed me his 52 life advice.

He said, “Check this letter out.” It said — “Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Congratulations! You are 53 for a PhD program.” “Try to get the kind of grades that you could 54 yourself on. Don't take the 55 advice. Look! They were all telling you to be average. But I know you can do better. Now go, and spend as many hours in the 56 as you can rather than hanging out with your friends.”

He continued, “You never know how the world will change. Everything you own can be 57 at one time. The only thing won't betray you: your 58 work.”

I got the highest grades the following semesters. I 59 it to University of Wisconsin Madison for a PhD in Chemical Engineering, and then to Intel corporation. Who knows where the next 60 could be...





- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. top | B. average | C. percentage | D. grade |
| 42. A. candidate | B. graduate | C. topper | D. loser |
| 43. A. join | B. hear | C. interrupt | D. ignore |
| 44. A. angrily | B. happily | C. awkwardly | D. silently |
| 45. A. his | B. my | C. their | D. your |
| 46. A. growth | B. development | C. downturn | D. recovery |
| 47. A. decline | B. confirmation | C. invitation | D. recommendation |
| 48. A. fancy | B. mind | C. conflict | D. panic |
| 49. A. Lastly | B. Luckily | C. Therefore | D. However |
| 50. A. hated | B. favored | C. disturbed | D. suggested |
| 51. A. periods | B. seconds | C. hours | D. minutes |
| 52. A. hardest | B. closest | C. best | D. newest |
| 53. A. considered | B. refused | C. accepted | D. praised |
| 54. A. limit | B. pride | C. relax | D. control |
| 55. A. wrong | B. different | C. frank | D. easy |
| 56. A. library | B. club | C. job-hunting | D. mind-reading |
| 57. A. taken away | B. passed down | C. used up | D. left behind |
| 58. A. difficult | B. hard | C. regular | D. creative |
| 59. A. failed | B. processed | C. wrote | D. made |
| 60. A. destination | B. purpose | C. condition | D. contract |

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 个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

At the beginning of Chinese Year of the Pig, a video called *What is Peppa Pig* made a pink pig the 61 (hot) image in China. The video features an elderly man living in the countryside. 62 (give) a New Year gift to his grandson in the city, he wonders what Peppa Pig is. The elderly man, 63 (eventual), makes a Peppa Pig by himself based on a blowing machine. The video 64 conveys the message of family reunion and a grandfather's love won 1,500 million clicks within 24 hours. And the popular cartoon character, with its round belly and big ears, has long been taken 65 a symbol for abundance, wealth and good luck in Chinese culture. The peppa alongside her





family 66 (become) a global hit since the cartoon's release in 2004. The children's TV show is so popular because it is one of the few that families can enjoy together without adults feeling 67 (bore). The 68 (produce) made his fortune thanks to the young peppa pig. 69 it comes to the secret of success, he explained that he tried to 70 (simple) the show and ensured the piglet is unforgettable.

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 live in a typical Chinese family of four generations lived together under same roof. Everyone has funs with each other here. Every night, we will have dinner together, talking or laughing around the dinner table so that all the worries of the day will be swept away. At weekends, Dad will take Grandpa, that likes outdoor activities a lot, to the countryside to fish. Mom and Grandma will cook delicious food for ourselves. When the weather is fine, I will push my 95-year-old great grandmother in a wheelchair to sunbathe in the yard. My family is such harmonious that I have been grown up into a person with love and responsibility. I will definite teach what I had already learned to my future children.





第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校举办了一场“用英语讲好中国故事”的主题演讲活动,请你写一则英文报道。要点如下:

1. 时间和地点;
2. 活动的过程;
3. 活动的意义。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。



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