

南京市 2019 届高三年级二模考试

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题, 从题中所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

21. Difficulties strengthen the mind, _____ labor does the body.
A. if B. as C. for D. so
22. Molly finally agreed, _____ reluctantly, to go and see a doctor.
A. afterwards B. almost C. otherwise D. somewhat
23. I know he feels upset about his failure, and I can _____ that.
A. relate to B. live with C. answer for D. pull through
24. The reds and golds _____ into each other as the sun sank. What a beautiful sight!
A. bumped B. pressed C. melted D. turned
25. I got more _____ about him from reading his books than from talking to him.
A. insights B. memories C. resources D. experiences
26. The company needs to _____ its outdated image to promote its newly-released product.
A. lay out B. call up C. shake off D. give away
27. The conditions in the local school were fairly _____, no electricity and no basic teaching facilities available.
A. unique B. typical C. primitive D. stable
28. The matches of the FIFA Women's World Cup will be played in 2019 all around France, whose men's team _____ the 2018 World Cup.
A. wins B. won C. has won D. had won
29. Citizens are _____ to exercise their rights, but under no circumstances can they violate other people's rights.
A. on track B. on schedule C. at ease D. at liberty
30. --- I hear you'll cancel all your plans and appointments. Why?
--- They _____ my life. I just can't stop.
A. control B. controlled C. have controlled D. have been controlling
31. Nature is understandable in the sense _____ she will answer truly and reward with discoveries when we ask her questions via observation.
A. that B. where C. how D. what
32. --- Nowadays, buyers accustomed to prices moving upward just adopt a wait-and-see attitude.
--- If they continued to _____, then our company is closing down.
A. fish in the air B. sit on the fence C. fly off the handle D. beat around the bush
33. The children wrote magical stories together, _____ imaginary worlds of romantic and military adventure.
A. to spin B. spinning C. having spun D. to have spun
34. He was offered a position at the local church school, _____ he went to the Cambridge.
A. after when B. since which C. after which D. since when
35. --- There are probably aliens living here on earth.
--- _____! I can't believe you said that.
A. Come on B. Forget it C. Go head D. Allow me

第二节完型填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该题涂黑。

I don't talk with passengers on airplanes. My flight time is ___36___ for turning the pages of a good book. That changed, ___37___, on a flight from Tampa to Newark when I sat next to her—the lady in Seat 26B.

After ___38___ my seat, I opened my book.

Then she ___39___ me.” And where are you traveling to? Home or on vacation?”

“Heading home,” I closed my book.” You?”

“Oh, home, too,” she began,” I come from a(n) ___40___ family. Nine kids! I'm the oldest ___41___ alive-eighty-nine!” And then she laughed, joyfully. I wouldn't have ___42___ she was nearly ninety, though.

“Good book?” she asked, pointing to my paperback.

“Yes. Do you read?”

“Oh, I don't have ___43___ to read,” she replied.

I'm sixty years younger than 26B, yet she's the one who's too busy to read? What on earth could she be doing with her ___44___?

“Well,” she began, “I work at Costco. There are ___45___ nice people. There are also the ___46___ ones, but I enjoy them, too!” She laughed again, and I ___47___ her ability to not let negative energies affect her ___48___. I wondered how I could ___49___ that, too.

“What's your secret,” I asked,” to sounding so ___50___ and healthy?”

“My husband died ten years ago,” she said, ___51___. “I thought to myself, I'm not going to just ___52___! That's when I got my Costco job. I believe in being active.

“Life is so good,” she ___53___, “I'm just excited every day to live it!”

I wanted that plane ride to reroute to California so I would have more time to learn about her energy for life. I became more ___54___ with each mile we flew.

I told myself, if someone who is eighty-nine years old can choose to live her life with such ___55___ and passion, I can, too. If you have the drive!

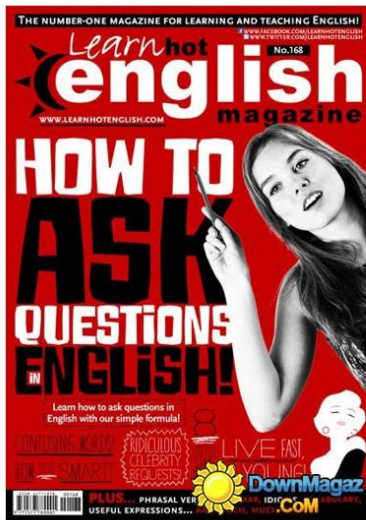
- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. reserved | B. adjust | C. squeezed | D. limited |
| 37. A. thus | B. instead | C. though | D. rather |
| 38. A. slipping into | B. searching for | C. clearing up | D. settling into |
| 39. A. came to | B. bent to | C. turned to | D. pointed to |
| 40. A. complex | B. nuclear | C. wealthy | D. extended |
| 41. A. yet | B. even | C. still | D. ever |
| 42. A. predicted | B. admitted | C. guessed | D. doubted |
| 43. A. time | B. patience | C. abilities | D. chances |
| 44. A. days | B. talent | C. books | D. interest |
| 45. A. really | B. actually | C. seemingly | D. probably |
| 46. A. learned | B. weird | C. ambitious | D. innocent |
| 47. A. weighed | B. admired | C. realized | D. identified |
| 48. A. aim | B. fate | C. taste | D. mood |
| 49. A. obtain | B. manage | C. control | D. imagine |
| 50. A. academic | B. realistic | C. positive | D. creative |
| 51. A. sadly | B. coldly | C. seriously | D. peacefully |
| 52. A. hang out | B. sit around | C. step back | D. get away |
| 53. A. responded | B. continued | C. recalled | D. declared |

54. A. astonished B. satisfied C. delighted D. inspired
 55. A. desire B. wisdom C. courage D. Confidence

第三部分 阅读理解（共 15 题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该题涂黑。

A



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SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM EUROPE/REST OF THE WORLD(ROW) (NOT INCLUDING SPAIN)	
<p>Option 1: Hot English for Students. Includes: 12 Hot English magazines + audio MP3s+1 English Unlocked Book. (100 pages, 4 levels: Pre-Intermediate; Intermediate; Advanced) Europe €92.70 ROW €108.90 Indicate the English Unlocked level you require (one book included in price)</p>	<p>Option2: Hot English for Teachers. Includes: 12 Hot English magazines + audio MP3s + 1 Teacher’s English Unlocked Book. (110 pages, 4 levels: Pre-Intermediate; Intermediate; Upper Intermediate; Advanced): Europe €92.70/ROW€108.90 Indicate the English Unlocked level you require (one book included in price)</p>
<p>Option 3: Standard. Includes: 12 magazines + audio MP3s = Europe €79.70/ROW€95.40</p>	<p>Option4: Web School. Video, readings, listenings, online exercises. 4 levels. Indicate the level you require: Pre-Intermediate; Advanced. Code is valid for one level and one year = €24.99 Access to all levels: one year = €59.97</p>
<p>English Unlocked. Your complete self-study solution to learning English at home. With audio MP3s and video MP4s! Choose from 4 levels: Pre-Intermediate; Intermediate; Upper Intermediate; Advanced. Student or Teacher Student’s/ Teacher’s Book:</p>	<p>Phrasal verbs/ Idioms. Book with 150 phrasal verbs or Idioms + images + MP3s audio files. Phrasal verbs I Phrasal verbs II Idioms I Idioms II Europe per book € 17.95/ROW per book</p>

Europe €18.95/ROW €19.95	€ 18.95
Academies, institutes, official language schools, etc. Photocopying <i>Hot English</i> magazine for use in their classes wherever they are located have to pay an extra charge of €50 on top of their subscription in order to meet minimal copyright requirements.	

56. Who will pay least if people subscribe to the same materials”
- A. People
B. people from France
C. people from the USA.
D. people from China
57. How much will your school pay for one set of *Hot English* for students and one for teachers for class use totally?
- A. €185.4
B. €217.8
C. €267.8
D. €235.4

B

That competition keeps prices down is well known. But it is hard to measure by just how much, because prices vary for all sorts of reasons, from differences in labour costs and rents to taxes. Rising to the challenge is a new paper in *The Economic Journal* by Giacomo Calzolari, Andrea Ichino, Francesco Manaresi and Viki Nellas, economists at the European University Institute, Bologna University and the Italian central bank. They looked at pharmacies (药房) and specifically at customers who may be particularly easy to rip off: new parents.

Using data for 2007 to 2010 covering about a fifth of pharmacies in Italy, the researchers measured the way in which prices of hygiene products for babies changed as the number of babies varied. They took advantage of a peculiar law from the 1960s, according to which regions with at most 7,500 people are allowed just one pharmacy (supposedly to keep the quality of services high). They compared prices in places with populations just below this threshold, and just above.

The products studied included some 3,000 varieties of shampoos, bath foams, baby wipes, creams and so on. Many are also used by adults on themselves. Some people, for example, prefer sun-cream labelled "for children" because of its high level of protection. When raising prices for these products, even a pharmacist with a monopoly (垄断) must consider the risk that adult users will switch to products that are not aimed at children. But a rise in the number of babies, and hence buyers who are parents, could **tip the scales** towards price increases. By contrast, the pharmacist should already be changing as much as parents are willing to pay for products without adult users, such as nappies.

The scholars found that pharmacists raised prices when there were more new parents -- but only in regions with a single pharmacy, and not for nappies. In monopoly areas a doubling of the number of babies from one month to the next (not unusual in a small population) coincided with a 5% increase in the price of the basket of baby-hygiene products.

The study is timely. Italy's government has started to loosen some of the many restrictions that stop competition in the pharmacy sector (though not yet the one that the researchers relied on). But such regulations are plentiful in many other lines of business, and not just in Italy. The consumers who pay the price are often those who find it hardest to travel to shop around—for example, people with crying babies on their hands.

58. What's the purpose of the study?
- A. To review the function of the special law for pharmacies.
B. To make clear the relation between competition and prices.
C. To collect the information on pharmacy business in Italy.
D. To gather the data on hygiene products for babies in Italy.

59. “**tip the scales**” in Paragraph 3 means “_____”.
- A. Push the move B. Keep the level
C. Control the rise D. Break the balance
60. The government’s new measures will greatly benefit _____.
- A. pharmacy owners B. local merchants C. new parents D. adult users

C

Listen carefully to the footsteps in the family home, especially if it has wooden floors, and you can probably work out who it is that is walking about. The features most commonly used to identify people are faces, voices, finger prints and retinal scans. But their “behavioral biometrics”, such as the way they walk, are also giveaways.

Researchers have, for several years, used video cameras and computers to analyze people’s gaits, and are now quite good at it. But translating such knowledge into a practical identification system can be tricky --- especially if that system is supposed to be hidden. Cameras are often visible, are hard to set up, require good lighting and may have their view blocked by other people. So a team led by Krikor Ozanyan of the University of Manchester, in England and Patrica Scully of the National University of Ireland, in Galway have been looking for a better way to recognize gait. Their answer: pressure-sensitive mats.

In themselves, such mats are nothing new. They have been part of security systems for donkeys’ years. But Dr Ozanyan and Dr Scully use a complex version that can amount of pressure applied in different places as someone walks across it. These measurements form a pattern unique to the walker. Dr Ozanyan and Dr Scully therefore turned, as is now common for anything to do with pattern recognition, to an Artificial Intelligence system that uses machine learning to recognize such patterns.

It seems to work. In a study published earlier this year the two researchers tested their system on a database of footsteps trodden by 127 different people. They found that its error rate in identifying who was a mere 0.7%. And Dr. Scully says that even without a database of footsteps to work with the system can determine someone’s sex --- women and men, with wide and narrow pelvises (骨盆) respectively, walk in different ways, --- and guess, with reasonable accuracy, a subject’s age.

A mat-based gait-recognition system has the advantage that it would work in any lighting conditions -- even pitch-darkness. And though it might fail to identify someone if, say, she was wearing stilettos and had been entered into the database while wearing trainers, it would be very hard to fool **it** by imitating the gait of an individual who was allowed admission to a particular place.

The latest phase of Dr Ozanyan’s and Dr Scully’s project is a redesign of the mat. The old mats contained individual pressure sensors. The new ones contain optical fibres (光纤). Light-emitting diodes (二极管) distributed along two neighbouring edges of a mat transmit light into the fibres. Sensors on the opposite edges (and thus the opposite ends of the optical fibres) measure how much of that light is received. Any pressure applied to part of the mat causes a distortion (变形) in the fibres and a consequent change in the amount of light transmitted. Both the location and amount of change can be plotted and analyzed by the machine-learning system.

Dr Ozanyan says that the team have built a demonstration fibre-optic mat, two meters long and a metre wide, using materials that cost £100 (\$130). They are now talking to companies about commercializing it. One application might be in health care, particularly for the elderly. A fibre-optic mat installed in a nursing home or an old person's own residence could monitor changes individual's gait that warn certain illnesses. That would provide early warning of someone being at greater risk of falling over, say, or of their cognition becoming damaged.

Gait analysis might also be used as a security measure in the workplace, monitoring access to restricted

areas, such as parts of military bases, server farms or laboratories dealing with harmful materials. In these cases, employees would need to agree to their gaits being scanned, just as they would agree to the scanning of their faces or retinas for optical security systems.

Perhaps the most fascinating use of gait-recognition mats, though, would be in public places, such as airports. For that to work, the footsteps of those to be recognized would need to have been stored in a database, which would be harder to arrange than the collection of mugshots and fingerprints that existing airport security systems rely on. Some people, however, might volunteer for it. Many aircrew or pre-registered frequent flyers would welcome anything that speeded up one of the most tiresome parts of modern travel.

61. Camera-based gait recognition fails to come into wide use, because _____.
- a. it's not easy to find the cameras
 - b. finger print recognition is still popular
 - c. sometimes the cameras can be covered
 - d. it's a waste of money to fix the equipment
 - e. good lighting conditions can't be guaranteed
 - f. it's difficult to set up the system
- A. acf B. bde C. cdf D. cef
62. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to Paragraphs 6-8?
- A. The new mats function greatly with individual pressure sensors built in.
 - B. The new mats will be likely to work better with enough pressure.
 - C. The elder are cured of their diseases with the monitor of the fibre-optic.
 - D. Restricted areas are accessible to those with their gaits scanned beforehand.
63. What does "it" refer to in Paragraph 5?
- A. The mat-based gait-recognition system.
 - B. The gaits stored in the database.
 - C. The advantage of working in any light condition.
 - D. The admission to a particular place.
64. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. Listen to your footsteps
 - B. Applaud pattern recognition
 - C. Love the way you walk
 - D. Better the mats you step on

D

"With depressingly few exceptions, performances are dull and lack vitality... After years of trying to convince myself otherwise, I now feel sure that ballet is dying."

—Jennifer Homans, *Apollo's Angels*.

Is ballet dead? Has the art form evolved to depression? Jennifer Homans's conclusion to her fascinating history of ballet, *Apollo's Angels*, is worrying.

It appears that ballet's pulse continues to beat strongly, however, especially with a Tchaikovsky defibrillator attached. So why are some dance commentators arguing that ballet is dying? And do they have a point?

"Ballet is dead"—"Ballet is dying"—all ting tones of Friedrich Nietzsche's philosophical claim: "God is dead." Headline grabbing, certainly. Yet can ballet be defined in such black and white terms? Surely it is more abstract, filled with shades of popular grey. ____①____

To start with, how do you define ballet? What is ballet today? Consider popular modern classics like *Twyla Tharp's In the Upper Room*, where dancers wear pointy shoes and sneakers, combining contemporary and classical vocabulary together. Or closer to home, there is Graeme Murphy's *Swan Lake*, which layers

elements of Petipa’s choreography(编舞) with a contemporary theme and aesthetic. Many contemporary choreographers all embrace classical form and principles, then manipulate(操作) the rules. ___②___

The line between contemporary dance and ballet is vague. In an interview with *The Telegraphy* (2015), British choreography Matthew Bourne acknowledges that this “cross-fertilisation” between contemporary dance and ballet continues to grow, as evidenced by the rise in new commissions from contemporary choreographers at the Royal Ballet and English National Ballet. Referring to Homan’s book, Bourne believes what has changed is that “the dance forms are coming closer together”. Not dying, but merging. Reinventing. This has been the case amongst Australasian ballet companies for many years now. ___③___

Homans writes that ballet’s decline began after the passing of Ashton and Balanchine. Something has changed, certainly. A stylistic transition—from neo-classical to contemporary ballet—has occurred. ___④___

Our art form’s evolution has always been with extinction. Prominent dance critic with *The New York Times*, Alastair Macaulay, says: “ballet has died again and again over the centuries,” and yet, “phoenix-like, rose again from its ashes”. History shows there were periods where ballet hibernated and lacked popularity. This coincided with the art form’s changing forums.

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So here is irony: what sells best, still, are reproductions of Petipa’s classics. A season without a Tchaikovsky score is a financial risk. And without Nutcracker(胡桃夹子), half the ballet companies in North America would not exist. Admittedly, as a dancer, my favorite roles--Albrecht, Prince Siegfried and Romeo—were from the classical canon; I am a traditionalist at heart (who loves to be challenged by good contemporary ballets). A part of the charm behind classical repertoire, for me, was in reducing the glories of past greats. Classical ballet’s framework supports the modern process of bench-marking.

Perhaps Jennifer Homan’s thoughts are not completely unfounded. Perhaps ballet is dying for some. Ballet’s evolution has been delayed by its audiences. And as Homans suggests in her epilogue, perhaps also by its creatives.

Now here is a bold prediction. In line with the Royal Ballet’s programming in Brisbane this year—of Christopher Wheeldon’s *The winter’s Tale*, and Wayne MacGreor’s *Wolf works*---over the next 20years, ballet’s reliance on Petipa will decrease. Contemporary ballets and merge-styled ballets will produce their box-office influence ever more.

Why?

It’s simple: our audiences will be ready for ballet to change again.

65. Why does the writer site Jennifer Homan’s words at the beginning of the passage?

- A. To support the writer’s viewpoint.
- B. To introduce the topic of the passage.
- C. To highlight the theme of the passage.
- D. To provide the background knowledge.

66. The sentence “Is this not ballet?” should be put in _____.

- A. ①
- B. ②
- C. ③
- D. ④

67. Which of the following statements is a fact about ballet?

- A. “Surely it is more abstract, filled with shades of popular grey.”(Para.3)
- B. The line between contemporary dance and ballet is vague. (Para.3)
- C. “Our art forms evolution has always been with extinction” (Para.7)

- D. "What sells best, still, are reproductions of Petipa's classics" (Para.8)
68. According to Matthew Bourne, _____.
- A. the dance forms remain unchanged
 - B. contemporary dance has reinvented classic ballet
 - C. ballet is experiencing growth and will continue to develop
 - D. a new form of ballet is widely accepted among Australians
69. The writer takes himself as an example in Paragraph 8 in order to show _____.
- A. classics should be promoted
 - B. classics are still of great significance
 - C. classics ballet's framework is out of date
 - D. contemporary ballets attract more attention
70. What may be audience's attitude to the change of ballet?
- A. Supportive B. Arbitrary C. Critical D. Concerned

第四部分 任务型阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。注意：请将答案填在答题纸上相应题号的横线上，每个空格只填一个单词。

Anyone who's ever made room for a big milestone of adult life --- a job, a marriage, a move --- has likely shoved a friendship to the side. After all, there is no contract locking us to the other person, as in marriage, and there are no blood bonds, as in family. We choose our friends, and our friends choose us. That's a really distinctive attribute of friendships.

But modern life can become so busy that people forget to keep choosing each other. That's when friendships fade, and there's reason to believe it's happening more than ever. Loneliness is on the rise, and feeling lonely has been found to increase a person's risk of dying early by 26% --- and to be even worse for the body than obesity and air pollution. Loneliness damages health in many ways, particularly because it removes the safety net of social support. "When we perceive our world as threatening, that can be associated with an increase in heart rate and blood pressure."

The solution is simple: friendship. It helps protect the brain and body from stress, anxiety and depression. "Being around trusted others, in essence, signals safety and security," says Holt-Lunstad. A study last year found that friendships are especially beneficial later in life. Having supportive friends in old age is a stronger predictor of well-being than family ties --- suggesting that the friends you pick may be at least as important as the family you're born into.

Easy as the fix may sound, it can be difficult to keep and make friends as an adult. But research suggests that you only need between four and five close pals. If you've ever had a good one, you know what you're looking for." The expectations of friends, once you have a mature understanding of friendship, don't really change across the life course," Rawlins says. "People want their close friends to be someone they can talk to and someone they can depend upon."

If you're trying to fill a dried-up friendship pool, start by looking inward. Think back to how you met some of your very favorite friends. Volunteering on a political campaign or in a favorite spin class? Playing in a band? "Friendships are always about something," says Rawlins. Common passions help people bond at a personal level, and they bridge people of different ages and life experiences.

Whatever you're into, someone else is too. Let your passion guide you toward people. Volunteer, for example, take a new course or join a committee at your community centers. If you like yoga, start going to classes regularly. Fellow dog lovers tend to gather at dog runs. Using apps and social media --- like Facebook to find a local book club --- is also a good way to find easy-going folks.

Once you meet a potential future friend, then comes the scary part: inviting them to do something. “You do have to put yourself out there,” says Janice McCabe, associate professor of sociology at Dartmouth College and a friendship researcher. “There’s a chance that the person will say no. But there’s also the chance they’ll say yes, and something really great could happen.”

The process takes time, and you may experience false starts. Not everyone will want to put in the effort necessary to be a good friend.

It’s never too late to start being a better pal. The work you put into friendships --- both new and old --- will be well worth it for your health and happiness.

Outline	Supporting details
Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Making friends (71) _____ people of negative feelings, especially benefiting the old. However, quick-paced life robs people of the time to maintain friendship and leads to more occurrences of (72) _____. ● (73) _____ from society makes people mentally and physically unhealthy.
Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be (74) _____ with what you expect of your friends: they should be good listeners and (75) _____. ● (76) _____ on how you built up good friendship. ● Follow your heart and make friends with those people with (77) _____ interests. ● (78) _____ yourself to win a friend by inviting him to do something, not fearing to be (79) _____.
Conclusion	The more (80) _____ you are to making friends, the healthier and happier you will be.

第五部分：书面表达（满分 25 分）

81. 请认真阅读下面短文，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

Film and television adaptations of classic literature works have held a long-standing appeal for audiences, reshaping our cultural landscape.

In 2017, a nine-episode TV adaptation of Chinese literature classic, *The Dream of the red Mansion*, featured young cast aged 6-12 portraying the characters vividly and won applause among faithful readers of this classic work. To them, these young performers have brought the characters alive again. “I was impressed by their perfect acting in the TV series. I never expected they could play so well. It is as good as the 1987 TV adaptation,” a Douban user commented. Before the shooting of the 1987 TV version, all the actors and actresses received systematic acting training and guided study of the original work. This time, Ouyang Fenqiang, who played the leading role, Jia Baoyu, in the 1987 version, was invited to instruct the young performers.

However, this is only one of the very few cases of being faithful to the original literature. Recent years have witnessed a large number of poor-quality film and TV adaptations of literature classics, spoiling the understanding of the original work. Whether classic literature works should be adapted into film or TV series is worthy of discussion

【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个单词概述上述信息的主要内容；

2.用 120 个单词发表你的观点，内容包括：

- (1) 支持或反对把经典文学作品改编为影视作品；
- (2) 用 2-3 个理由或论据支撑你的观点。

【写作要求】

- 1.表明个人观点，同时提供理由或论据；
- 2.阐述观点或提供论据时，不得直接引用原文中的句子；
- 3. 文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名字；
- 4. 不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。
