

南京市 2019 届高三年级二模考试

2019.03

【命题总评】

南京市 2019 年高三二模整体难度要略高于 18 年高考和 19 年的前两次模拟考。其中单选难度较之前有提高，完型难度略低，阅读任务型和作文的难度中等。阅读的 C、D 篇虽然题目不难，但是文章的篇幅都比较长，对学生短时间内的阅读分析能力要求较高。

作为基础题的单选部分这次考点有些偏，15 道题只有 5 道题考察了语法，分别是两题时态，两题从句和一题非谓语动词，剩下的全部是词汇短语题。

完形填空是一篇记叙文，较高考和之前的模考在难度方面降低了很多，词汇词组也没有较偏的地方。

阅读理解 A 篇难度偏低但是考察了学生对于图片信息的关注度；B、C 篇难度一般，其中的细节理解题可以直接定位原文，主旨大意题难度有提高；D 篇阅读篇幅较长，难度中等，与高考类似，需要学生今后注意的是对于文章结构题的解题能力。

作文方面选取了时下较为热门的话题，难度中等，无论选择正方还是反方都有很多可以短时间内想出来的理由可以进行阐述。

三模备考建议：

1. 知识点要了解全面，在基础语法知识点不能落下的同时，也要注重平日对于词汇和词组的积累。
2. 阅读方面除了要注重对于基本的细节理解题主旨大意题的解题方法技巧等，更要具备自己的思维能力，在议论文中客观看待问题。
3. 作文除了要具备会写最基本的逻辑结构的方法以外，也要注重对于时事的积累，提高自己的概括能力。

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

21.

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查状语从句中连词的辨析。根据句意“劳动强体，磨难强智。”本题中 B 选项 as 表示“就像”的意思，引导方式状语从句。故正确答案为 B。

22. Molly finally agreed, _____ reluctantly, to go and see a doctor.

- A. afterwards B. almost C. otherwise D. somewhat

22.

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查副词的辨析。A 选项 afterwards 意为“后来，然后”，B 选项 almost 意为“几乎，差不多”，C 选项 otherwise 意为“否则，另外，在其他方面”，D 选项 somewhat 意为“有点，稍微”。根据句意，“莫利虽然有点不情愿，但最终还是同意去看牙医”。故正确答案选 D 选项 somewhat“有点，

稍微”。

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

23.

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查动词短语的辨析。A 选项 relate to 意为“涉及，有关，理解，与...产生共鸣 / 对...感同身受”，B 选项 live with 意为“忍受，承认，与.....住在一起”，C 选项 answer for 意为“对.....负责，因.....受罚”，D 选项 pull through 意为“渡过难关，恢复健康”。根据句意，“我知道他对于他的失败感到很沮丧，我对此感同身受。”故正确答案选 A 选项 relate to “理解”。

24. The reds and golds _____ into each other as the sun sank. What a beautiful sight!

- A. bumped B. pressed C. melted D. turned

24.

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查词组辨析。句意：“夕阳西下，辉映着红彤彤的余辉。多么美的画面啊！”A 选项 bumped into 表示“无意中遇到，碰到”；B 选项 pressed into 表示“使压成，按入，压入”；C 选项 melted into 表示“化为，溶解成”；D 选项“turned into”表示变成，进入。结合句意可知，本题选择答案 C。

25. I got more _____ about him from reading his books than from talking to him.

- A. insights B. memories C. resources D. experiences

25.

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查词汇辨析。句意：“比起和他交谈，我更能从阅读他的书而得到更多的了解。”A 选项 insight 表示“洞悉，了解”；B 选项 memory 表示“记忆”；C 选项 resource 表示“资源，财力”；D 选项 experience 表示“经历”。结合句意可知，答案选择 A。

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 The company needs to _____ its outdated image to promote its newly-released product.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

26.

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查词组辨析。句意：“这家公司需要摒弃掉老气的品牌形象，去推广它们最新发售的产品。”A 选项 lay out 表示“展示，安排”；B 选项 call up 表示“打电话给，召集，使想起”；C 选项 shake off 表示“摆脱，抖落”；D 选项 give away 表示“赠送，丧失，泄露”。结合句意可知，本题选择答案 C。

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

27.

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。A 选项 unique 意为独一无二的；独特的；不寻常的；B 选项 typical 意为典型的；C 选项 primitive 意为原始的，简陋的；D 选项 stable 意为稳定的。根据句意：“当地学校的环境非常简陋，电力设施和基础教学设备都非常缺乏。”根据题意，可知此题选 C。

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

28.

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查时态。题意：2019 年女子世界杯足球赛将会在法国举行，并且法国男子足球队在去年赢得了 2018 年世界杯。”根据时间背景词 2018 World Cup，可以排除 A 选项；D 选项过去完成时，前提是过去的过去，题目中必须出现一个过去式，所以排除 D；题目中强调过去的事实，所以选 B。

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

29.

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查词组。A 选项 on track 意为步入正轨；B 选项 on schedule 意为按时，按照规定日期；C 选项 at ease 意为自由自在，舒适，强调情绪上的放松舒缓；D 选项意为自由。根据句意：“公民可以自由行使权利，但是决不能侵犯他人的权利。”根据题意，可知此题选 D。

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

30.

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查时态。句意：“我听说你要取消所有的计划和约会。为什么?”“他们控制了我的生活。我无能为力。”结合句意可知，本题强调他们对我生活的控制是一直到现在就存在的，从过去开始并且将一直持续下去，可知用现在完成进行时，本题选择答案 D。

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

31.

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查同位语从句。句意：“通过观察向大自然探究问题，她会真心实意地给我们答复，并且以发现来报答我们。从这个意义上来说，大自然是可以认识的。”从句的内容是对抽象名词 sense 的解释说明，所以选择答案 A。

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

32.

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查交际用语。sit on the fence 保持中立，采取骑墙态度；fish in the air 白费力气；水中捞月；fly off the handle 冒火；勃然大怒；beat around the bush 旁敲侧击；说话绕圈子。句意：“现在，买家习惯在价格问题上采取观望的态度。”“如果他们继续观望的话，那我们公司就要倒闭关门了。”

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

33.

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查非谓语动词作状语。根据题干和选项，本题只需判断非谓语动词和谓语动词的先后顺序，spin 和 write 这两个动作是同时进行的。不定式作目的状语一般不能放在逗号后面（插入语

逗号除外)，故排除 A 选项和 D 选项。C 选项是现在分词的完成式，表明动作已完成，故排除。本题只需用现在分词即可，故选 B。

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

34.

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查非限制性定语从句。本题主要考查介词+关系代词引导的定语从句。根据从句句意“从那之后...”可知应选用介词 after，因为 since 所在的主句要用完成时态，而介词 after 后面要用 which 指代前面的整个句子，故选 C。

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

35.

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查情景交际。A. come on “来吧；得了吧，别胡扯；加油”。B. Forget it “不必在意”。C. Go ahead “开始；说吧”。D. allow me “让我来；对不起”。根据上下文，回答者不相信前者的说法，故选 A。

【总评】从本次二模的单选考查知识点可知，现在考查的重心越来越侧重于词汇的辨析，整体难度中等；在本次二模，总共考查到词汇题 7 题，占比 47%；语法题考查比重在逐渐下降，但三大从句、时态和非谓语动词是必考点。三模和高考冲刺的大致方向基本上是可以确定为做好充足的词汇积累，尤其是词组部分；并且积累一些“一词多义”的词汇。

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. adjusted C. squeezed D. limited

【答案】A

【解析】考察动词辨析。结合前文“I don’t talk with passengers on airplanes”及后文“I opened my book”可知，坐飞机时我一般要看书。本句主语为 time，be reserved for 表示预留给……。句意：我坐飞机时通常把时间留给一本好书。故选 A。

37. A. thus B. instead C. though D. rather

【答案】C

【解析】考察副词辨析。结合空前“That changed,”可知我的习惯被改变了，表转折。注意区分 B 和 C: instead “反而，代替”；though 作副词时意为“但是，然而”。故选 C。

38. A. slipping into B. searching for C. clearing up D. settling into

【答案】D

【解析】考察动词短语。根据动词顺序紧密原则可知，要先“坐好”再“打开书”，故选 D. settle into 安顿好，步入正轨。注意区分 A 和 D: slip into “滑进，悄悄进入”，强调动作过程，因此不选 A。

39. A. came to B. bent to C. turned to D. pointed to

【答案】C

【解析】考察动词短语。根据上文，这位女士的位置是“next to me”，所以应该是“转向我”，故选 C. turned to。

40. A. complex B. nuclear C. wealthy D. extended

【答案】D

【解析】考察形容词辨析。根据后文“Nine kids!”可知，这位女士生活在一个大家庭里，可用排除法做题。A. complex 复杂的（未提及）；B. nuclear family 核心家庭（三口之家）；C. wealthy 富有的（未提及）；D. extended family 大家庭，可根据 extend“延伸”进行联想。故选 D。

41. A. yet B. even C. still D. ever

【答案】C

【解析】考察副词辨析。根据文意，那位女士在介绍时说到“我是活着的最年长的一个”，所以应该选择 still“仍然”。

42. A. predicted B. admitted C. guessed D. doubted

【答案】C

【解析】考察动词辨析。根据 42 题所在句最后“though”、“尽管”，说明“我”没有想到她将近九十岁这件事，所以选“guess”、“猜测”，相近意思的 A 选项“predict”是“预测”的意思，相比“猜测”有一个预先主动去做的动机，此处是不合适的。

43. A. time B. patience C. abilities D. chances

【答案】A

【解析】考察名词辨析。根据下文“she’s the one who’s too busy to read”，说明她太忙了而不能读书，

说明是没有时间，选择“time”。

44. A. days B. talent C. books D. interest

【答案】A

【解析】考察名词辨析；根据文意“她太忙了没时间读书，她到底.....能做什么呢？”，这里“with her days”意为“在她的日子中，在她的生活中”。

45. A. really B. actually C. seemingly D. probably

【答案】A

【解析】考察副词辨析；根据文意，这位女士介绍自己工作的地方的人都很好“really nice”，是肯定和强调表达，所以用“really”“真正地”，与下文 “There are also...but...”形成对比。

46. A. learned B. weird C. ambitious D. innocent

【答案】B

【解析】考察形容词辨析。weird“古怪的”，innocent“无辜的，无知的”。结合句中“but”，说明前后相反，but 后面是“I enjoy them, too”，则此处形容词感情色彩向下，排除 A、D，再根据词意，此处选“weird”更恰当， 故选 B。

47. A. weighed B. admired C. realized D. identified

【答案】B

【解析】考察动词辨析。weighed“称重；权衡；考虑”，admired“欣赏；倾佩；称赞”，identified“确认，辨认；识别”，根据动词与名词的搭配，应为称赞她的能力以免负能量影响她的情绪，故选 B。

48. A. aim B. fate C. taste D. mood

【答案】D

【解析】考察名词辨析。此题较简单，fate“命运”根据句意“负能量影响她的情绪”，选故 D。

49. A. obtain B. manage C. control D. imagine

【答案】B

【解析】考察动词辨析。obtain“获得，达到（目的）”，manage “vt.完成（困难的事情）”，imagine“想象，设想”。根据句意“我想知道我如何能够完成（我认为让她不被负能量影响这件事比较困难）”，故选 B。

50. A. academic B. realistic C. positive D. creative

【答案】C

【解析】考察形容词辨析。“academic”“学术的；纯理论的”，“realistic”“现实的”“creative”“创造性的”。根据句中逻辑词“and”，说明此处形容词感情色彩要与“healthy”相同，即感情色彩向上，同时与“healthy”语意上相近的是“positive”“积极向上的”，故选 C。

51. A. sadly B. coldly C. seriously D. peacefully

【答案】D

【解析】考察副词辨析，前文说到作者问这位老人积极健康的秘诀是什么，老人的回答只有 peacefully 符合句意，句意：“我的丈夫已经去世十年了”她平和地说。sadly 悲伤地；coldly 冷淡地；seriously 严肃地；peacefully 平静地，和平地

52. A. hang out B. sit around C. step back D. get away

【答案】B

【解析】考察短语辨析，根据前后文的句意可知这位老人不打算无所事事，hang out 闲逛；sit around 无所事事；step back 后退；get away 逃离，句意：我不会就这么无所事事的。

53. A. responded B. continued C. recalled D. declared

【答案】B

【解析】考察动词辨析。由上文可以知此时并不是对上文做出回应，故 A 错误，C 与 D 选项意义不符上下文。句意：“生活很好”她继续道。responded 回应；continued 继续；recalled 回忆，取消；declared 宣布。

54. A. astonished B. satisfied C. delighted D. inspired

【答案】D

【解析】考察形容词辨析，前文作者说到想要继续去了解老人对于生活的热情，故作者应该是受到了老人的启发，故 D 选项成立。句意：我想重新坐飞机乘坐去加利福尼亚这样就有时间去了解她对于生活的热情，一公里的飞行都让我备受启发。astonished 吃惊的；satisfied 满意的；delighted 高兴的；inspired 受启发的，受鼓舞的。

55. A. desire B. wisdom C. courage D. confidence

【答案】A

【解析】考察名词辨析，联系上下文分析感情色彩，联系句意：如果一位 89 岁的老人都可以有这样的对生活的渴望与热情，我也可以。所以本题选择 A 选项。desire 渴望；wisdom 智慧；courage 勇气；confidence 自信

【总评】本次二模的完形填空难度整体中等，比一模完型要简单。依旧是常见的记叙文题材，涉及的词汇也比较基础，没有冷僻词汇。讲述了“我”在飞机上遇到的一位 89 岁的女士，听她讲述自己的故事。其中第 38、47、55 题是较容易错的，需要考生在做题时细心区分。

38 题 A 和 D 辨析考查比较细，slip into 和 settle into 一个强调过程一个强调结果，需要根据动作顺序紧密原则进行最优选择；

47 题考查 admire 的“称赞”一意，学生普遍知道的是“羡慕；欣赏”的意思；

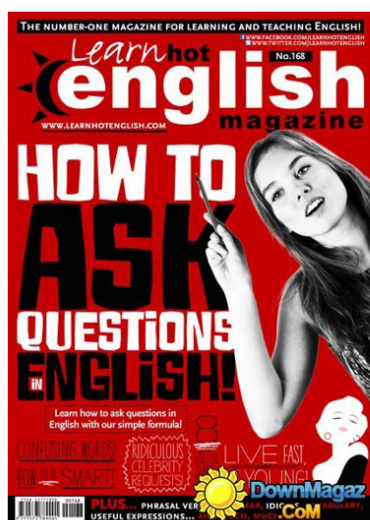
55 题对于情感色彩的把握比较难，情感色彩的惯用表达要求学生一定的阅读理解力。

所以在完形填空的做题策略上，还是建议学生先统看全文，了解文章整体意思和走向，多联系上下文，平时对于词汇之间的辨析和用法要掌握牢靠。

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，并在答题纸上讲该题涂黑。

A



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56. Who will pay least if people subscribe to the same materials”

- A. People
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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

【解析】

56.

【答案】A

【解析】细节题。根据图片上 (Spain only) 处的解释说明, 可知如果是西班牙人订阅的话只需 78 欧元。而根据表格中的信息可知, 如果是欧洲地区订阅 option1 需要 92.7 欧元。世界上其他国家的人订阅则需要 108.9 欧元。同样的资料, 价格最低的是西班牙人, 故选择 A 项。

57.

【答案】：C

【解析】：细节题。根据最后一段（译文）：为了满足杂志版权最低要求，专科院校、教育机构、官方语言学校等，若需影印《热点英语》杂志在教室中使用，无论在哪都需支付额外 50 欧元（除了订购费用）。其次我们学校是在中国，所以费用应该为 $108.9+108.9+50=267.8$ 欧元。所以正确答案选 C

【总评】：二模 A 篇阅读难度偏低，与 18 年高考及 19 年一模相近，考察的题型为细节题。本篇难点主要是除了表格内容，学生一定要仔细留意图片信息。文章出自一本英文杂志：learn hot English magazine。（<https://list-english.ru/pdf/mag/HotEnglish147.pdf>）

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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

【解析】

58. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨题。题干问的是“文中所提研究的目的”，应当回到原文的首段，并结合各段首句来总结。

首段第三句提出“Rising to the challenge is a new paper...”（新论文）对应题干研究。第二段首句

表明，研究者们研究了婴儿卫生用品的价格是如何随着婴儿数量的变化而变化的。第三段首句告诉我们，研究对象包括大约 3000 种不同的卫生用品（洗发水等）。第四段是学者们发现在只有一家药店的地区，药剂师会在父母（婴儿）增多时抬高价格。第五段表明这项研究很及时，意大利政府已经放松了对于药剂业的竞争限制。再回到首段第一句和第二句，“人人都知道，竞争能使价格降低。但很难知道降多少，因为价格会因各种原因（劳工费、租金、税费等）相应变化”可知文章中心是围绕价格和竞争展开。

分析 4 个选项。A 是为了揭示制药业特殊法规的作用；B 是为了阐明竞争和价格之间的关系；C 是为了收集意大利制药业的相关信息；D 是为了收集意大利婴儿卫生用品的相关数据。所以答案选择 B 选项。A、C、D 选项都摘自片段信息，不是研究目的。

59. 【答案】A

【解析】猜词题。根据文章第三段第四句可知，尽管是日用品垄断行业的大佬也必须承认如果抬高可替代性日用品的价格，会造成成人用户流失，销量下降。而紧接着的第五句话中的 **but** 转折很重要，表明有孩子的家长用户对于此类产品的价格提高有促进作用；且第六句话中说的是孩子专用品无法根据供需提高价格，这里 **by contrast** 表示相反的，因此更加验证第五句话中的 **tip the scales** 对价格是起到促进作用。故选择 A 项。

60. 【答案】C

【解析】推断题。根据文章最后一段可知，该段讲的是政府想要出台政策设置合理竞争保护消费者权益。本段最后一句话表明，为涨价买单的往往是那些不方便外出购物的人，比如需要随时照看孩子的家长。故选择 C 项。

【总评】本次二模 B 篇选自《经济学人》题为 *A study measures the cost of lack of competition* 的文章。重点讲述的是商业竞争和价格的关系，重点以婴儿日用品行业为切入点，并在结尾提出政府希望规范市场设置适当竞争来保护消费者利益的观点。文章是议论文文体，题材属于商业经济类，文章篇幅不长，主要考查学生在速读条件下的整体主旨把握及推测能力，难度偏大，需要学生准确理解前后文，易出错。难度和 2018 年二模相仿，选材来源一致。考查题型相较 2019 年一模 B 篇较难，一模 B 篇主要是细节理解题和推测判断题，且文体是说明文；而本次二模 B 篇文体是议论文，答案需要根据上下文推理分析得出，重在找准关键词，比如 **but** 和 **by contrast**，难度有所提升。考生主要注意两点：1. 精读与泛读相结合，需先范读全文，了解文章所谈话题及作者观点态度；2. 推理判断类题型结合上下文，找准关键词，巧用选项排除法。

A remedy for high prices

A study measures the cost of lack of competition

How Italy's notoriously uncompetitive pharmacies rip off new parents



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 Patricia 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 donkey’s 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

【解析】

61.

【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据题干找关键词"Camera-based gait recognition"和"fails to come into wide use"原文定位在第二段第三行, Cameras are often visible, are hard to set up, require good lighting and may have their view blocked by other people. 三个阻碍的原因分别对应选项中的 c, e, f. 可知 D 选项正确。

62.

【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。A 选项中关键词"The new mats" 和 "individual pressure sensors", 定位在第六段第二行, The old mats contained arrays of individual pressure sensors. The new ones contain grids of optical fibres(光纤). 故 A 选项错误。B 选项中关键词"The new mats"和"work better with enough pressure", 定位在第六段第五行, Any pressure ... causes a distortion in the fibres...是任何压力都能导致光纤的变形, 而不是"enough pressure", 故 B 选项错误。C 选项中关键词"The elderly are cured of their diseases"和"the monitor of the fibre-optic", 定位在第七段倒数第三行, A fibre-optic mat...could monitor changes...that warn certain illnesses. 可知 the fibre-optic mat 只能对疾病预警并不能治愈这些病, 故 C 选项错误。D 选项中关键词"Restricted areas"和"with their gaits scanned", 定位在第八段第二行到第三行, monitoring access to restricted areas, employees would need to agree to their gaits being scanned. 可知 D 选项正确。

63.

【答案】A

【解析】细节题。根据题干，定位到第5段，“it would be very hard to fool it by imitating the...”，通过模仿.....很难骗过它。此时根据上文找答案，第5段一开头说“A mat-based gait recognition system has the advantage...And thought it may fail to..., it would be hard...”可知，本段就在介绍这种“识别系统”，可以判断出A选项。BCD与此段没有关系。

64.

【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。此题可用排除法，A选项重点在于“footstep”，B选项重点在“applaud”，C选项在于“the way you walk”，D选项在于“mats”，本文主要内容是说，根据人们不同的走路方式而设计出的一种新的步法识别体系，故答案选C。另外，文章第一段，是引出下文的作用，根据第一段最后一句话“...such as the way they walk, are also giveaways”，可以判断出C选项，该标题含有一定趣味性，可以吸引读者。

【总评】文章属于科技类说明文，改编自经济学人杂志（2018.7.14）文章篇幅较长但是题目难度不大，较一模和2018年高考的C篇简单一些。前三道细节理解题都可以通过原文定位确定答案，最后一题主旨大意稍有难度，要注意标题选择的趣味性。

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 *Woolf 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

【解析】

65.

【答案】：B

【解析】：推理判断题。根据 Jennifer 所说，我们可以推断出她的观点是芭蕾的表演由于枯燥和缺少活力，现在呈现出一种不被人们接受的趋势。从第一段开头：Is ballet dead? Has the art form evolved to depression? 我们可以明白文章主要观点为议论芭蕾是否真的“已死”。因此作者引用 Jennifer 的这段话是为了引出文章的话题，而非介绍背景，故答案选 B。做此类题时考生应注重辨析与比较。

66.

【答案】：B

【解析】：句子穿插题。根据选项“Is this not ballet?”我们可以推断出这句话之前应当是介绍芭蕾的某种形式。从第四段开头句我们可以知道本段主要是对 ballet 下定义，下面也分别介绍了经典作品和现代融合的情况，结合现代主题或审美，这种类型的芭蕾当然可以称之为是芭蕾的某种形式，因此题干中“Is this not ballet?”放在这里符合逻辑，故答案选 B。而其他三个空格上下文联系紧密，逻辑连贯。此类题需更注重上下文的连贯，找准关键词。

67.

【答案】：D

【解析】：细节理解题。题干让选出以下哪一项是关于 ballet 的客观事实，而选项中的句子都是出自原文，对于同学们来说可能比较难以判断，这时候需要我们判别出哪些是观点，哪些是事实。A 选项作者表达的是不赞同上一句提到的 define ballet in such black and white terms. B 选项“现代舞与芭蕾舞之间的界限很模糊”很显然也是作者的观点。C 选项中“艺术形式的进化总是伴随着消亡。”也是表达作者对于芭蕾舞发展进化的观点。只有 D 选项中“具有讽刺意味的是最畅销的还是对经典作品的再现”属于陈述客观事实，故选择 D 项。

68.

【答案】：C

【解析】：细节理解题。通过 Matthew Bourne 这个关键词定位到文章的第 5 段，A 选项“舞蹈形式没有发生改变”，B 选项“现代舞改造了古典芭蕾”，C 选项“芭蕾正在经历成长并将继续发展”，D 选项“一种新型的芭蕾舞被澳洲人广泛接受”，由 Matthew 所认为的芭蕾 not dying, but merging “不是消亡，而是融合”，reinventing “改造，再创造”可知，答案选 C。在解答此类题目的时候，同学们要警惕 B、D 这种偷换概念的表达。

69.

【答案】：B

【解析】：细节题。由第 8 段可知，作者作为传统的芭蕾舞者，不反对来自当代芭蕾的挑战与冲击，但明确表示：Classical baller's framework supports the modern process of bench-marketing. 经典芭蕾的框架支持现代市场营销的过程。从而强调经典芭蕾的重要性。C 意思完全相反，A 与 D 原文并未提及。故选择 B 项。

70.

【答案】：A

【解析】：主旨题。纵观全文，作者围绕是芭蕾是否消亡的问题，一步一步表达其观点。由第 5 段：Not dying, but merging. 可见，作者认为，芭蕾并未消亡，而是与现代舞蹈融合在一起。此外，第 8

段: I am a traditionalist at heart(who loves to be challenged by good contemporary ballets).以及最后一段可知, 作者很支持芭蕾的改变。A 支持; B 专制的, 武断的; C 批评的; D 关心的。故选择 A 项。

【总评】本次二模阅读 D 篇难度中等, 与 2018 年南京二模和 2018 年高考难度接近, 2018 年南京二模选取小说, 2018 高考是一篇议论文。本次二模 D 篇选自外刊的 *Dance Australia*, 也属于表达观点的议论文, 整体难度与形式都与高考类似。不同的是多了对文章篇章结构的考查, 要求学生在接下来的阅读练习中注意以下三点: 一、注重不同领域的词汇量的积累; 二、提高对文章长难句的分析与理解; 三、阅读文章需要注重对文章写作思路与框架进行理解与概括。

出处: *Dance Australia* 27 June 2017

<http://www.danceaustralia.com.au/news/is-ballet-dying>

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.

71. 【答案】rids

【解析】总结概括，由第一段 that’s really distinctive attribute of friendship 和第三段的 the solution is simple, friendship. It helps protect the brain and body from stress, anxiety and depression. 可知，朋友能帮助我们“远离”负面情绪（negative feelings= stress, anxiety and depression）

根据固定搭配，rid sb. of sth. 故此处填写 rid 的相关形式。

72. 【答案】loneliness

【解析】细节定位，根据文章第二段“That’s when friendship fade,, loneliness is on the rise, 可知，会导致“loneliness”发生。

73. 【答案】Withdrawing/Withdrawal

【解析】细节定位，根据第二段可知，loneliness 会带来各种心理和身体问题，根据细节，loneliness damages health in many ways, particularly because it removes the safety net of social support. 因此，是“脱离”社会使人们身心不健康。由 remove 推导而来，withdraw from。

74. 【答案】consistent

【解析】细节定位，第四段“The expectations of friends, once you have a mature understanding of friendship, don’t really change across the life course.”be consistent with 和一致。

75. 【答案】supporters /helpers

【解析】细节定位，第四段“People want their close friends to be someone they can talk to and someone they can depend upon.”

76. 【答案】reflect

【解析】细节定位，第五段“Think back to how you met some of your very favorite friends”，“think back”对应“reflect on”回想之意

77. 【答案】similar/common/shared

【解析】总结概括，根据第六段的内容可以概括为跟随你的心，寻找和你兴趣爱好相同的人交朋友

78. 【答案】Trouble

【解析】概括总结，根据第七段“Once you meet a true friend, then comes the scary part...you do have to put yourself out there”，转换得出固定搭配 trouble oneself to do(麻烦你自己通过邀请他人一起做某事而成为朋友)

79. 【答案】refused/rejected

【解析】概括总结，根据第七段“That there is a chance that the person will say no”和第八段“and you may experience false starts”得知结交朋友时会碰壁，但不要因此而害怕被拒绝，故答案为 refused/rejected。

80. 【答案】devoted/committed/dedicated

【解析】概括总结，根据最后一段“The work you put into friendships...”（你为友谊上付出的努力），原文句型转化为“The more you are devoted to making friends...”（你越是致力于结交朋友...），故答案为 devoted/committed/dedicated

【总评】本次的英语二模任务型阅读相比三次模拟考试难度较大，高于2018高考难度。细节定位题与概括总结题比例各占50%，对学生的细节定位有一定要求。词的替换难度中等偏上，重点考察词的转换及固定搭配的运用。

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 Fengqiang, 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。

二模英语作文解析

本篇作文属于纯材料类型，写作的关键在于提取出关于经典作品改编成影视作品的两种结果，据此表明自己的观点，并用相关论据支撑。整个写作思路可以概括为总结现象——表明观点——论据支撑。第一部分，总结现象。根据材料可以提取出来经典作品改编成影视作品有两种现象，一是以《红楼梦》为代表的小部分改编成功的影视作品，质量较高，带来积极的文化影响；二是大部分改编的影视产品质量不高。因此在概述部分需要围绕对这两种现象进行概括。但需要注意的是学生在写总结时要有所侧重，根据材料部分，着重描述了经典作品改编成的高质量作品时带来的积极影响，提及了仍然存在大部分质量较低的改编的影视作品。

第二部分表明观点，这部分内容相当于一个全文的核心论点，统领着下文的论据支撑。因此，学生只需要写出自己支持或不支持的立场即可。

第三部分论据支撑，根据自己立场给出理由。这部分其实是考察学生如何运用英语将自己的思维逻辑以及思考问题的方式方法表达出来。这里给出两个写作思路作为参考。第一，支持改编：1. 改编作品提供多元的文化欣赏和呈现形式；2. 改编作品成为热门时，会推动人们去探索改编的根源，即经典文化作品本身；3. 拉近人们与经典文化作品的距离。第二，反对：1. 因改编作品的商业性质，经典文化作品的精髓不能够原汁原味的传达，从而使人们产生错误的理解；2. 可能会出现更多质量低下的影视作品，无法吸引人们，特别是青少年的注意，从而导致越来越多的人忽视经典文化作品。

总体来看，本次作文难度中等偏下，对于学生在行文的逻辑结构和论点的语言表达上有较高要求。

Two possible versions

支持：

Adaptations of films and TV series from literature classics have created a brilliant culture. *The dream of the Red Mansion* is a relatively successful example. However, still many are of poor quality. (32 words)

I am in support of adapting literature classics into films or TV series. Firstly, art takes various forms, and so does the appreciation of classic literature. The digital and commercial age offers us different ways to admire the beauty of literature classics. Adapted versions, if true to the original works and well produced, are undoubtedly a cultural feast for either average viewers or faithful classic literature lovers. Additionally, sometimes when an adaptation turns into a hit, the audience may be driven to read the original work.

Trapped in quick-paced life, we could barely spare time to sink into a sofa, reading peacefully. Film or TV adaptations, featuring vivid characters and an appealing plot, bring literature classics back to life.

To conclude, literature classics are worth adaptation. (126 words)

反对:

Adaptations of films and TV series from literature classics have created a brilliant culture. *The dream of the Red Mansion* is a relatively successful example. However, still many are of poor quality. (32 words)

Personally, literature classics should not be adapted into films or TV series. The value of classics lies in their very basic nature: the perfect employment of language and life philosophy between words. To cater to viewers' taste and gain more profits, producers couldn't avoid making changes to the original work. Thus, viewers might be misguided and get a wrong picture of the original story, let alone miss the opportunity to appreciate literature on their own. Moreover, with an increasing number of poorly-made adaptations, viewers, especially the young, tend to focus more on those good-looking performers, ignorant of the real culture hidden in the literature works.

To conclude, literature classics are not supposed to be adapted into films or TV series. (120 words)

【总评】：2019 年二模作文难度与 2019 一模及高考难度持平。从命题类型上来看，本次二模话题和一模以及高考一样，都属于社会生活类，比较贴近学生生活，这一点也继续延续了高考的命题趋势，来源于生活，却高于生活。不仅对于学生英语语言表达能力有所要求，而且还考察了学生的思维逻辑以及综合素质。从命题材料上看，二模材料形式有所改变，从高考和一模的图表+材料的形式变成了文字材料的形式，不过仍然属于材料信息类作文的范畴，并不算陌生。有一点趋势值得注意，即材料更趋向于把观点鲜明化，对于学生来说，也方便了信息理解和提取。