

2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷 II）

英 语

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 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. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a classroom.

2. How does the woman feel now?

- A. Relaxed. B. Excited. C. Tired.

3. How much will the man pay?

- A. \$20. B. \$80. C. \$100.

4. What does the man tell Jane to do?

- A. Postpone his appointment. B. Meet Mr. Douglas. C. Return at 3 o'clock.

5. Why would David quit his job?

- A. To go back to school. B. To start his own firm. C. To work for his friend.

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 want the woman to do?

- A. Check the cupboard. B. Clean the balcony. C. Buy an umbrella.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Employer and employee. C. Shop assistant and customer.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where did the woman go at the weekend?

- A. The city centre. B. The forest park. C. The man's home.

9. How did the man spend his weekend?

- A. Packing for a move. B. Going out with Jenny. C. Looking for a new house.

10. What will the woman do for the man?

- A. Take Henry to hospital. B. Stay with his kid. C. Look after his pet.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is Mr. Stone doing now?

- A. Eating lunch. B. Having a meeting. C. Writing a diary.

12. Why does the man want to see Mr. Stone?

- A. To discuss a program. B. To make a travel plan. C. To ask for sick leave.

13. When will the man meet Mr. Stone this afternoon?

- A. At 3:00. B. At 3:30. C. At 3:45.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A company. B. An interview. C. A job offer.

15. Who is Monica Stansfield?

- A. A junior specialist. B. A department manager. C. A sales assistant.

16. When will the man hear from the woman?

- A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did John enjoy doing in his childhood?

- A. Touring France. B. Playing outdoors. C. Painting pictures.

18. What did John do after he moved to the US?

- A. He did business. B. He studied biology. C. He worked on a farm.

19. Why did John go hunting?

- A. For food. B. For pleasure. C. For money.

20. What is the subject of John's works?

- A. American birds. B. Natural scenery. C. Family life.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

My Favourite Books

Jo Usmar is a writer for *Cosmopolitan* and co-author of the *This Book Will* series（系列）of lifestyle books. Here she picks her top reads.

Matilda

Roald Dahl

I once wrote a paper on the influence of fairy tales on Roald Dahl's writing and it gave me a new appreciation for his strange and delightful words. Matilda's battles with her cruel parents and the bossy headmistress, Miss Trunchbull, are equally funny and frightening, but they're also aspirational.

After Dark

Haruki Murakami

It's about two sisters — Eri, a model who either won't or can't stop sleeping, and Mari, a young student. In trying to connect to her sister, Mari starts changing her life and discovers a world of diverse "night people" who are hiding secrets.

Gone Girl

Gillian Flynn

There was a bit of me that didn't want to love this when everyone else on the planet did, but the horror story is brilliant. There's tension and anxiety from the beginning as Nick and Amy battle for your trust. It's a real whodunit and the frustration when you realise what's going on is horribly enjoyable.

The Stand

Stephen King

This is an excellent fantasy novel from one of the best storytellers around. After a serious flu outbreak wipes out 99.4% of the world's population, a battle unfolds between good and evil among those left. Randall Flagg is one

of the scariest characters ever.

21. Who does "I" refer to in the text?

- A. Stephen King. B. Gillian Flynn. C. Jo Usmar. D. Roald Dahl.

22. Which of the following tells about Mari and Eri?

- A. *Cosmopolitan*. B. *Matilda*. C. *After Dark*. D. *The Stand*.

23. What kind of book is *Gone Girl*?

- A. A folk tale. B. A biography. C. A love story. D. A horror story.

B

"You can use me as a last resort (选择), and if nobody else volunteers, then I will do it." This was an actual reply from a parent after I put out a request for volunteers for my kids' lacrosse (长曲棍球) club.

I guess that there's probably some demanding work schedule, or social anxiety around stepping up to help for an unknown sport. She may just need a little persuading. So I try again and tug at the heartstrings. I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren't even on... At this point the unwilling parent speaks up, "Alright. Yes, I'll do it."

I'm secretly relieved because I know there's real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many. The unwilling parent organizes the meal schedule, sends out emails, and collects money for end-of-season gifts. Somewhere along the way, the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team. The coach is able to focus on the kids while the other parents are relieved to be off the hook for another season. Handing out sliced oranges to bloodthirsty kids can be as exciting as watching your own kid score a goal.

Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close. That relief is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more: Connecting to the community (社区) as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.

In that sense, I'm pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I'd freely like to admit. However, if others benefit in the process, and I get some reward too, does it really matter where my motivation lies?

24. What can we infer about the parent from her reply in paragraph 1?

- A. She knows little about the club. B. She isn't good at sports.
C. She just doesn't want to volunteer. D. She's unable to meet her schedule.

25. What does the underlined phrase "tug at the heartstrings" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Encourage team work. B. Appeal to feelings.
C. Promote good deeds. D. Provide advice.

26. What can we learn about the parent from paragraph 3?

- A. She gets interested in lacrosse.
- B. She is proud of her kids.
- C. She'll work for another season.
- D. She becomes a good helper.

27. Why does the author like doing volunteer work?

- A. It gives her a sense of duty.
- B. It makes her very happy.
- C. It enables her to work hard.
- D. It brings her material rewards.

C

Marian Bechtel sits at West Palm Beach's Bar Louie counter by herself, quietly reading her e-book as she waits for her salad. What is she reading? None of your business! Lunch is Bechtel's "me" time. And like more Americans, she's not alone.

A new report found 46 percent of meals are eaten alone in America. More than half (53 percent) have breakfast alone and nearly half (46 percent) have lunch by themselves. Only at dinnertime are we eating together anymore, 74 percent, according to statistics from the report.

"I prefer to go out and be out. Alone, but together, you know?" Bechtel said, looking up from her book. Bechtel, who works in downtown West Palm Beach, has lunch with coworkers sometimes, but like many of us, too often works through lunch at her desk. A lunchtime escape allows her to keep a boss from tapping her on the shoulder. She returns to work feeling energized. "Today, I just wanted some time to myself," she said.

Just two seats over, Andrew Mazoleny, a local videographer, is finishing his lunch at the bar. He likes that he can sit and check his phone in peace or chat up the barkeeper with whom he's on a first-name basis if he wants to have a little interaction (交流). "I reflect on how my day's gone and think about the rest of the week," he said. "It's a chance for self-reflection, You return to work recharged and with a plan."

That freedom to choose is one reason more people like to eat alone. There was a time when people may have felt awkward about asking for a table for one, but those days are over. Now, we have our smartphones to keep us company at the table. "It doesn't feel as alone as it may have before all the advances in technology," said Laurie Demeritt, whose company provided the statistics for the report.

28. What are the statistics in paragraph 2 about?

- A. Food variety.
- B. Eating habits.
- C. Table manners.
- D. Restaurant service.

29. Why does Bechtel prefer to go out for lunch?

- A. To meet with her coworkers.
- B. To catch up with her work.
- C. To have some time on her own.
- D. To collect data for her report.

30. What do we know about Mazoleny?

- A. He makes videos for the bar.
- B. He's fond of the food at the bar.
- C. He interviews customers at the bar.
- D. He's familiar with the barkeeper.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The trend of having meals alone.
- B. The importance of self-reflection.
- C. The stress from working overtime.
- D. The advantage of wireless technology.

D

Bacteria are an annoying problem for astronauts. The microorganisms (微生物) from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station, so astronauts spend hours cleaning them up each week. How is NASA overcoming this very tiny big problem? It's turning to a bunch of high school kids. But not just any kids. It depending on NASA HUNCH high school classrooms, like the one science teachers Gene Gordon and Donna Himmelberg lead at Fairport High School in Fairport, New York.

HUNCH is designed to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers. For the past two years, Gordon's students have been studying ways to kill bacteria in zero gravity, and they think they're close to a solution (解决方案). "We don't give the students any breaks. They have to do it just like NASA engineers," says Florence Gold, a project manager.

"There are no tests," Gordon says. "There is no graded homework. There almost are no grades, other than 'Are you working towards your goal?' Basically, it's 'I've got to produce this product and then, at the end of year, present it to NASA.' Engineers come and really do an in-person review, and... it's not a very nice thing at times. It's a hard business review of your product."

Gordon says the HUNCH program has an impact (影响) on college admissions and practical life skills. "These kids are so absorbed in their studies that I just sit back. I don't teach." And that annoying bacteria? Gordon says his students are emailing daily with NASA engineers about the problem, readying a workable solution to test in space.

32. What do we know about the bacteria in the International Space Station?

- A. They are hard to get rid of.
- B. They lead to air pollution.
- C. They appear in different forms.
- D. They damage the instruments.

33. What is the purpose of the HUNCH program?

- A. To strengthen teacher-student relationships.
- B. To sharpen students' communication skills.
- C. To allow students to experience zero gravity.
- D. To link space technology with school education.

34. What do the NASA engineers do for the students in the program?

- A. Check their product.
- B. Guide project designs.
- C. Adjust work schedules.
- D. Grade their homework.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. NASA: The Home of Astronauts
- B. Space: The Final Homework Frontier
- C. Nature: An Outdoor Classroom
- D. HUNCH: A College Admission Reform

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

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

Imagine a child standing on a diving board four feet high and asking himself the question: "Should I jump? " This is what motivation or the lack of it can do. Motivation and goal setting are the two sides of the same coin. 36 Like the child on the diving board, you will stay undecided.

37 More than that, how should you stay motivated to achieve the goal? First, you need to evaluate yourself, your values your strengths, your weaknesses, your achievements, your desires, etc. Only then should you set your goals.

You also need to judge the quality and depth of your motivation. This is quite important, because it is directly related to your commitment. There are times when your heart is not in your work. 38 So, slow down and think what you really want to do at that moment. Clarity（清晰）of thoughts can help you move forward.

Another way of setting realistic goals is to analyze your short and long term objectives, keeping in mind your beliefs, values and strengths. Remember that goals are flexible. 39 They also need to be measurable. You must keep these points in mind while setting your goals.

Your personal circumstances are equally important. For example, you may want to be a Pilot but can't become one because your eyesight is not good enough. 40 You should reassess your goals, and motivate yourself to set a fresh goal.

You will surely need to overcome some difficulties, some planned, but most unplanned. You cannot overcome them without ample motivation. Make sure that you plan for these difficulties at the time of setting your goals.

- A. This can affect your work.
- B. So how should you motivate yourself?
- C. However, this should not discourage you.
- D. So why should we try to set specific goals?
- E. They can change according to circumstances.

F. Motivation is what you need most to do a good job.

G. Without motivation, you can neither set a goal nor reach it.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's about 250 miles from the hills of west-central Iowa to Ehlers' home in Minnesota. During the long trip home, following a weekend of hunting, Ehlers 41 about the small dog he had seen 42 alongside the road. He had 43 to coax (哄) the dog to him but, frightened, it had 44.

Back home, Ehlers was troubled by that 45 dog. So, four days later, he called his friend Greg, and the two drove 46. After a long and careful 47, Greg saw, across a field, the dog moving 48 away. Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing the animal to him. Nervousness and fear were replaced with 49. It just started licking (舔) Ehlers' face.

A local farmer told them the dog sounded like one 50 as lost in the local paper. The ad had a 51 number for a town in southern Michigan. Ehlers 52 the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had 53 their dog.

Jeff had 54 in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off. Jeff searched 55 for Rosie in the next four days.

Ehlers returned to Minnesota, and then drove 100 miles to Minneapolis to put Rosie on a flight to Michigan. "It's good to know there's still someone out there who 56 enough to go to that kind of 57," says Lisa of Ehlers' rescue 58.

"I figured whoever lost the dog was probably just as 59 to it as I am to my dogs," says Ehlers. "If it had been my dog, I'd hope that somebody would be 60 to go that extra mile."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. read | B. forgot | C. thought | D. heard |
| 42. A. fighting | B. trembling | C. eating | D. sleeping |
| 43. A. tried | B. agreed | C. promised | D. regretted |
| 44. A. calmed down | B. stood up | C. rolled over | D. run off |
| 45. A. injured | B. stolen | C. lost | D. rescued |
| 46. A. home | B. past | C. back | D. on |
| 47. A. preparation | B. explanation | C. test | D. search |
| 48. A. cautiously | B. casually | C. skillfully | D. angrily |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 49. A. surprise | B. joy | C. hesitation | D. anxiety |
| 50. A. predicted | B. advertised | C. believed | D. recorded |
| 51. A. house | B. phone | C. street | D. car |
| 52. A. called | B. copied | C. counted | D. remembered |
| 53. A. fed | B. adopted | C. found | D. cured |
| 54. A. hunted | B. skied | C. lived | D. worked |
| 55. A. on purpose | B. on time | C. in turn | D. in vain |
| 56. A. cares | B. sees | C. suffers | D. learns |
| 57. A. place | B. trouble | C. waste | D. extreme |
| 58. A. service | B. plan | C. effort | D. team |
| 59. A. equal | B. allergic | C. grateful | D. close |
| 60. A. suitable | B. proud | C. wise | D. willing |

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 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A 90-year-old has been awarded "Woman Of The Year" for 61 (be) Britain's oldest full-time employee — still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9am to 5pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, 62 she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have 63 (final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated (提名) her to be Cheshire's Woman Of The Year.

Picking up her "Lifetime Achievement" award, proud Irene 64 (declare) she had no plans 65 (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, "I don't see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I 66 (make) over the years. I work not because I have to, 67 because I want to."

Granddaughter Gayle Parks, 31 — who works alongside her in the family business — said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said, "We don't have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call 68 (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was 69 joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It's 70 (wonder) ."

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Since I was a kid, I've considered different job I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so coolly. Then, when I was in the five grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher too much. When I studied chemistry high school, I reconsidered my goal or decided to be a doctor. They were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was amazing at the fact that a sick person could feel much more better after seeing a doctor. And the other is that I wanted to help people in need.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是校排球队队长李华。请写封邮件告知你的队友 Chris 球队近期将参加比赛，内容包括：

1. 比赛信息；

2. 赛前准备；

3. 表达期待。

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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全国卷 2 英语答案

第一部分 听力

1—5 BCBAC 6—10 CABAC 11—15 BACCB 16—20 ACABA

第二部分 阅读理解

21—25 CCDCB 26—30 DBBCD 31—35 AADAB 36—40 GBAEC

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

41—45 CBADC 46—50 CDABB 51—55 BACAD 56—60 ABCDD

第二节

61. being 62. which 63. finally 64. declared 65. to retire

66. have made 67. but 68. saying 69. a 70. wonderful

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

Since I was a kid, I've considered different $\frac{\text{job}}{\text{jobs}}$ I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so $\frac{\text{coolly}}{\text{cool}}$. Then, when I was in the $\frac{\text{five}}{\text{fifth}}$ grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher $\frac{\text{too}}{\text{very/so}}$ much. When I studied chemistry $\frac{\text{^}}{\text{in/at}}$ high school, I reconsidered my goal $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ decided to be a doctor. $\frac{\text{They}}{\text{There}}$ were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was $\frac{\text{amazing}}{\text{amazed}}$ at the fact that a sick person could feel much ~~more~~ better after seeing a doctor. And the other $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{was}}$ that I wanted to help people in need.

第二节 书面表达

答案略



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