

# 2019 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海一考 英语

## 试卷

### I. Listening Section A

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. In a church.      B. In the man's home.      C. In a restaurant.      D. In a furniture store.
2. A. She was excited.      B. She was very nervous.  
C. She was very confident.      D. There was something wrong with her heart.
3. A. She is full.      B. She doesn't like that snack bar.  
C. She is ill.      D. She is going to see the doctor
4. A. 150 pounds.      B. 110 pounds.      C. 50 pounds.      D. 100 pounds.
5. A. He couldn't spell the words.      B. He did well in spelling.  
C. He reckoned that it was hard to say.      D. He didn't do well in contest.
6. A. Concerned.      B. Satisfied.      C. Relaxed.      D. Depressed.
7. A. They are talking about a fitness coach.  
B. They are discussing about the former firm.  
C. They are talking about their former colleague.  
D. They are talking about their friends' school.
8. A. Young people weren't satisfied with the lecture.  
B. The lecture was very successful.  
C. Drinking water was banned in the lecture.  
D. The lecture made people feel thirsty.
9. A. The boss.      B. Tom.      C. The woman.      D. The man.
10. A. He already has one calculator.  
B. He doesn't like the solar-powered calculator.  
C. He is good at calculating.  
D. He would like to have a different present.

### Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Question 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

11. A. 1938.      B. 1939.      C. 1942.      D. 1948.



听力原文

I. Listening Comprehension Section A

1. W: This table is reserved for you, sir.

M: It looks like a nice table, but it's too close to the kitchen door. O: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

2. M: I saw you on TV yesterday. You were ever so good. You didn't look nervous. W: To be frank. When it was my turn to speak, I really had my heart in my mouth. Q: What does the woman mean?

3. M: Shall we go and try that snack bar around the corner? W: I can't eat anything. My headaches.

Q: What can we learn about the woman?

4. W: A single room is fifty pounds per night, and a double room sixty pounds per night. Stay two nights and you'll get another for free.

M: A single room for three nights, please.

Q: How much should the man pay for his room?

5. W: How did you do in the writing contest? M: If only I had paid more attention to spelling. Q: What can we learn about the man?

6. M: Hey. Joan, what's up?

W: Nothing much. It's my son! It doesn't seem easy for him to get used to the new school. Q: How does Joan most probably feel about her son?

7. M: Have you heard from Mary lately? It's said she is not working as a fitness coach.

W: I got an email from her last week. She has been working at a school since she left our firm.

Q: Who are the two speakers talking about?

8. W: How did the lecture go?

M: Oh, you should have seen those young people. Thirsty for knowledge, drinking in my wisdom.

Q: What does the man mean?

9. M: Look at the menu. Everything looks great, but that's too expensive.

W: Have anything you like? Tom said it's on our boss.

Q: Who will pay the bill?

10. W: David, I got you a present, a solar-powered calculator.

M: I don't need a calculator, Mom. I have one.

Q: What does David imply?

## Section B

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

The calm waters of Rose Bay in Sydney are disturbed only when a seaplane comes into land and take off again. In some way, Rose Bay has witnessed the surprising history of flying boats, type of early seaplane. On the fifth of July, 1938, an empire class flying boat departed from here, Australia's first international airport. It was heading for England and mark the start of the golden age of flying boats. Over ten days, with thirty stops along the route, passengers enjoyed a first class service, including breakfasts of fruit, steak, juice and wine.

But the flight didn't come cheap. Tickets were far beyond the reach of most Australians at a price that was equivalent to an annual salary. The service was suspended in 1942 as war took hold and the planes were officially-used by the air force. By the time normal life started again after the war, land-based aircraft had developed rapidly, and flying boats were looking increasingly out of date. However, Sydney and its vast waters remained well-placed to exploit their resources, and so began a new age for the flying boats

Questions:

11. When did the golden age of flying boats start?
12. Why was the service of empire class flying boats stopped in the early 1940s?
13. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

According to some psychologists, intelligence is the ability to learn from experience, adapt to new situations, understand and handle abstract concepts, and use knowledge to change one's environment. Skills like learning, memory, reasoning, and problem solving enhance these abilities. Therefore, certain habits may be evidence you've got these skills. For example, it is commonly thought that those who are intelligent are organized and have everything in their workspace arranged neatly. But that's not the case.

In an experiment from the University of Minnesota, people in a messy setting came up with more creative ideas than those in a neat space. Kathleen Watts, study author says disorderly environments seem to inspire breaking free of tradition, which can produce the fresh idea. Orderly environments, in contrast, encourage following traditions and playing it safe. But according to Jonathan White, a research scientist at Duke University, creativity is one of the qualities that smarter people tend to possess, and it may actually lead to messiness. He says it's not messiness that helps creativity, but creativity which may create messiness. Such people tend to get lost in thought while focusing on a problem or issue. And cleanliness becomes of less importance than focusing on the problem at hand.

Questions:

14. According to the passage, what are intelligent people like in most people's eyes?
15. According to Jonathan White from Duke University. Which of the following statements is true?
16. What is the passage mainly about?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: James, have you read about the new research into the human brain?

M: Not yet. What does it say?

W: It says men are better at some things like map reading and finding direction, while women are better at other things like remembering words and faces.

M: Interesting! Now I understand why I'm the one of my family who does all the map reading.

W: The research was done by a team from the University of Pennsylvania. They looked at the brains of nearly one thousand men and women and found they are wired differently

M: Wired differently? You mean "connected in different ways"?

W: Right! In males, the stronger connections run within each half of the brain. In women. The stronger connections are between the two sides of the brain.

M: I see.

W: The difference might explain why men are better at learning and performing a single task, like reading maps or cycling. But women are often better at doing several things at the same time. They can also concentrate on a task for longer.

M: Now, I can understand why I cannot do several things together.

W: But not everyone agrees. A professor from the University of Oxford said the connections inside the brain are not permanently fixed, and the brain is very complex. Without sufficient data, you can't jump to any general conclusions.

M: I guess the professor is right now.

(Now, listen again.)

Questions:

17: What is the conversation mainly about?

18: Compared with women's brains, what does the new research find out about men's brains?

19: According to the new research, which of the following are women better at?

20: What does the professor from the University of Oxford think of the new research findings?