

2019 江苏省单独招生考试文化素质测试真题

(语数英)

注意事项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求。

1.本试包含选择题(第1题—第5题,第8题—第9题,共7题21分)和非选择题(第6题—第7题,第10题—第16题,共9题79分),满分100分。考生答题全部答在答题卡上,答在本试上无效。本次考试时间为90分钟。考试结束后,请将本试卷和答题卡一并放在桌面,等待监考员收回。

2.答题前,请务必将自己的名、准考证号用书写黑色字的0.5毫米签字笔填写在本试卷及答题卡上。

3.请认真对监考员在答题卡右上角所粘贴条形码上的名、准考证号是否与本人的相符合。

4.答选择题必须用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答标号涂黑。如需改动,请用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。答非选择题必须用书写黑色字迹的0.5毫米签字笔写在答题卡上的指定位置,在其他位置答题一律无效。

一、语言文字应用(15分)

1.下列词语中加点字的读音,全都正确的一项是(3分)

- ()
- A.札记(zhá) 强迫(qiǎng) 谆谆告诫(zhūn)
B.胚胎(pēi) 炫目(xuàn) 瞬息万变(shùn)
C.轮廓(guó) 捐咨(qián) 生吞活剥(bō)
D.穹隆(qióng) 美差(chāi) 缪种流传(miào)

2.下列各组词语中,没有错别字的一组是(3分)

- ()
- A.赔偿 寥廓 闲情逸志
B.煦暖 靓丽 待价而沽
C.寒惨 俾益 正襟危坐
D.谗言 深邃 黄粱美梦

3.下列各句中,加点的成语使用不恰当的一句是(3分)

()

A.24日,第59届联大召开纪念奥斯威辛集中营解放60周年特别会议,日本《读卖新闻》在25日的晚刊,《朝日新闻》在26日的日刊都以很小的篇幅予以“关注”,不约而同地将报道聚焦在“阿拉伯国家缺席这一特别会议”上。

B.如果日本已深刻认识到过去的滔天罪行,那么它就不会在参拜靖国神社问题上一意孤行,不会在教科书编写上篡改历史,不会对毒气弹、慰安妇事件闪烁其词。

C.就个人愿望而言,他强烈地想成为一名诗人,然而他考取的是师范大学,于是他自怨自艾命运不佳。

D.华语电影传媒大奖的评委袁蕾嗟叹:几乎所有的影评人都在夸奖《天下无贼》,而实际上该剧“一环紧扣一环”的戏剧结构,只是跟着好莱坞大片邯郸学步。

4.在文中横线处依次填入下列语句,语意最连贯的一项是(3分)

乘船在两岸夹山的漓江上航行,最能让人感受到“桂林山水甲天下”。船舷外,_____。面对这一幅幅彩墨画,你不能不叹服诗人诗句的贴切:桂林的山啊漓江的水,情一般深啊梦一样美...

- ①山色虽无幽深,但青葱明丽:山石层层累累,刀劈斧削,触目是造化形成的溶洞②江水穿峰过岩,曲曲折折,仿佛银河化为了大地上的飘带③江峰临江陡起,谈不上海拔,但气势依然雄险:峰峦相连,蜿蜒成一道道优美的曲线④江面弥望中一抹抹深深的碧色,使人心醉;近处的江水却又清澈见底,荡人心胸
- A.①②③④ B.②①④③ C.③①②④ D.③④①②

5.下列对联中适合“端午节”的一联是(3分)

- ()
- A.旧岁又添几个喜,新年更上一层楼
B.闻艾香品蜜粽天伦自乐,品词韵怀屈原热血长存
C.登高喜度老年节,赏秋畅饮菊花酒。
D.七十载不忘信念,千百年不忘初心

二、名句名篇默写(9分)

6.补写出下列名句名篇中的空缺部分。(6分)

(1)锲而舍之,朽木不折;锲而不舍,_____。(荀子《劝学》)

(2)问今是何世,乃不知有汉,_____。(陶渊明《桃花源记》)

(3)浊酒一杯家万里,_____。(范仲淹《渔家傲·秋思》)

(4)万里悲秋常作客,_____。(杜甫《登高》)

(5)此情可待成追忆,_____!(李商隐《锦瑟》)

(6)泪眼问花花,_____。(欧阳修《蝶恋花》)

7.在横线处写出相应句子。(任选3处)(3分)

爱国,是一个神圣的字眼,在历史发展的曲折过程中,爱国主义历来为我国人民所崇尚。王昌龄说,爱国是“但使龙城飞将在,_____。”(《出塞》)的豪情壮志;李清照说,爱国是“至今思项羽,_____。”(《夏日绝句》)的不屈气节;陆游说,爱国是“王师北定中原日,_____。”(《示儿》)的至死不渝;辛弃疾说,爱国是“郁孤台下清江水,_____。”(《菩萨蛮·书江西造口壁》)的悲悯情怀,是的,每一个有良知的中国人,都会热爱自己的祖国。

三、文言文阅读(16分)

壅塞

读下面的文言文,完成8~11题。

亡国之主不可以直言。不可以直言,则过无道闻,而善无自至矣。无自至则壅。

秦缪公时,戎强大。秦缪公遗之女乐二人与良宰焉。戎主大喜,以其故数饮食,日夜不休。左右有言秦寇之至者,因扞弓而射之。秦寇果至,戎主醉而卧於樽下,卒生缚而擒之。未擒则不可知,已擒则又不知。虽善说者,犹若此何哉?

齐攻宋,宋王使人候齐寇之所至。使者还,曰:“齐寇近矣,国人恐矣。”左右皆谓家王曰:“此所谓‘肉自生虫’者也。以宋之强,齐兵之弱,恶能如此?”宋王因怒而诘杀之。又使人往视齐寇,使者报如前,宋王又怒诘杀之。如此者三,其后又使人往视。齐寇近矣,国人恐矣。使者遇其兄,曰:“国危甚矣,若将安适?”其弟曰:“为王视齐寇。不意其近而国人恐如此也。今又私患,乡之先视齐寇者,皆以寇之近也报而死;今也报其情,死,不报其情,又恐死。将若何?”其兄曰:“如报其情,有且先夫死者死,先夫亡者亡。”於是报於王曰:“殊不知齐寇之所在,国人甚安。”王大喜。左右皆曰:“乡之死者宜矣。”王多赐之金。寇至,王自投车上,驰而走,此人得以富於他国。夫登山而视牛若羊,视羊若豚,牛之性不若羊,羊之性不若豚,所自视之势过也。而因怒於牛羊之小也,此狂夫之大者。狂而以行赏罚,此戴氏之所以绝也。

齐王欲以淳于髡傅太子,髡辞曰:“臣不肖,不足以当此大任也,王不若择国之长者而使之。”齐王曰:“子无辞也。寡人岂责子之令太子必如寡人也哉?寡人固生而有之也。子为寡人令太子如尧乎?其如舜也?”凡说之行也,道不智听智,从自非受是也。今自以贤过於尧舜,彼且胡可以开说哉?说必不入,不闻存君。

齐宣王好射,说人之谓己能用强弓也。其尝所用不过三石,以示左右,左右皆试引之,中关而止。皆曰:“此不下九石,非王其孰能用是?”宣王之情,所用不过三石,而终身自以为用九石,岂不悲哉!非直士其孰能不阿主?世之直士其寡不胜众数也故乱国之患存乎用三石为九石也。

(选自《吕氏春秋》)

8.对下列句子中加点词的解释,不正确的一项是(3分)

- ()
- A.无自至则壅 堵塞
B.秦缪公遗之女乐二人与良宰焉 牲畜
C.不意其近而国人恐如此也 料想
D.所自视之势过也 错误

9.下列对原文有关内容的分析和概括,不正确的一项是(3分)

()

A.秦缪公用计让戎主丧失警惕而找准时机偷袭少数民族戎。戎主不听身边人的劝告,中了圈套而被生擒。

B.宋王不分忠奸,听信佞臣的话,竟然次次处死报告实情的侦查人员。逼得一人报告假军情而获得奖赏。

C.齐王自高自大,认为自己的才华超过尧舜。

D.齐宣王喜爱射箭,但箭术无长进,原因是佞臣奉承他,讲假话,使其不知道自己拉弓所用的真正力气大小

10.用“/”给文言文最后一段中画波浪线的句子断句。(限4处)(4分)

世之直士其寡不胜众数也故乱国之患存乎用三石为九石也。

11.把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。(6分)

(1)不可以直言,则过无道闻,而善无自至矣。(2分)

(2)凡说之行也,道不智听智,从自非受是也。(4分)

四、现代文阅读(20分)

阅读下面的现代文,完成12~15题。

家之恋

乔安娜·门特

11月的一天下午,昏暗的光线伴着寒风透过光秃秃的树枝,在我家的窗户上投下了一张黑色的网。微弱的光线渗进室内。屋里,父亲沉重的躯干颓然倒在椅子上。房中一片寂静。我不时抬起头来注视着父亲的腹部。我看见它轻轻地起伏,运动神经仍在工作。他坐在一张已磨损的特制的桃色丝绒椅子上,衣服上油墨斑斑,周围放着报纸和其他杂志。右边的茶几上放着一盏灯和几星期来的《奥马哈世界先驱》,左边的杂志架上塞满了二年的《全国地理》,上面又堆放着《时代》《内布拉斯加农场主》,而更多的是《世界先驱》,所有这些报刊上都覆盖着一层薄薄的土。有时当我用吸尘器打扫时,我故意把吸尘管对着他和报纸来吓他,或者就干脆在他手臂上吸尘。这使他开怀大笑。我很喜欢他能这样,我喜欢感到父亲仍然在那儿并且伸手可及。

突然间,他莫名其妙地紧张起来。他的头和双手一起抽搐,同时抓弄皱了了的报纸。当他用颤抖的双手试图举起报纸阅读时,又开始了那特有的“沙沙”响声。下面就是他读报的样子。运动神经开始工作,双手拿起报纸,头开颤动着向前倾,并且和手一起愈来愈往下沉,眼险一张一闭,直到报纸在腿上,随后运动神经又停止工作。有时他一连几天都看同一张报纸。但是,正如他说的,“生活对我来说总是崭新的。”

他与五年、十年或十五年前相比判若两人,那时他还未得震颤性麻痹,是一位高大、黝黑、膀宽,眼睛碧蓝的德国人。而现在他却永远地弓腰驼背,突出的眼睛越过总是滑到鼻尖的眼镜上端,直勾勾地盯着什么。左脚吃力地拖着,步履维艰。最近三年里,他脸部肌内失控,时而不自主地弄出嘈杂的声响,但仍然能凭借自己的力量走动,他读报时坐的椅子的弹簧已经断裂。他习惯在上床时让两百磅重的身体一下子倒在床上,把床架也弄断了。我们的家庭就是如此地望着父亲的身体

每况愈下而度过了十三年。父亲变涂已有六年。我和母亲认为这是件幸事,因为他似乎不再去注意岁月的流逝及其对他的影响。正如他有时说的,“我仅仅是在这儿打发时光。”

但在我们家里总要有有人照看他,主要是我母亲。她默默地在实现1940年11月22日的誓言同甘共苦,白头偕老。她俩是在明尼苏达州的明尼阿玻利斯物价管理办公室工作时结识的。婚后第四年,当共和党削减开支时,物价管理办公室关闭了。母亲跟着父亲回到了内布拉斯加的家乡。在这儿他们养育了五个孩子。母亲常常告诉我,过去他们一起生活得多么幸福。她多么为他而感到自豪!他具有她想在一个人身上找到的一切品质:洒脱、善良、虔诚,是一位她能在众多方面依赖的人。

现在关系变了。父亲成了一个要全部依靠母亲的人了。以前生活中的许多乐趣一去不复返。母亲挑起了曾经由父亲承担的照料家庭的重担,还额外地添上照看父亲(这是非常花时间的)和干全日工作。所有这一切都要一位五十九岁的妇女包揽,实难想象。我的两个弟弟无知透顶,他们竟指责母亲对父亲缺乏同情,建议母亲花更多的时间与父亲做伴。我想说的是:要知道,正视死亡不是件容易的事。人们喜欢抱抱婴儿,喜欢和年轻人在一起,因为他们是生活中的新生力量,然而我们中间又有谁愿意看着死亡之神一步步走近我们爱着的人呢?母亲过去和现在都一直爱着父亲,而她的爱并不是能轻易被两个弟弟所理解的那种简单的爱。她把爱留在记忆中,爱使地照料好一个空荡荡的家,一个失去精神的灵魂。她与他新的关系中同舟共济。就像一位母亲尽管看着自己的孩子不幸地死去,她还是深深地爱着。

12.从第一段写父亲身边摆设(画线处)的文字中你读出了什么?(4分)

答: _____

13.父亲变糊涂了,“我和母亲认为这是件幸事”。你怎么理解这句话?(4分)

答: _____

14.请简要分析一下“母亲”的形象,(6分)

答: _____

15.从全文的内容看,作者的“家之恋”是怎样表现的?请有条理地回答。(6分)

答: _____

五、作文(40分)

16.阅读下面的文字,按要求作文。

小时候,枕头上都是口水,长大后,枕头上都是泪水;时候,微笑是一种心情;长大后微笑是一种表情……

小时候,容易冲动,率性而为;长大后,不在冲动愤怒,半不是真被磨掉了脾气和性格,而是明白了,在这个世界上有人装脸,就有人打脸,有人说谎,就有人戳穿……

小时候我以为自己长大后可以拯救整个世界,等长大后发现整个世界都拯救不了我……

以“长大后”为题,写一篇不少于600字的文章。

求:①角度自选;②立意自定;③除诗歌外,文体自选。

数学部分

参考公式：锥体的体积公式 $V = \frac{1}{3}Sh$ ，其中 S 是锥体的底面积， h 是锥体的高。

一. 选择题（每小题 4 分，共 40 分）

1. 已知集合 $A = \{1, 3\}$, $B = \{\log_3 m, 3\}$, 若 $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3\}$, 则实数 $m =$ ()

A. 2 B. 3 C. 6 D. 9

2. 盒中装有大小、形状都相同的 6 个小球，分别标以号码 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 从中随机取出一个小球，其号码为奇数的概率是 ()

A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{3}$ C. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. $\frac{1}{6}$

3. 已知函数 $f(x) = \cos\left(ax - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ ($\omega > 0$) ()

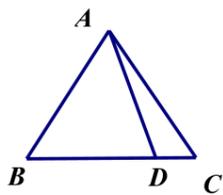
的最小正周期为 π , 则 ω 的值为

A. 1 B. 2 C. π D. 2π

4. 如图，在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{a}$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = \mathbf{b}$, 若点 D 满足

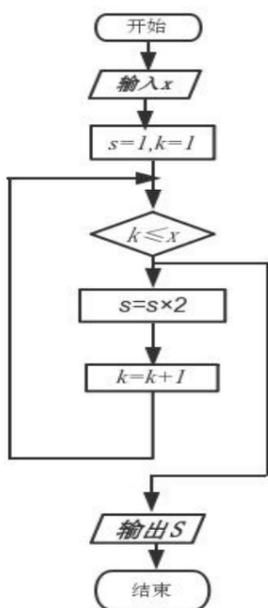
$\overrightarrow{BD} = 2\overrightarrow{DC}$, 则 $\overrightarrow{AD} =$ ()

A. $\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b}$ B. $\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a} - \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b}$ C. $\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{b}$ D. $\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{b}$



(第4题)

5. 如图是一个算法流程图，若输入 x 的值为 3, 则输出 S 的值为 ()



A. 2 B. 4 C. 8 D. 16

6. 若变量 x, y 满足 $\begin{cases} x \leq 2 \\ y \leq x \\ x + y \geq 2 \end{cases}$, 则 $z = y - 2x$ 的最大值为 ()

A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. 2

7. 在平面直角坐标系中，已知第一象限的点 (a, b) 在直线 $x + 2y - 1 = 0$, 则 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b}$ 的最小值为 ()

A. 11 B. 9 C. 8 D. 6

8. 已知 $f\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x\right) = 2x - 1$, 且 $f(m) = 6$, 则实数 m 的值为 ()

A. $-\frac{1}{2}$ B. $-\frac{1}{4}$ C. -1 D. $-\frac{3}{4}$

9. 已知等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 若 $a_1 = 1, S_5 = 15$, 则 $S_{15} =$ ()

A. 55 B. 45 C. 35 D. 25

10. 已知圆 C 与圆 $x^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$ 关于直线 $x+y=0$ 对称, 则圆 C 的标准方程为 ()

A. $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ B. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

C. $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ D. $(x+1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

二. 填空题（每小题 4 分，共 20 分）

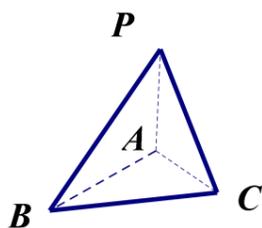
11. 若复数 z 满足 $z(1+i) = 4 - 2i$ (i 为虚数单位), 则

$|z| =$ _____.

12. 设平面向量 $\mathbf{a} = (2, y)$, $\mathbf{b} = (1, 2)$, 若 $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$, 则

$|2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}| =$ _____.

13. 如图，已知三棱锥 $P-ABC$ 中， $PA \perp$ 底面 ABC , $PA = 3$, 底面 ABC 是边长为 2 的正三角形，三棱锥 $P-ABC$ 的体积为 _____.



14. 容量为 20 的样本数据，分组后的频数如下表，则样本数据落在区间 $[30, 60)$ 的频率为 _____.

分组	[10,20)	[20,30)	[30,40)	[40,50)	[50,60)	[60,70]
频数	5	4	3	2	1	2

15. 已知函数 $f(x) = x^2 - (2a+1)x + 1$, $x \in [1, 3]$ 图像上任意两点连线都与 x 轴不平行，则实数 a 的取值范围是 _____.

二. 解答题（本大题共 5 小题，共 40 分）

16. (本题满分 6 分)

已知 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

(1) 求 $\sin \alpha$ 和 $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 的值.

(2) 求 $\tan 2\alpha$ 的值.

17. (本题满分 6 分)

如图，在三棱锥 $S-ABC$ 中，点 D, E, F 分别为棱 AC, SA, SC 的中点.

(1) 求证: $EF \parallel$ 平面 ABC ;

(2) 若 $SA = SC$, $BA = BC$, 求证: $AC \perp SB$.

18. (本题满分 8 分)

已知椭圆 C 的中心在原点，焦点在 x 轴上，短轴长为 2,

且点 $\left(1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 在椭圆 C 上.

(1) 求椭圆 C 的方程.

(2) 若点 P 在第二象限，

$\angle F_2 P F_1 = 60^\circ$, 求三角形 $P F_1 F_2$ 的面积.

19. (本题 10 分)

已知正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 且 $\sqrt{S_n}$ 是 1 与 a_n 的等差中项.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式;

(2) 求数列 $\left\{\frac{2}{a_n a_{n+1}}\right\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

20. (本题满分 10 分)

已知函数 $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + a \ln x$ ($a \in \mathbf{R}$).

(1) 当 $a = 1$ 时，求函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(1, f(1))$ 处的切线方程;

(2) 当 $a > 0$ 时，求函数 $f(x)$ 的单调区间.

英语部分

第一部分 英语知识运用 (共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下列各题，从题中所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项

中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑

1. It was raining heavily, _____ we decide to stay at home and watch TV.

A. but B. or C. because D. so

2. As Mr. Best was passing the bookshop, he thought he'd just _____ to see whether any interesting books were on sale.

A. look in B. look up C. look round D. look for

3. _____ he realized it was too late to return home.

A. No sooner it grew dark than B. Hardly did it grow dark when

C. It was not until dark that D. It was until dark that

4. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house _____ I would be staying.

A. where B. when C. what D. which

5. I don't think fast food is good for our health, so I _____ go to MacDonald.

A. always B. seldom C. usually D. often

6. —Tom, how clean your room is!

—It _____ just now.

A. wasn't cleaned B. is cleaned C. was cleaned D. isn't cleaned

7. —Excuse me, could you please tell me _____?

—Yes. There is a history museum.

A. how often do you go to the history museum

B. are there any good museums in this city

C. how long it takes to get to the history museum
 D. if there are any good museums in this city
 8.—Smoking is really bad for health.
 —Teenagers in our school have_____they will refuse cigarette.
 A. provided B. produced C. promised D. proved
 9.—What does "If you were the earth, I would rather the moon than the sun" mean?
 —It means "I would like to move around you" How sweet it sounds!
 A. be B. to be C. being D. to being
 10. Spud Webb's story tells us that we _____do almost anything if we never give up.
 A. can B. must C. should D. need
 11. It's not far from the village if we take the short through the jungle.
 A. pass B. comer C. turning D. cut
 12. What do you think of your English teacher?
 She is very ____ She often explains the difficult points many times until we understand.
 A. strict B. patient C. hard-working D. smart
 13.—I still don't know what _____while I was away from home.
 —You'll know it all some day, I believe.
 A. had happened B. would happen C. has happened D. happened
 14. I agree with most of what you said. But I don't agree with
 A. Something B. nothing C. anything D. everything
 15.—We're going to the Palace Museum this weekend, and I'd like you to come.
 —_____! I have a meeting to attend that day. Thank you all the same.
 A. No problem B. What a pity C. Never mind D. That's OK

第二节完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I'm someone who never went to university but always thought about it. The only way I 16 was listening to my children talk about the interesting classes they were 17. University was just a life-long 18 of mine. I just turned sixty-four years old in September. I still thought about that old dream 19 one day when there was an Advanced-Age 20 at the local university. I decided to 21.

The day finally arrived- my first day of school. As I 22 there, my mind was filled with 23 thoughts, "What am I doing? I'm not smart enough to go to university. The 24 will laugh when they see me in class. I probably won't live long enough to get a 25. Maybe I should just turn the car around and go home."

Then, 26, I saw it! A large billboard on the side of the road with a picture of Kermit the Frog. 27 a little and read the words next to his picture. "Live your dreams." Was Kermit speaking me? I didn't turn the car around.

I drove a little 28 on up the highway and there was another 29. This one had a picture of Albert Einstein with his tongue 30 out. A line read, "As a student, he was no Einstein." And there was a word in red, "Confidence". A new attitude was 31 inside me.

I was now 32 the gate of the university and there 33 still another billboard. This one showed a photograph of a proud 34 in a cap and gown. Under the picture was her name, Nola Otis, aged 95, the oldest University Graduate. Below it was the words, "Live Life" At that moment, my outlook changed 35.

16. A. attended B. acquired C. consulted D. contained
 17. A. learning B. taking C. teaching D. using
 18. A. goal B. idea C. advice D. dream
 19. A. since B. before C. until D. after
 20. A. program B. System C. theme D. Process
 21. A. sign up B. turn up C. keep up D. make up
 22. A. walked B. stepped C. ran D. drove
 23. A. negative B. attractive C. active D. optimistic
 24. A. tutors B. kids C. Professors D. fellows
 25. A. degree B. Praise C. skill D. reputation
 26. A. finally B. immediately C. suddenly D. exactly
 27. A. sped up B. slowed down C. cut down D. went up
 28. A. higher B. further C. closer D. lower
 29. A. billboard B. picture C. portrait D. cartoon
 30. A. breaking B. giving C. pulling D. sticking
 31. A. holding B. arriving C. setting D. making
 32. A. approaching B. squeezing C. arriving D. staying
 33. A. stood B. lived C. lay D. sat
 34. A. man B. teenager C. woman D. youth
 35. A. slightly B. accidentally C. differently D. completely

第二部分 阅读理解

请认真阅读(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)
 读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A,B,C,D 四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

I had just gone to bed after a very hard day when the phone rang. It was a strange farmer. I had never met him before although I had often heard people talk about him. He sounded quite nervous and

he had been talking for a minute or so before I understood anything. Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. I had the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go.

It had been snowing heavily that day and I didn't know the way. I had been driving for at least an hour when I finally found his place. He was standing there, waiting for me. It seemed Milly had died. "She meant more to me than anyone...even my own wife!" he said. I could see that he had been crying. I thought something terrible had taken place, a possible scandal(丑闻). I was even more shocked when he told me he had put her in the barn(畜棚). "I wouldn't leave her out in the cold!" he said.

Milly had clearly been a secret lover of his. I was about to tell him he could not expect me to cover anything up when he opened the barn door. He lifted his candle and I saw a dark figure on the ground. "She was such a good cow! I wouldn't let anyone but a doctor touch her!" he said, and burst into tears again.

36. The underlined phrase "make out" in the first paragraph means _____.

- A. expect B. understand C. see clearly D. hear clearly

37. Before he arrived at the farmer's house, the writer thought Milly was lying _____.

- A. on the ground of a barn B. on the floor of the room
 C. in bed in a room D. in bed in a barn

38. What do we know about Milly from the story?

- A. She had met with an accident. B. She had caused a scandal.
 C. She was seriously ill. D. She was hidden somewhere.

9. The farmer wished that the writer might _____.

- A. look into the matter B. keep the whole thing a secret
 C. free him from a scandal D. bring Milly back to life

B

King's College Summer School is an annual training program for high school students at all levels who want to improve their English. Courses are given by the teachers of King's College and other colleges in New York. Trips to museums and culture centers are also organized. This year's summer school will be from July 25 to August 15.

More information is as follows:

Application (申请) date	Courses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Students in New York should send their applications before July 18, 2011. ●Students of other cities should send their applications before July 16, 2011. ●Foreign students should send their applications before July 10, 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●English Language ●Spoken English: 22 hours ●Reading and Writing: 10 hour: ●American History: 16 hours ●American Culture: 16 hours
Steps	Cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●A letter of self-introduction ●A letter of recommendation ※The letters should be written in English with all the necessary information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Daily lessons: \$ 200 ●Sports and activities: \$ 100 ●Travels: \$ 200 ●Hotel service: \$ 400 ※You may choose to live with your friends or relatives in the same city.
<p>Please write to: Thompson, Sanders 1026 King's Street, New York, NY 10016, USA E-mail: KC Summer School@ yahoo. com</p>	

39. You can most probably read the text in _____.

- A. a textbook B. a newspaper
 C. at telephone book D. a travel guide

40. Which of the following is true about King's College Summer School?

- A. Only top students can take part in the program.
 B. King's College Summer School is run every two years.
 C. Only the teachers of King's College give courses.
 D. Visits to museums and culture centers are part of the program.

41. If you are to live with your relatives in New York, you will have to pay the school

- A. \$200 B. \$900 C. \$500 D. \$400

C

Yesterday I went to the nursing home to visit my grandma. She just got out of the hospital recently where she had some serious operations. I wanted to surprise her after work so I stopped by for a quick visit.

When I got there she was happy to see me. We hugged, kissed and exchanged greetings. Then I heard a woman crying. It was my grandma's roommate. The curtain was drawn so I could not see her. She started calling out a name that wasn't mine but she was certainly talking to me, begging me to go to her side of the room.

I ignored her at first and continued visiting with my

grandma. Then she started begging and saying, "Please, come to see me! "So I went to see her.

When I drew the curtain back she looked so old but flashed me the biggest smile! She opened her arms wide for me to hug her so I bent low and gave her a hug. I sat on her bed and talked with her for a few minutes. She kept calling me by the other name but I did not correct her. She told me stories as if I had been there when they happened.

Finally I went back to talk with my grandma. Then the other woman started crying

again saying, "Please, come back. "She finally slept. I stopped by the nurse's station and the nurse told me that the lady suffers from

Alzheimer's. mentioned the name she had called me. The nurse told me it was the lady's daughter's name. Then I understood why she wanted me to go to talk with her.

We will all get old someday. Some of us will have broken minds like my grandma's roommate and some of us will have broken bodies like my grandma. As I was leaving I promised I would go back and visit the lady, even after my grandma moved back to her home.

43. Why did the author's grandma live in a nursing home?

- A. Because she needed another operation.
 B. Because she had been living there.
 C. Because she had to recover there.
 D. Because she waited for the writer to come.

44. According to the text, the woman cried because _____.

- A. she feared the curtain being drawn
 B. she expected to tell stories to the writer
 C. she was troubled by the writer's talking
 D. she missed her daughter very much

45. What lesson did the author learn from her experience?

- A. The old need care from others.
 B. The old will become forgetful.
 C. Everyone will get old someday.
 D. We shouldn't leave the old in the nursing home.

46. Which of the following is right according to the passage?

- A. The author's grandma had some serious illness.
 B. The author would go back and visit the old lady.
 C. The author's grandma's roommate came out to see me.
 D. The author's grandma's roommate's daughter always vied her mother.

D

Don't Judge a Book by Its Cover

Ever since I was a little girl, I've loved reading crime and detective novels, so I guess it was pretty normal that I started writing them when I was older. However, my family is very big on having a traditional career and so when I said that I wanted to go to college and study writing, my parents told me that I couldn't. They told me that I had to study for a degree so that I would achieve a career, and not something as risky as writing. I suppose I could have studied journalism, but I didn't want to lose interest in writing because it would be something I would do every day for work, not for pleasure. I thought that teaching looked like a pretty good compromise, especially because of the long holidays. It was a good choice: by the time I was twenty-five, I'd already finished two novels and had an agent.

To be honest, I never meant to keep my being a crime writer a secret or anything, and my friends have always known. One of the reasons most people don't know is because my agent told me that my name Hazel sounded too much like a romance novelist for older women. She suggested Brooke Lane and I thought, "Well, if you think it'll make me successful, okay. "I'd totally forgotten about it until I walked into school one day and saw one of my workmates reading my novel. I asked her some questions about it, and it was so clear that she had no idea that I'd written it —she even offered to lend it to me after she'd finished! Of course, sometimes I wonder what my students would think if they knew that their teacher was going home on the weekend to write about murders and dead bodies, but I think my parents probably did me a favor: my teaching job keeps me in touch with the real world.

47. Hazel is probably _____.

- A. an agent B. a journalist C. a teacher and artist D. a teacher and writer

48. The underlined words "is very big on" in the passage most probably mean _____.

- A. to give no advice B. to like something very much
 C. to have more experiences D. to misunderstand something

49. Hazel finally realized that her parents' advice on her career was _____.

- A. exciting B. helpful C. risky D. disappointing

50. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. Hazel likes showing off in public
 B. Hazel's students all want to write novels
 C. Hazel's agent has played a role in her success
 D. older women prefer the name Brooke to Hazel

第三部分 读写任务(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 5 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: 请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

There are many things you can do to keep friendship

strong forever.

Trust is very important in keeping any relationship strong and long lasting. If you trust the person whom you have a good relationship with and the other person also trust you in the same way, then you two have a good relationship.

You can remember important dates of your friends such as their birthdays and wish them or give gifts to them on the special days. Friendship is not about money. You can find something small and inexpensive for their gifts or send online cards.

A friend should also always help others even when it is not very convenient. Being together with and being helpful to your friendship deeper.

Sometimes distance makes relationships even closer. So, if you are far from your friends, there are many ways you can remain in touch. If there is anything that makes you happy, share it with your friends. Listen to their thoughts as well. If they have achieved something noticeable, congratulate them and celebrate with them.

I have seen good friendships go missing when there is unhealthy competition between two friends. Though this may not happen many cases, it is better to keep this idea in mind since it may happen to you.

As far as I have seen and experienced, it will be better not to either lend money to or borrow money from your good friend. Of course you have to do this with friends sometime. But, attention should be paid so that your friendship may not end.

51 to Keep Your Friendship	
Tips	Details
Something should be done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Don't <u>52</u> your good friend so that he or she will treat you the same way. * Give your wishes, gifts or greetings to your friends on their birthdays. Something should be done * Be ready to give a <u>53</u> to your friends as much as possible. * Use modern technology to contact your friends far away. Share the happiness with your friends. Congratulate your friends on their <u>54</u> and celebrate them together.
Something should not be done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Don't try to compete with each other in an <u>55</u> way. * Don't lend money to or borrow any money from your good friend, otherwise it may end the friendship.

第四部分 书面表达(满分 20 分)

56. 假设你是学生会主席李华, 南京电视台将举办外国人参与的“汉字听写大赛”, 委托你向学校国际部留学生通知相关事宜, 请你写一书面通知, 要点包括:

1. 参赛日期: 2019 年 3 月 15 日;
 2. 复习范围: 中国四大名著中的词汇;
 3. 奖品: 中国四大名著丛书;
 1. 联系人及电话: 李华 025-6666666.
- 注意: 词数 100 左右。

Notice

2019 江苏高职单招院校单独招生真题卷

语文答案

1. B 解析: A 项“强迫”中的“强”应读“qiǎng”。C 项“轮廓”中的“廓”应读“kuò”。D 项“谬种流传”中的“谬”应读“miù”。
2. B 解析: A 项“闲情逸志”中的“志”应为“致”; C 项的“俾益”应为“裨益”; D 项“黄粱美梦”应为“黄粱美梦”。
3. C 解析: “自怨自艾”用于悔恨自己的错误。
4. D 解析: 根据“桂林山水”的提示, 应按照下面的顺序排列: 由山写到水, 由上写到下, 由远写到近, 由宏观写到微观。
5. B 解析: A 适合“春节”。C 适合“重阳节”。D 是七十年国庆对联。B 项“艾香”“蜜粽”“屈原”说的都是和“端午”相关的物和人。
6. (1) 金石可镂 (2) 无论魏晋 (3) 燕然未勒归无计 (4) 百年多病独登台 (5) 只是当时已惘然 (6) 乱红飞过秋千去
7. 不教胡马度阴山 不肯过江东 家条无忘告乃翁 中间多少行人泪
8. B 解析: B 项中“宰”有很多义项, 如县令, 主宰, 宰

杀, 宰相, 官吏通称等, 这里用本义, 指奴隶。

9. D 解析: 该题考查对内容要点的分析概括、设题遵循原文所列举君王的顺序。D 项错误, 犯了无中生有, 杜撰事实的毛病。原文并没有谈及齐宣王的箭术有无长进。

10. (1) 世之直士/其寡不胜众/数也/故乱国之主/患存乎用三石为九石也。

此题抓住两个主语“世之直士”和“乱国之主”两个表判断的虚词“也”, 还有表示因果关系的连词“故”是解题的关键。

11. (1) (君王) 不能够接受臣子的直谏就没有办法听到真实的情况, 而贤人就不会来归顺(他)。(2) 凡是以这种行事方式为快乐的君王, 所以就会是不认为听从智者的见解是明智的道路, 从此就不会接受正确的意见。

翻译时一定要坚持直译为主的原则, 要掌握句式的特点, 准确翻译关键实词与虚词。

①中“过”, 做过错讲; “道”, 做办法或者途径讲; “善”, 形用名, 做贤人讲。前面一个分句缺主语“君王”或“他”, 要补充。②中“说”, 读 yuè, 意动用法, 可译为“把……当作快乐”; “道”, 用作动词, 取道。两个“智”, 其一意动用法, 可译为“把……看作聪明的事情”, 其二形用名, 可译为“智者”; “是”, 形用名, 可译为“正确的意见”

【参考译文】

亡国的君王不可以向他直谏。如此就没有办法听到真实的情况, 从而贤人就不会来归顺。如此, 他的思想就会受到蒙蔽。

秦缪公在位的时候, 少数民族戎很强大。秦缪公送给戎主一些年方十六的女乐师和好的奴隶。戎主因此非常高兴, 日夜不停多次饮酒品尝美味。身边告诉他秦国的贼兵已经来到国境的臣子, 竟然被他拉开弓箭射杀。秦国的贼兵果真到了, 戎主还醉卧在酒杯下。最终活活地被捉住捆绑起来。没有被捉住前不听忠告, 捉住后也不明其原因。即使有善于说服君王的臣子, 面对象这样的主子又能如何呢?

齐国攻打宋国, 宋王派人去侦察齐军到了什么地方。派去的人回来说: “齐寇已经临近了, 国人都已经恐慌了。”左右近臣都对宋王说: “这就是所谓‘肉自己招致虫害啊! 凭着宋国的强大、齐兵的虚弱, 怎么可能这样?’”于是宋王大怒, 屈杀了先前派去侦察的人。接着又派人去察看, 派去的人的回报仍与前一个人的一样, 宋王又一次大怒, 仍屈杀了他。这样的事接连发生了多次。后来又派人去察看, 这时齐军确实已经临近了, 国人确实已经恐慌了。所派的这人在路上遇到了他的哥哥。他哥哥对他说: “国家已经十分危险了, 你还要到哪里去?” 弟弟说: “去替君主察看齐寇。想不到齐寇已经离得这么近, 国人已经这么恐慌。现在私自担心的是, 先前察看齐军动静的人都是因为回报齐军逼近而被屈杀的。如今我回报真情是死, 不回报真情也是一死。这该如何是好呢?” 他哥哥说: “如果回报真情, 你会比国破后被杀的人先死, 比逃跑的人先逃跑。”于是被派去的人回报宋王说: “根本没看到齐军在哪里, 国人也非常安定。”宋王十分高兴。左右近臣都说: “可见先前被杀的人是该杀的了!” 宋王就赐给这个人很多金钱。齐兵一到, 宋王自己跳上车, 急急忙忙逃命去了, 这个人得以迁居他国, 生活非常富裕。登上高山往下看, 就会觉得牛像羊一样, 羊像小猪一样。牛其实不像羊那样小, 羊其实也不像小猪那样小, 之所以觉得它们如此, 是因为观察它们时所站的地势不对。如果因对牛羊这样小而发怒, 这种人可算是头等的狂夫了。在狂颠中行赏罚, 这正是宋国灭亡的原因。

齐王想让淳于髡做太子的老师, 但他推辞说: “我没有才能, 不能担此大任。您不如选择国内德高望重之人让他做太子的老师。”齐王说: “你不要推辞了。我难道会要求您让太子像我一样才学突出吗? 我本是一生就具备的。你替我让太子象尧一样, 好吗? 或者让他如舜一样, 好吗? 凡是以这种行事方式为快乐的君王, 所以就会是不认为听从智者的见解是明智的道路, 从此就不会接受正确的意见。自认为才华高于尧和舜, 那将怎么可以开始被说服的呢? 别人的进谏一定不接受, 像这样的君王还没有听说可以长久保存王位的。”

齐宣王爱好射箭, 喜欢别人夸耀他能够拉开强弓, 其实他使的弓只用三百多所的力气就能够拉开了, 他常表演给近臣们看, 那班大臣为了讨好宣王, 个个装模作样地接过来试一试, 大家在故意把弓拉开一半, 便故作惊讶地说: “哎呀, 要拉开这弓的气力不少于一千多斤啊, 不是大王又有谁能用这么强的弓呢!” 齐宣王听了非常高兴。然而, 齐宣王使用的力气不过三百多斤, 可是他却一辈子以为是用一千多斤, 难道不可悲吗? 世上那些忠贞的臣子, 人少的抵挡不住人多的, 很自然的。所以让国家灭亡的主子, 祸患在于(不听真言), 把三百斤当作一千多斤。

12. ①“所有这些报刊上都覆着一层薄薄的土”, 说明这些报刊父亲其实是看不了的;

②看不了但还是给父亲准备好, 因为读报刊是父亲平时唯一的生活内容, 表现了家人对父亲的关爱, (两点内容, 每一点 2 分)

13. 这并非家人对父亲无情, 其实“我”和母亲都是在替父亲着想, 这是对父亲爱的表现(2 分), 因为精神的丧失可以“使他不再注意岁月的流逝及其对他的影响”, 可以减少他的痛苦(2 分)

14. 母亲是一位对自己的丈夫有着忠贞不渝的爱情的妇女(妻子)形象(2 分), 突然降临的不幸并没有动摇她对丈夫的爱(2 分), 她一方面承担着繁重的劳动, 一方面又要以特殊的心情和方式照料丈夫(1 分)。即使这样, 也仍然不能让儿女理解(1 分)

15. ①作者将自己对家的深情寄寓父亲和母亲两个具体的人物身上。(2 分)②表达了对在病榻上度过了十三年生涯但每况愈下的父亲深沉的爱和对含辛茹苦的母亲的崇敬之情(2 分)。③这种情感体现在对具体事情的描述, 而非空洞地抒情, 作者描述这些人与事时, 自然而然流

露出对家的爱(2 分)。(把父亲和母亲分开作为两点来说也是可以的)

16. 略

数学答案

一、1. D 解析: 由题意知, $\log_3 m = 2, \therefore m = 9$

2. A 解析: 从 6 个球中随机去除一个小球共 6 种方法, 其中号码为奇数的为 1, 3, 5, 由古典概型的概率公式可得,

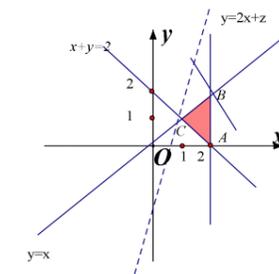
其号码为奇数的概率是 $P = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

3. B 解析: 由 $T = \frac{2\pi}{|\omega|}$ 得, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2$.

4. C $\because \overline{BD} = 2\overline{DC}, \therefore \overline{AD} - \overline{AB} = 2(\overline{AC} - \overline{AD}), \therefore 3\overline{AD} = \overline{AB} + 2\overline{AC} = a + 2b, \therefore \overline{AD} = \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{2}{3}b.$

5. C 解析: $s=1, k=1 \leq 3, s=2; k=2 \leq 3, s=4; k=3 \leq 3, s=8, k=4,$ 不满足 $k=4 \leq 3$, 输出 $s=8$.

6. A 解析: 作出可行域如图所示, 由 $z=y-2x$, 得 $y=2x+z$, 由图可知, 当直线 $y=2x+z$ 过可行域内的点 C(1, 1) 时, 直线在 y 轴上的截距最大, 即 $z=1-2=-1$.



7. B 解析: \because 第一象限的点 (a, b) 在直线 $x+2y-1=0$ 上, $\therefore a+2b-1=0$, 即 $a+2b=1$, 且 $a>0, b>0$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b} = \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b}\right)(a+2b) = 5 + \frac{2b}{a} + \frac{2a}{b} \geq 5 + 2\sqrt{\frac{2b}{a} \cdot \frac{2a}{b}} = 9.$

当且仅当 $a=b=\frac{1}{3}$ 时取“=”。

8. D 解析: 由题意可得

$2x-1=6 \Rightarrow x=\frac{7}{2}, m=1-\frac{1}{2}x=1-\frac{7}{4}=-\frac{3}{4}.$

9. A 解析: 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 则

$S_5 = 5a_1 + \frac{5 \times 4}{2}d = 15, \therefore 10d = 10, d = 1,$ 则

$S_{10} = 10a_1 + \frac{10 \times 9}{2}d = 10 + 45 = 55.$

10. C 解析: 由题意, 圆 $x^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$ 的圆心为 $(0, -1)$,

半径为 $r=1$, 圆心 $(0, -1)$ 关于直线 $x+y=0$ 的对称点为 $(1, 0)$,

则圆的圆心为 $(1, 0)$, 半径为 1, 圆 C 的标准方程为

$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1.$

二.

11. $\sqrt{10}$ 解析: 由题意得, $z = \frac{4-2i}{1+i} = \frac{(4-2i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)} = 1-3i,$

故 $|z| = \sqrt{10}.$

12. $5\sqrt{5}$ 解析: 则题意得: $2 \times 2 - 1 \times y = 0$, 解得 $y = 4$,

则 $2a+b = (5, 10)$, 故 $|2a+b| = \sqrt{5^2 + 10^2} = 5\sqrt{5}.$

13. $\sqrt{3}$ 解析: 三棱锥是一底面是等边三角形的直棱锥, 所以三棱锥的体积为:

$V = \frac{1}{3}S_{\triangle ABC} \cdot PA = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 3 = \sqrt{3}.$

14. 0.3 解析: 在区间 $[30, 60)$ 的频数为 $3+2+1=6$, 所以频率为: $P = \frac{6}{20} = 0.3.$

15. $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left[\frac{5}{2}, +\infty\right)$ 解析: 由题意知函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, 3]$ 上

是单调函数, 所以对称轴 $\frac{2a+1}{2} \leq 1$ 或 $\frac{2a+1}{2} \geq 3$, 解得

$a \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $a \geq \frac{5}{2}$, 即实数 a 的取值范围是 $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5}{2}, +\infty\right)$.

$$16. \because \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \therefore \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\sin\left(a + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

(2) 由 (1) 得, $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 2$, 则

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{4}{1 - 4} = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

17. 证明: (1) $\because EF$ 是 ΔSAC 的中位线, $\therefore EF \parallel AC$, 又 $\because EF \not\subset$ 平面 ABC , $AC \subset$ 平面 ABC , $\therefore EF \parallel$ 平面 ABC .

(2) $\because SA = SC, AD = DC, \therefore SD \perp AC$.

$\because BA = BC, AD = DC, \therefore BD \perp AC$

又 $\because SD \subset$ 平面 SBD , $BD \subset$ 平面 $SBD, SD \cap DB = D$,

$\therefore AC \perp$ 平面 SBD , 又 $\because SB \subset$ 平面 $SBD, \therefore AC \perp SB$.

18. (1) 因为 C 的焦点在 x 轴上且短轴为 2, 故可设椭圆 C

的方程为: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + y^2 = 1 (a > 1)$, 因为点 $\left(1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 在椭圆 C ,

所以 $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{3}{4} = 1$, 解得 $a^2 = 4$, 所以椭圆 C 的方程为:

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$$

(2) 设 $|PF_1| = x, |PF_2| = y$, 由椭圆的定义得, $x + y = 4$, 由余

弦定理得, $x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos 60^\circ = 4c^2 = 12$, 即

$x^2 + y^2 - xy = 12$, 则 $[(x+y)^2 - 2xy] - xy = 12$, 解得,

$$xy = \frac{4}{3},$$

从而得 $S_{\Delta PF_1 F_2} = \frac{1}{2} xy \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

19. (1) 由等差中项可得 $2\sqrt{S_n} = 1 + a_n$, 即 $4S_n = (a_n + 1)^2$,

当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = 1$; 当

$n \geq 2$ 时, $4S_{n-1} = (a_{n-1} + 1)^2$, 又 $4S_n = (a_n + 1)^2$,

由

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \text{ 得 } 4a_n = 4S_n - 4S_{n-1} = (a_n + 1)^2 - (a_{n-1} + 1)^2,$$

化简得,

$$4a_n = a_n^2 + 2a_n + 1 - a_{n-1}^2 - 2a_{n-1} - 1, a_n^2 - 2a_n + 1 - a_{n-1}^2 - 2a_{n-1} - 1 = 0$$

$$(a_n^2 - 2a_n + 1) - (a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_{n-1} + 1) = 0, \text{ 即 } (a_n - 1)^2 - (a_{n-1} + 1)^2 = 0,$$

则 $(a_n + a_{n-1})(a_n - a_{n-1} - 2) = 0$, 又 $\because a_n > 0, \therefore a_n - a_{n-1} = 2$,

故 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 1 为首项, 2 为公差的等差数列, 即 $a_n = 2n - 1$, 当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = 1$ 满足上公式。

综上, 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式是: $a_n = 2n - 1$ 。

$$(2) \because \frac{2}{a_n a_{n-1}} = \frac{2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1},$$

$$\therefore T_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}.$$

20. (1) 当 $a=1$ 时,

$$f'(x) = 2x - 2 + \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } f(1) = -1, f'(1) = 1,$$

所以切线方程为: $y+1=x-1$, 即 $y=x-2$.

$$(2) f'(x) = 2x - 2 + \frac{a}{x} = \frac{2x^2 - 2x + a}{x} (x > 0), \quad \text{令}$$

$$f'(x) = 0, 2x^2 - 2x + a = 0$$

① 当 $\Delta = 4 - 8a \leq 0$, 即 $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) \geq 0$, 函数 $f(x)$ 在

$(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增;

② 当 $\Delta = 4 - 8a \geq 0$, 且 $a > 0$, 即 $0 < a \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 由

$$2x^2 - 2x + a = 0, \text{ 得 } x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}$$

由 $f'(x) > 0$, 得 $0 < x < \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}$ 或 $x > \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}$;

由 $f'(x) < 0$, 得 $\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-2a}}{2} < x < \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}$

综上, 当 $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间是 $(0, +\infty)$;

当

$0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$, $f(x)$ 的单调递增区间是 $\left(0, \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}, +\infty\right)$;

单调递减区间是 $\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-2a}}{2}\right)$.

英语答案

1. D 解析: 考查连词。but 意为“但是”, 表示转折关系; or 意为“否则”, 表示转折关

系; because 意为“因为”, 表示因果关系; so 意为“所以”, 表示因果关系。根据句意, 空格之前的内容是原因, 之后的内容是结果, 故选 D 项。句意: 天正在下大雨, 所以我们决定待在家里看电视。

2. A 解析: 考查动词短语。look in 意为“往里看, 顺便拜访, 顺便看望, 顺道访问”, look up 意为“查阅; 抬头看”, look around 意为“四下打量”, look for 意为“寻找”。根据句意选 A 项。句意: 当 Best 先生从书店门口经过的时候, 他想要朝里看看, 里面有没有有趣的书卖。

3. C 解析: 考查倒装结构。No sooner...than... 和 Hardly...when... 意义均为“一...就...” No sooner 和 Hardly 谓语句首时, 主句用过去完成时的倒装结构, 从句用一般过去时, 可排除 A 项和 B 项。not...until... 引导时间状语从句, 意为“直到...” 根据句意选 C 项。句意: 直到天黑他才意识到天太晚了, 回不了家了。4. A 解析: 考查定语从句。stay 是不及物动词, 定语从句中缺少状语, 故选 A 项。句意: 当我赶到的时候, Bryan 带我们去看了我将来住的房子。

5. B 解析: 考查副词。always 意为总是; 一直, seldom 意为“很少; 不经常”, usually 意为“通常”, often 意为“经常”。根据句意选 B 项。句意: 我觉得快餐对健康不好, 所以我很少去麦当劳。

6. C 解析: 考查动词被动语态。答句中的 it 指代问句中的 room, 和 clean 之间是被动关系。根据时间状语 just now 可知需用一般过去时, 故选 C 项。句意: ——Tom, 你的房间真干净! ——刚刚打扫。

7. D 解析: 考查名词性从句。分析句子结构可知, 空格处在句中作宾语从句, 需用陈述句语序, 可排除 A 项和 B 项。再根据答句 “Yes. There is a history museum.” 可知前者问的是这个城市有没有好的博物馆, 故选 D 项。句意: ——请问, 能否告诉我这个城市有没有好的博物馆? ——有的。有一个历史博物馆。

8. C 解析: 考查动词。provide 意为“提供; 供应”, produce 意为“生产”, promise 意为“承诺; 许诺”, prove 意为“证明”。根据句意选 C 项。句意: 抽烟的确对健康有害。——我们学校的青少年已经承诺他们将拒绝香烟。

9. A 解析: 考查非谓语动词。句型 “would rather do sth. than do sth.” 意为“宁愿...而不愿...” would rather 和 than 之后均为动词原形, 故选 A 项。句意: ——如果你是地球, 我宁愿自己是月亮而不是太阳, 这句话是什么意思? ——意思是: 我愿意围着你转。这句话多么甜蜜啊!

10. A 解析: 考查情态动词。can 意为“能够”, must 意为“必须”, should 意为“应该”, need 意为“需要”。根据句意选 A 项。句意: Spud Webb 的故事告诉我们, 如果我们不放弃, 我们几乎能做任何事情。

11. D 解析: 考查名词。Take the short cut 是固定短语, 意为“近道”, 故选 D 项。句意: 如果我们抄近道穿过丛林, 它离这个村子不远。

12. B 解析: 考查形容词。strict 意为“严格的”, patient 意

为“耐心的”, hard-working 意为“勤奋的; 刻苦的”, smart 意为“敏捷的; 聪明的”。根据句中的 “She often explains the difficult points many times until we understand.” 可知老师很有耐心, 故选 B 项。句意: ——你觉得你们的英语老师怎么样? ——她非常耐心。她经常把难点讲好多遍, 直到我们弄懂。

13. D 解析: 考查动词时态。根据时间状语 “while I was away from home” 可知需用一般过去时, 故选 D 项。句意: ——我还不知道我离开家的时候发生了事情。——相信总有一天你会知道的。

14. D 解析: 考查代词。everything 和否定词 not 连用表示部分否定, 根据 “I agree with most of what you said.” 可知并非他说的所有的话 “我” 都赞成, 故选 D 项。句意: 他说的话我大部分都赞成, 但不是全都赞成。

15. B 解析: 考查交际用语。根据空格之后的内容可知, 后者有会议要参加, 不能一起去故宫博物馆了, 这是一件令人遗憾的事, 故选 B 项。句意: ——这个周末我们要去故宫博物馆, 我想让你也来。——真遗憾! 那天我有个会议要参加。不过还是要谢谢你。

第二节完形填空

这是一篇记叙文。作者一直怀揣大学梦想, 六十四岁时如愿以偿。在上学的路上, 心理上由怕被青年人笑话转变为看到名人事迹后释然。

16. B 解析: 根据空格前的 “I’m someone who never went to university but always thought about it.” 可知, “我” 没有上过大学, 但是一直都很想上, 所以 “我” 学习的唯一方法就是听 “我” 的孩子们谈论他们的有趣的课。acquire 意为 “获得; 学到”, 符合语境。attend 意为 “出席; 参加”, consult 意为 “咨询”, contain 意为 “包含”, 均不符合题意。

17. B 解析: 根据上题分析, 可知选 B 项, take a class 是固定短语, 意为 “上课”。learn 意为 “学习”, teach 意为 “教”, use 意为 “用”, 均不符合题意。

18. D 解析: 根据第一段第五句中的 “I still thought about that old dream” 可知, 大学是 “我” 一生中的梦想, dream 意为 “梦; 梦想”, 符合语境, 故选 D 项。goal 意为 “目标”, idea 意为 “主意”, advice 意为 “建议”, 均不符合题意。

19. C 解析: “我” 仍然想着那个过去的梦想, 直到有一天当地的大学有一个老年的... 根据语境选 C 项, until 引导时间状语从句, 意为 “直到... 时候”。since 意为 “自从”, before 意为 “... 之前”, after 意为 “... 之后”, 均不符合题意。20. A 解析: 根据第二段第一句中的 “The day finally arrived my first day of school.” 可知, 当地大学开设了一个老年课程, 故有了我上学的第一天, program 意为 “课程; 节目; 程序”。system 意为 “系统; 制度”, theme 意为 “主题”, process 意为 “过程”, 均不符合题意。

21. A 解析: sign up 意为 “报名”, turn up 意为 “出现; 开大”; keep up 意为 “保持”, make up 意为 “化妆; 编造”。结合上下文中的 “there was an Advanced-Age ... at the local university” 可知, 我决定报名, 故选 A 项。

22. D 解析: 根据第二段最后一句 “Maybe I should just turn the car around and go home.” 可知, “我” 是开车到了那里, drive 意为 “驾驶, 开车”, 故选 D 项。walk 意为 “走路”, step 意为 “迈步, 踏”, run 意为 “跑步”, 均不符合题意。

23. A 解析: 根据句中 “What am I doing? I’m not smart enough to go to university.” 可知, “我” 觉得自己不够聪明, 所以当 “我” 到了那里, 脑子里充满了消极的思想。Negative 意为 “消极的”, 故选 A 项。attractive 意为 “吸引人的”, active 意为 “积极的; 活跃的”, optimistic 意为 “乐观的”, 均不符合题意。

24. B 解析: 当孩子们在课堂上看到 “我” 时会笑话 “我”。“我” 年龄已经很大了, 所以 “我” 怕年轻的孩子会笑话。kid 意为 “孩子”, 符合语境。tutor 意为 “家庭教师”, professor 意为 “教授”, fellow 意为 “伙伴”, 均不符合题意。

25. A 解析: “我” 可能活不到获得学位的时间了。来大学自然想要拿到学位 (degree), 故 A 项符合语境。praise 意为 “表扬”, skill 意为 “技能”, reputation 意为 “名誉”, 均不符合题意。

26. C 解析: 根据下文中的 “A large billboard on the side of the road with a picture of Kermit the Frog.” 可知, “我” 突然看见了路边有一个大广告牌, 上面有一副青蛙 Kermit 的

照片, suddenly 意为“突然地”,符合语境。finally 意为“最后,终于”,immediately 意为“立即,立刻”,exactly 意为“恰好地”,均不符合题意。

27. B 解析: speed up 意为“加速”,slow down 意为“减速”,cut down 意为“削减”, go up 意为“上升;上涨”。根据语境,“我”放慢了一点速度,读了她照片旁边的文字,故选 B 项。

28. B 解析:根据语境,“我”开得更远一点,上了高速公路,那儿还.....可知作者往前开远了一点,故选 B 项。higher 意为“更高”,closer 意为“更近”,lower 意为“更低”,均不符合题意。

29. A 解析:根据第三段第二句中的“A large billboard”和本段中的“This one had a picture of Albert Einstein with his tongue 30 out.”可知,“我”又看见了一块布告板(billboard),故选 A 项。picture 意为“图片”,portrait 意为“肖像”,cartoon 意为“卡通”,均不符合题意。

30. D 解析:breakout 意为“突然爆发”,give out 意为“释放;分发”,pull out 意为“驶离”,stick out 意为“伸出;坚持到底”。根据语境,这块布告板上有一张爱因斯坦伸出舌头的照片,故选 D 项。

31. B 解析:根据上文中的“And there was a word in red,“Confidence”.”可知,一种新的态度正在抵达“我”的内心,故选 B 项,arrive 意为“抵达”。hold 意为“抓住”,set 意为“放置”,make 意为“制作;做”,均不符合题意。

32. A 解析:“我”现在正在向大学校门靠近,approach 意为“靠近”,符合语境。squeeze 意为“挤”arrive 意为“到达”,stay 意为“停留”,均不符合题意。

33. A 解析:根据语境,大学校门也有一块广告牌立着,故选 A 项,stand 意为“站,立”。live 意为“生存,居住”,lie 意为“平躺”,sit 意为“坐”,均不符合题意。

34. C 解析:根据下文中的“Under the picture was her name, Nola Otis, aged 95, the oldest University Graduate.”可知,这块广告牌上展示了一张照片,上面是一个骄傲的女人(woman),带着帽子,穿着长袍,照片下面是她的名字,故选 C 项。man 意为“男人”,teenager 意为“青少年”,youth 意为“青年;青春”,均不符合题意。

35. D 解析:根据最后一段倒数第二句和第三句可知,当“我”得知还有比“我”年龄更大的人从这所大学毕业时,“我”之前的那些观点完全改变了,completely 意为“完全地”,故选 D 项。slightly 意为“轻微地”,accidentally 意为“偶然地”,differently 意为“不同地”,均不符合题意。

A

这是一篇记叙文。作者是个医生,有一天一个农民着急地打电话请他去给受了重伤的 Milly 看病,作者误认为 Milly 是农民的情人,结果发现是一头奶牛。

36. B 解析:词义猜测题。根据上文中的“... and he had been talking for a minute or so before I understood anything.”,他讲了一两分钟,我也没听懂说的是什么,可知此处是说,我仅仅听懂了...,故选 B 项。

37. C 解析:推理判断题。根据第一段中的“... that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. I had the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go.”,可知,作者认为 Milly 是个女人,根据常理,受了重伤自然应该是躺在病床上,故选 C 项。

38. A 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的“... that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident.”可知 Milly 是在事故中受了重伤,故选 A 项。

39. D 解析:推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“I wouldn't let anyone but a doctor touch her!”可知,作者是个医生,Milly 受了重伤,请医生来当然是为了治疗,故选 D 项。

B

这是一则暑期英语培训学校的广告。广告介绍了相关课程、申请方法及价格方面的内容。

39. B 解析:推理判断题。本文是一个暑期学校的项目介绍,可能来源于报纸,故选 B 项。Textbook 是教科书,telephone book 是电话簿,travel guide 是旅游指南,根据常识均不正确。

40. D 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Trips to

museums and culture centers are also organized.”可知去博物馆和文化中心的旅行也是项目的一部分,故选 D 项。

41. C 解析:细节理解题。根据 Cost 标题可知,日常课程费用为 200 美元,运动和活动费用是 100 美元,旅行费用是 200 美元,酒店服务费用是 400 美元。如果选择住在同城的亲戚家里,就可以不用支付酒店服务费用,因此总共支付学校 500 美元,故选 C 项。

C

作者在看望手术后的奶奶时,一个老妇人不断地喊着要她去自己的面前,后来作者了解到那个老妇人患了老年痴呆,非常思念自己的女儿,这是错把作者当初女儿了。作者想到每个人都有老的时候,所以决定以后还会去看望那个老妇人。

43. C 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Yesterday I went to the nursing home to visit my grandma. She just got out of the hospital recently, where she had some serious operations.”可知,作者的奶奶刚刚做了大手术,所以在看护中心接受看护,故选 C 项。

44. D 解析:推理判断题。根据第六段中的“The nurse told me it was the lady's Daughter's name. Then I understood why she wanted me to go to talk with her.”可知,老人患了老年痴呆症,把我当成了她的女儿,故选 D 项。

45. A 解析:推理判断题。根据第三段至第五段的叙述可知,老妇人很孤独,需要别人的关照,故选 A 项。

46. B 解析:推理判断题。根据第七段中的“As I was leaving I promised I would go back and visit the lady, even after my grandma moved back to her home.”,作者在离开的时候承诺,即便是奶奶康复回家后也还会回来看望老妇人,故选 B 项。

D

作者小时候希望长大后成为一名作家,但是在父母的反对下,成了一名教师,并在业余时间写小说,后来她的小说获得了一定的成功,还被同事们阅读,作者从而感到现在的这份职业没有使她与社会脱节,反而有了足够的时间从事写作。

47. D 解析:推理判断题。由第二段中的“my name Hazel”可知 Hazel 是作者的名字,通读全文可知,作者是一名教师,并在业余时间写小说,故选 D 项。

48. B 解析:词义猜测题。根据第一段中的“... and so when I said that I wanted to go to college and study writing, my parents told me that I couldn't.”,作者想要在大学学习写作而父母反对,可知父母非常希望她从事一个传统的职业,故选 B 项。

49. B 解析:细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“my parents probably did me a favor: my teaching job keeps me in touch with the real world.”可知,父母在其职业选择方面的建议是有帮助的,故选 B 项。

50. C 解析:推理判断题。文章最后一段讲述了作者的经纪人建议她用笔名写小说,这样有助于她的成功。后来作者的同事读到了她的作品,还极力向她推荐,可见经纪人在她的成功道路上发挥了重要作用,故选 C 项。

第三部分读写任务(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

51. How/ Ways 52. doubt 53. hand 54. achievement(s)

55. unhealthy 56. One possible version:

第四部分书面表达(满分 20 分)

Notice

Dear overseas schoolmates

To help you further understand Chinese culture, the local TV station will organize a Chinese Character Dictation Competition. I'd like to share with you some details about it

As scheduled, the competition is to be held on March 15, 2019. You are supposed to get prepared before the competition. Above all, it's recommended that you read the Four Great Classical Novels and focus on the phrases in them. Whoever wants to go please sign your name here as soon as possible. Don't miss the chance of being the winner, and the appealing prize“a set of the Four Great Classical Novels” is waiting for you. Please inform whomever you meet. For any question, call Li Hua at 025-66666666. I'm

sure you will benefit a lot from it.