

2014-2015 学年度下学期期末考试高二年级英语科试卷

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，共 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. When will the meeting begin?
A. At 10:30. B. At 10:50. C. At 10:45.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. The homework can't be due in two days.
B. She hasn't finished her homework yet.
C. She doesn't expect it to come so soon.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. On the street. B. At a hotel. C. At a shop.
4. What does the woman suggest?
A. Cooking at home.
B. Eating out at McDonald's.
C. Taking McDonald's home.
5. What is the woman's attitude?
A. She agrees with the man.
B. She doesn't agree with the man.
C. She doesn't know what to do.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 至 8 题。

6. What does the man want?
A. A cup of coffee. B. A salad. C. A cheeseburger.
7. Where does Louise suggest the man eat?
A. At a coffee shop. B. At his house. C. In her office.
8. Where does Louise usually have lunch?
A. At home. B. At the coffee shop. C. In her office.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Why is the man late?
A. He forgot to look at his watch.
B. The math teacher kept him in her office.
C. The math class lasted longer than it should.
10. What do we know about the students?
A. They don't mind the teacher's keeping talking.
B. They don't want to hurt the teacher.
C. They prefer to learn more math.
11. What is the man most likely to do?
A. Talk to the math teacher.

- B. Remain silent about the problem.
- C. Refuse to go to the math teacher's classes.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Who are the two speakers?
A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Clerks.
13. What are they mainly talking about?
A. Noise in the office. B. A new office. C. The story of a workmate.
14. What does Stan suggest they should do?
A. Talk to Jack openly.
B. Move to another office.
C. Ask for a meeting room.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What would the woman like to do?
A. Office work. B. Technical service. C. Sales.
16. What can we learn about the woman?
A. She just left college.
B. She has been a branch manager.
C. She just left middle school.
17. What does the man think of the woman from the technical point of view?
A. Careless. B. Qualified. C. Unqualified.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is David Smith?
A. Headmaster of the university.
B. Headteacher of the class.
C. An organizer of the course.
19. How should we improve the listening skills?
A. Reading English language newspapers.
B. Listening to the radio.
C. Talking to natives of English.
20. Which is wrong?
A. Reading English language newspapers and magazines can improve your reading skills.
B. Writing to friends in English and keeping a diary will do good to your writing.
C. Having a good time is the only aim of the course.

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）

A

I was a dance teacher when I first began working with people who have disabilities. I had thirty students. These were teens and adults up to the age of 40. We learned new steps together. We laughed together and we shared a love of music and fellowship.

I had one pupil, Dan, who didn't appear to get much out of the class. I never had eye contact with him. When I left the class to travel down the stairs to reach the main floor of the building, he moved worriedly as a blind person might do in unfamiliar condition.

One day his parents met me shopping downtown and told me that they were so grateful that I was teaching the class. They said that my class was the high point of their son's week. Were they just being polite?

A week later, a snowstorm held me up and I was later than usual pulling into the school parking lot. Ahead of me by one row of cars, and over to one side, was my student, Dan and his worker. I could see his face as he moved toward the building. He was excited. I watched Dan

run toward the building in anticipation of (期待着) his weekly treat, my class. I cried as it hit me that though I could not see in class all that Dan got from the class, it surely meant a lot to him. Dan did indeed love the class. He was getting enjoyment out of it.

Today when I teach courses at the College to students, I remind them that children can stand on the sidelines and seem to be uninterested and yet they can be learning at the same pace as those who are in the middle of the activity. When I teach this, I think, yes and this is true for those with disabilities too!

Teach with the wonderful enthusiasm and you are bound to reach your students. Do your job with a love for others and you will be successful no matter what your job involves.

21. The writer found her working with disabilities _____.
A. boring B. confusing C. satisfying D. challenging
22. The writer has learned from Dan that _____.
A. a teacher is sure to reach his students
B. kids with disabilities need more love
C. students learn in different ways
D. a students make achievements out of a class
23. What can we learn from the passage?
A. The writer was doubtful when hearing what Dan's parents said.
B. Dan didn't get much out of the dancing class.
C. Dan received more attention in the writer's class.
D. The writer was impatient with Dan at first.
24. What may be the best title for the passage?
A. A student with disability B. Learning with Dan
C. Enjoying a lesson with children D. Sharing love with students

B

Dennis Sinar, 51, a doctor from New York, is quick to explain why he took a year-long break from his job. "I was pretty burned out after practicing medicine for 26 years. I needed a recharge." So he took a "gap year", from July 2011 to June 2012, to explore things like ancient buildings, and traditional Eastern medicine, in locations including Alaska, Nepal and Romania.

"Taking a break from work is an excellent way for adults to go into a new career or refresh an old one," said Holly Bull, president of Princeton, N, J. "In recent years, mid-career breaks have been gaining more interest," she said. A report on adult gap years published this year by a market research company also described the potential American market for gap years as a "*sleeping giant*."

"A gap year is a challenge for the older individual to step out of a comfort zone and take a risk. I enjoyed that side most," said Dr. Sinar, who kept a daily blog about his experience. His time studying Eastern medicine "assured the reasons I went into health care," said Dr. Sinar, who returned to practice medicine at his old job, although he works fewer days. "I use those experiences to provide my patients with more care," he added. "And I listen better than I did before."

George Garritan, chairman of the Department of Leadership and Human Capital Management at New York University, certainly agrees with Dr. Sinar. He said a gap-year experience could be worthwhile for employees and companies. For employees, investing in themselves and improving skill sets is a move that will benefit throughout their career. He added that returning employees feel refreshed and have given more thought to their career. For companies, offering unpaid leaves makes good sense for attracting and keeping talented employees.

25. Dr. Sinar took a gap year because he _____.
A. had lost his old job B. wanted to refresh after 26 years' work
C. had a desire for travelling D. became interested in historical research

26. The phrase “*sleeping giant*” (in 2nd paragraph) indicates that _____.
 A. it’s too early for people to accept the concept of gap year
 B. the effect of gap year policy remains to be seen
 C. it’s difficult to foresee the gap year market
 D. more American people will accept the gap year policy
27. What’s George Garritan’s attitude toward the “gap year”?
 A. Positive. B. Doubtful C. Uninterested. D. Uncertain.
28. What’s the passage mainly about?
 A. How an adult plans a mid-career gap year.
 B. Why a gap year is worthwhile for adults.
 C. Whether a gap year is popular with adults.
 D. Why a gap year is challenging for individuals.

C

If you want to express something so unbelievable that it must have been a special effect, you have a new word to add to your vocabulary.

It’s “*Duang*”, an onomatopoeic (拟声词) word which doesn’t relate to any particular Chinese character and refers to a special effect.

A video parody (恶搞) adapted from a shampoo commercial featuring Hong Kong actor Jackie Chan spread quickly online, leading Internet users to invent the new word.

The video begins with Chan flashing his black, smooth hair, which would have been perfect except that it was not his real hair.

Next, a self-satisfied Chan admits, to the repetitive, rhythmical sounds of “*Duang*”, “I refused to approve of this product when they first came to me because of my thin hair, but the director insisted, saying special effects could be used to make my hair look healthy on the screen. Now you see, it’s all special effects. It’s not real.”

The original advertisement became the target of punishment by the government for over-spreading the effects of the shampoo after it was broadcast in 2004.

“*Duang*” has now become one of the hottest topics on Sina Weibo, a Twitter-like Chinese social network site among those crazy ones imitating Jackie Chan’s speech in different situations.

The actor’s Weibo account was flooded with comments containing the word in this sweeping online trend.

The video came at a time when the famous movie star has been under public attention after trying to save the ill image of his son, Jaycee Chan, who was released from prison this week.

Data from Baidu, the major Chinese search engine, also proved the phrase’s popularity as it has been searched more than 586,000 times within two days.

The word of *geili*’s sudden rise in 2010 caught the attention of international media when it made up for the word’s official translation—*geilivable*—to describe something cool or awesome.

It’s not the first time that online word has become a regular vocabulary in China.

29. From the passage we know that the word “*Duang*” was originally made _____.
 A. by some crazy Internet users
 B. to refer to a kind of product
 C. by Hong Kong actor Jackie Chan
 D. to express some special meaning
30. From the passage we know that the new word “*geili*” is _____.
 A. only popular in China B. a cool and awesome word
 C. used by ordinary people D. also widely used abroad
31. What is the purpose of the author in writing the passage?

- A. To tell us online words have enriched Chinese vocabulary.
- B. To teach all the Internet users how to invent new words.
- C. To explain how Jackie Chan invented the popular word.
- D. To urge people to fight against the false advertisements.

D

Below is information from a university website under the title of Examination.

Ensure you are prepared for your exams by understanding the processes, dates and support information related to examinations. Please read the information under *Examination Policies and Processes* below, especially the Rules to be observed by candidates for examinations.

Examination period

Semester 1, 2015 Monday 15 June — Saturday 27 June (inclusive)

Semester 2, 2015 Monday 9 November — Saturday 21 November (inclusive)

Important notice: special consideration

All students are reminded that submitting an unreal medical certificate (证明) or PPC with a special consideration application amounts to misconduct (行为不端) and carries severe fines and punishment.

Final personal exam timetables will be available from **4:00p.m. Thursday the 8th of October.**

Rules to be observed by candidates for examinations (updated April 2012)

You need to follow all instructions given by examination teachers.

1. You may take in pens, pencils, drawing instruments and small items of food such as sweets. These items may be left on the desk during the examination. You may also bring in small valuables such as wallets, purses, mobile phones and laptops which must be powered off, not just silent. These items must be placed on the floor below the desk. Don't leave money or valuables in bags. The University can accept no responsibility for the loss of students' personal property.
2. Anything taken into an examination room must be made available for inspection(检查) by the examiner or other University staff.
3. The use of approved calculators may be permitted in examinations. The make and model of all calculators used by students in formally inspected examinations will be recorded. You are not permitted to share calculators, or pass them between each other in an examination. Mobile phones which have a calculator facility are not allowed. Use of a non-approved calculator may be regarded as misconduct.
4. No candidate may be admitted to an examination room after 30 minutes from the start of writing. No candidate who has entered an examination room and seen the examination paper may leave until 30 minutes has passed from the time writing started. No candidate may leave during the last ten minutes of any examination.
5. Smoking is not permitted in examination rooms.

Students with disabilities, medical conditions or injuries

If appropriate, special arrangements can be made to meet particular requirements.

Serious illness, injury or misadventure — Special Consideration regarding assessments

Please read about Special Consideration.

◇ Students who feel too ill to attempt an examination at the scheduled time should consult a medical practitioner (职业医生) after reading the Special Consideration section.

◇ Students who fall ill during an examination will be asked by invigilators(监考官) whether they wish to consult a doctor at the University Health Service. If this occurs the doctor will complete a Special Consideration form and forward it to the relevant examiner.

Misreading of the timetable is not accepted as a reason for failing to attend an exam.

32. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. there will never be any exams on Saturdays or Sundays

- B. exams are likely to be held in Semester 1 starting from November
 C. misreading the timetable will not be an excuse for not attending an exam
 D. final timetables will be available from 4:00p.m. Thursday the 5th of September, 2014
33. According to the passage, you will be fined if you _____.
 A. share or pass your calculator in an examination
 B. hand an unreal medical certificate to your school
 C. use a calculator that is not permitted by your examiner
 D. leave the examination room 30 minutes before the end of the exam
34. When you are in the exam room, you are supposed to _____.
 A. offer your personal items to your examiner
 B. ensure your mobile phones and laptops are quiet
 C. pack your small valuables in your own bags
 D. be prepared for any inspection by your examiner
35. Students who fall ill during an exam _____.
 A. will be offered special arrangements to meet particular requirements
 B. will be asked whether to see a doctor at the University Health Service
 C. will be required to go to see the doctor and end the exam immediately
 D. will be advised by invigilators to read the Special Consideration section

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。

As a child grows up, you may wonder how you can teach him to become a respectful adult. 36 A child who learns to respect not only learns to receive respect from others, but also learns to respect himself.

◆ Show him respect.

This is the best way to teach your child how to respect others. Listen to your child attentively and he will learn to listen to you, understanding how important this is in communication.

◆ 37

The more you say “please” and “thank you” to your child, the more likely he will learn to use them. Politeness then becomes a normal part of any conversation.

◆ Agree to disagree.

38 Explain your decision so that he will understand you and expect “respectful” responses. Disagreeing with you doesn’t necessarily mean disobedience（不服从）.

◆ Control your desire to overreact.

When a situation arises, stay calm and keep in mind that you are supposed to be modeling correct behavior. 39

◆ Praise, praise, praise!

So much is focused on what a child does wrong and how to correct it that his accomplishments are not celebrated enough. 40

- A. Teach manners by using polite requests and responses.
 B. Respectful behavior is always accompanied by bad behavior as a child.
 C. Respect is necessary for a meaningful and successful life.
 D. If he sees you lose your temper, he is more likely to respond that way in future.
 E. A child may act as he pleases, and he will live a happy life.
 F. Seeing a child exhibit respectful behavior, make sure he knows how proud you are of him.
 G. Try to remember that a child won’t always agree with you.

第三部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Perhaps you're someone who 41 all of your dolls, action figures, and stuffed animals in front of a mini-chalkboard when you were a kid. You read to them and taught them how to solve math problems. Maybe when older, you became an after-school 42 and thought, "Hey, I'd like to do that full-time."

The 43 to become a teacher hits some people when they're young while 44 become teachers later in life. 45 you want to study to be a teacher right out of high school or you 46 from another career into teaching, the best teachers 47 a few things in common. Of course, teachers have to have 48 an undergraduate degree, and many districts require teachers to 49 a graduate teaching degree. Many school districts have begun requiring a master's degree. However, 50 education, good teachers also display some common 51 that help to inspire and motivate their students.

Some teachers prefer to teach in a very structured style 52 others prefer assigning group work, encouraging class discussions, and letting students do independent projects. Both types of teachers can be very well-organized as long as they have a reason for 53 they do and they've carefully planned their lessons. If you're good at making material not only fun but memorable and if you can 54 it in a brief way, then you probably have the organizational skills to become a teacher.

Great teachers know the 55 that they teach inside and out. They can explain the history, current development, and 56 trends of the subjects. Also, they understand the basic theories of their fields. Elementary school teachers need to have a(n) 57 of various subjects, while middle school and high school teachers usually focus on a 58 subject area and they develop in-depth knowledge of that subject.

If you decide to become a teacher, you should 59 yourself to learning everything that you can while in high school and college. You also should develop good study habits that 60 you to remember information about your field.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. piled up | B. lined up | C. put up | D. picked up |
| 42. A. tutor | B. worker | C. singer | D. writer |
| 43. A. opinion | B. inspiration | C. encouragement | D. destination |
| 44. A. the others | B. others | C. another | D. the other |
| 45. A. Unless | B. If | C. Whether | D. Before |
| 46. A. change | B. vary | C. range | D. benefit |
| 47. A. afford | B. carry | C. hold | D. share |
| 48. A. at most | B. at least | C. in the least | D. for the most |
| 49. A. admire | B. affect | C. attach | D. earn |
| 50. A. by way of | B. in place of | C. on top of | D. in case of |
| 51. A. purposes | B. figures | C. characteristics | D. quantities |
| 52. A. while | B. since | C. as | D. when |
| 53. A. how | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 54. A. receive | B. present | C. correct | D. find |
| 55. A. objects | B. titles | C. majors | D. subjects |
| 56. A. present | B. future | C. past | D. ancient |
| 57. A. command | B. order | C. chance | D. belief |
| 58. A. serious | B. complex | C. single | D. strange |
| 59. A. assess | B. promise | C. devote | D. attempt |
| 60. A. expect | B. force | C. warn | D. allow |

第II卷

注意事项：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Americans love pets. In America, there are 61 families with pets than those with children. 62 is common that U.S. homes have some sorts of pets, such as monkeys, snakes and even wolves. But Americans' all-time favorites are cats and dogs, because dogs can offer 63 (protect) from thieves and unwelcome visitors and cats can help get rid of the home unwanted pests. Beneath keeping pets, there lies 64 basic American belief: Pets have a right to be treated well. In Houston, Texas, dogs can have their dinner 65 (deliver) to their homes, just like pizza. Pets can even go with their owners on vacation. Besides, at least 75 animal welfare organizations exist in America 66 can provide care and adoption services for 67 (home) and ill-treated animals. 68 (pay) for the high-tech health care, people can buy health insurance for their pets. Pets are as basic to American culture 69 hot dogs or apple pie. By now researchers 70 (discover) that interacting with animals lowers a person's blood pressure. Pets even encourage social relationships: They give their owners an appearance of friendliness, and they provide a good topic of conversation.

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。错误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。

Manners are important to happy relations among people. No one liked a person with bad manners. Having good manners are seen by many people for a sign of cultural understanding and good taste. Polite words are one of the example. When meet people, saying “Hello!” or “How are you?” and so on means you are very polite, which will make that easy for you to communicate with others. Otherwise, they will hate getting on with you and your life will become difficultly. Only saying polite words can you get on well with others.

All in the all, it is polite words which will make your life become convenient.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

2015 年两会前夕，原中央台记者柴静自费制作的关于环境污染的纪录片《穹顶之下》引起强烈反响。假如你是李华，请用英语给 21 世纪英文报写一封信，表达你的观点。

内容包括：

1. 阐述柴静所做的事对我们生活的影响；
2. 面临环境污染我们能做些什么。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear editor,

After watching the movie *Under the Dome*, I was deeply moved by what Chai Jing did.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua