

2014—2015 学年上学期期中阶段测试

高二英语科试卷

考试时间:120 分钟

试题满分:150 分

本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 100 分)

第一部分 听力 (共 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你有 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. What are the speakers talking about ?

A. Looks.

B. Foods.

C. Clothes.

2. When did Paul set a new world record ?

A. In 1989.

B. In 1992.

C. In 1998.

3. How many miles should the man run in a week ?

A. 5 miles

B. 10 miles.

C. 20 miles.

4. Why can't the woman go to the mountains this weekend ?

A. She has a phone call to make.

B. She has a meeting to attend.

C. She has a lot of housework to do.

5. Who will go to see the performance tonight ?

A. John and Anne.

B. Michael and Anne.

C. John and Michael.

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, 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟, 听完后, 各个小题给出 5 秒的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答 6, 7 题

6. What did the man do ?

A. He hurt the woman.

B. He helped the woman carry the bags.

C. He made the woman drop her shopping bags .

7. Where does this conversation most probably take place ?

A. On a train.

B. Near a bus stop.

C. In a store.

听第 7 段材料, 回答 8,9 题

8. Where have the two speakers decided to go ?
A. Scotland. B. The countryside. C. London.
9. How will the two speakers go to their destination ?
A. On foot. B. By train. C. By bus.
- 听第 8 段材料， 回答第 10 至 12 题
10. What is the man ?
A. A teacher. B. A student. C. A clerk.
11. Why is the man leaving ?
A. The children are not friendly.
B. He has to look after his parents.
C. He has got a better job .
12. What can we know about the man ?
A. He loves the children.
B. He is very careless.
C. He is very worried.
- 听第 9 段材料， 回答第 13 至 16 题
13. What advantage does the older flat have over the modern one ?
A. It is much bigger.
B. It is a lot cheaper.
C. It is in better condition .
14. What does the man like least in the modern flat ?
A. The dining room. B. The furniture. C. The walls.
15. Which flat does the woman prefer ?
A. Neither. B. The older one. C. The modern one.
16. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Boss and secretary. C. Salesman and customer.
- 听第 10 段材料， 回答第 17 至 20 题
17. When was the Crystal Palace built ?
A. In 1850. B. In 1851. C. In 1852.
18. What was the most wonderful piece of machinery on show?
A. A steam boat. B. A steam hammer. C. A steam engine.
19. What was the money from the exhibition used to build ?
A. Museums and parks.
B. Bridges and colleges.
C. Museums and colleges.
20. What destroyed the Crystal Palace in 1936 ?
A. A fire. B. A flood. C. An earthquake.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Home to me means a sense of familiarity and nostalgia (怀旧). It's fun to come home. It looks the same. It smells the same. You'll realize what's changed is you. Home is where we can remember pain, love, and some other experiences: We parted here; My parents met here; I won three championships here.

If I close my eyes, I can still have a clear picture in mind of my first home. I walk in the door and see a brown sofa surrounding a low glasstop wooden table. To the right of the living room is my first bedroom. It's empty, but it's where my earliest memories are.

There is the dining room table where I celebrated birthdays, and where I cried on Halloween—when I didn't want to wear the skirt my mother made for me. I always liked standing on that table because it made me feel tall and strong. If I sit at the table, I can see my favorite room in the house, my parents' room. It is simple: a brown wooden dresser lines the right side of the wall next to a television and a couple of photos of my grandparents on each side. Their bed is my safe zone. I can jump on it anytime—waking up my parents if I am scared or if I have an important announcement that cannot wait until the morning.

I'm lucky because I know my first home still exists. It exists in my mind and heart, on a physical property (住宅) on West 64th street on the western edge of Los Angeles. It is proof that I lived, I grew, and I learned.

Sometimes when I feel lost, I lie down and shut my eyes, and I go home. I know it's where I'll find my family, my dogs, and my belongings. I purposely leave the window open at night because I know I'll be blamed by Mom. But I don't mind, because I want to hear her say my name, which reminds me I'm home.

21. Why does the author call her parents' bed her “safe zone” (Paragraph 3)?

- A. It is her favorite place to play.
- B. Her needs can be satisfied there.
- C. Her grandparents' photos are lined on each side.
- D. Her parents always play together with her there.

22. What can be learned from the passage?

- A. The old furniture is still in author's first bedroom.
- B. The author can still visit her first physical home in Los Angeles.
- C. The author's favorite room in her first home is the dining room.
- D. Many people of the author's age can still find their first physical homes.

23. Sometimes when she feels lost, the author will _____.

- A. open the window at night
- B. lie down in bed to have a dream
- C. try to bring back a sense of home
- D. go to Los Angeles to visit her mom

24. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To express how much she is attached to her home.
B. To declare how much she loves her first house.
C. To describe the state of her family.
D. To look back on her childhood.

B

Indian rock iguanas, one of the most endangered groups of lizards. This species with red eyes and a thick tail is one of the largest lizards in the Caribbean.

The Cuban iguana is mainly herbivorous; 95% of its diet consists of the leaves, flowers and fruits from as many as 30 plant species, including the seaside rock bush and various grasses. However, Cuban iguanas occasionally consume animal matter, and individuals have been observed eating the dead flesh of birds, fish and crabs, The researchers wrote that quite a few people on Isla Magueyes could have caused this incident.

The Cuban iguana is distributed throughout the rocky southern coastal areas of mainland Cuba and its surrounding islands with a wild population booming on Isla Magueyes, Puerto Rico. It is also found on the Cayman Islands of Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, where a separate subspecies occurs. Females guard their nest sites and often nest in sites half destroyed by Cuban crocodiles. To avoid the attack from them, the Cuban iguana often makes its home within or near prickly-pear cacti (仙人掌).

In general the species is in decline, more quickly on the mainland than on the outlying islands. One of the reasons for their decline is habitat destruction caused by the over consuming of farm animals, housing development, and the building of tourist resorts on the beaches where the animals prefer to build their nests. Although the wild population is in decline, the numbers of iguanas have been sharply increased as a result of captive-breeding (圈养) and other conservation programs.

25. The underlined word “herbivorous” probably means _____.

- A. dangerous B. gentle C. flesh-eating D. plant-eating

26. Why does the Cuban iguana build its nest near prickly-pear cacti?

- A. To keep itself cool. B. To get the food easily.
C. To avoid crocodiles' attack. D. To stay away from people.

27. How many reasons are mentioned for the habitat destruction?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

28. What's the author's purpose of writing the text?

- A. To give us a brief introduction to the Cuban iguana.
B. To show he is concerned about the Cuban iguana.
C. To explain reasons for the Cuban iguana's decline.
D. To draw people's attention to the endangered Cuban iguana.

C

Pilling a cat can be a “terrible” experience. Cats don’t want something pushed down their throats, and they’ll fight with all their strength to prevent it. In fact, it’s amazing how powerful their small bodies can be.

The easiest way of pilling a cat is to press the pill into powder. Then mix the powder with a small amount of wet food. If your cat usually eats dry food, she will probably view the wet food as a treat and eat it up.

If your cat won’t eat the wet food that contains the pill or if she is too ill to eat, you can get a “pill gun”. There are some basic instructions. Getting your cat’s mouth to open is going to be the most difficult part. First, be sure the pill is in a handy place. Then you can put your cat on a bookshelf with her bottom in a corner or you can put her on your lap firmly tied. Have your cat facing to the right if you’re right-handed. With your left hand, hold your cat at the cheekbones, putting your palm (手掌) at the top of her head. Keeping your finger off the trigger (扳机), with your right hand. Insert the pill gun until the pill is positioned over the tongue and open throat. Be sure to give your cat a treat directly after giving the pill.

If you don’t feel comfortable using a pill gun, you can try giving the pill by hand. Push your cat’s head backwards just far enough so that her nose is pointing towards the ceiling. At this point, most cats will slightly open their mouths. With the little finger or ring finger of the hand holding the pill, open the bottom jaw a little more. You may need to hold her top jaw with your other hand while doing this. Aim straight and lightly throw the pill or drop it. Most cats will then swallow the pill.

29. Pilling a cat can be a terrible experience because cats _____.

- A. are amazingly powerful and dangerous
- B. may fight with all their strength against pills
- C. refuse something pressed down their throats
- D. are difficult to treat once they’ve got ill

30. Which of the following statements is true according to the second paragraph?

- A. Wet food with medicine is usually a treat to cats.
- B. Cats used to dry food must reject wet food.
- C. The easiest pilling is to press the pill into powder.
- D. Cats are most likely interested in something new.

31. Using a “pill gun”, you had better hold your cat _____ if you’re left-handed.

- A. facing to the right B. with your right hand
- C. at the head D. on your lap firmly

32. A cat probably opens its mouth naturally when _____.

- A. it is served with its favorite pills
- B. it is touched by fingers
- C. its head is turning around
- D. its nose is straight upwards

D

From bankers to factory staff, employees in the West face a cold prospect of losing their jobs as a global recession(衰退) starts to bite. For colleagues in the East, the pain is more likely to come through a pay cut.

Human resource experts say cultural differences explain why Asian companies try harder to preserve jobs in difficult times, which will prevent unemployment and may help Asian economies survive at a time of slowing exports. The East Asian attitude may also make it easier for companies to recover quickly from the economic downturn since they will not need to rehire or train new staff, but build up a more loyal and devoted group.

“In the Confucian mindset(儒家思想), the right thing to do is to share the burden, which is the sense of collective responsibility. While in the West, it’s more about individual survival,” said Michael Benoliel, associate professor of organizational behavior at Singapore Management University (SMU).

In contrast, local Western companies from General Motors to Goldman Sachs plan to lay off workers by the thousands, but at the Asian units of Western multinationals or western units of Asian groups, job cuts will probably be less severe.

Japan’s jobless rate was 4 percent in September, up from 3.8 percent in January, while Hong Kong’s was flat at 3.4 percent. But US unemployment is expected to have jumped to 6.3 percent last month from below 5 percent in January.

Experts say that while there are noticeable differences in labor practices in East and West, the gap will narrow as more firms become more multinational and competition forces firms to adopt the best practices of rivals from abroad.

33. The underlined word “prospect” in the first paragraph most probably means _____.

A. future B. scene C. weather D. place

34. According to Michael Benoliel, the Confucian mindset focuses on _____.

A. human rights B. personal profits
C. sharing responsibility D. individual survival

35. The passage mainly tells us _____.

A. the difficulties all the companies around the world will meet with today
B. the different labor solutions of Asian and Western in global recession
C. the ways to cut down the cost of the companies in economic downturn
D. the cultural differences between Eastern and Western world at present

第二节（共 5 小题；每题 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。

If something that you're doing doesn't challenge you, then it doesn't change you. We all need some normal stress in our lives, after all. 36. So challenge the following limits:

1. Figure out what you're scared of and do it continuously.

If you're a salesman, and you're scared of talking to people personally or over the phone, now, instead of being scared and thinking you'll fail, spend at least five minutes a day to pick up the phone and make a call. 37. But don't stop on the first try! Eventually, you can look at fear in the eyes and say, "Go on, I'm not scared!"

2. 38.

Make sure this hobby is not linked to your career; you have to relax and relieve your stress while performing this. Some examples might be cooking, sewing, painting and so on. Apart from helping you challenge yourself, taking a class for your hobby may also give you extra income.

3. Set aside at least nine minutes a day for physical exercise.

39. A simple 9-minute run around your neighborhood can do wonders for yourself. Exercise can not only help you maintain your regular weight, but also make you feel better about yourself.

4. Travel and allow yourself to be interested in new people.

Don't just limit yourself to your fellow travelers --- try to connect with the service staff. You never know what kind of people they're going to be. Get out of your house or go online right now to book your class. 40.

A. You should do it continuously.

B. Someone may hang up on you.

C. You don't need to go to the gym.

D. Running in the gym may be a better choice.

E. Start to travel now and learn to challenge yourself.

F. Take a class for a hobby you've been wanting to develop.

G. You can never see any improvement if you stick to your comfort zone.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完型填空(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。

No matter what walk of life you may find yourself in, being creative is a good quality. There are some ways to stimulate your 41.

When we 42 the same tasks over and over again, there's a natural 43 to find ourselves giving little awareness to what we are doing. To 44 your creativity, try going a different way to work, or turning down a different street. There are many things that we do 45 much thought or enthusiasm. Find a way to make them more fun and more 46. Anything that must be done more than once is a(n) 47 to use your creativity.

48 some new food that you've never had before. Consider something that maybe you've always 49 and never really tried. So, how do you know that you don't like it? Be creative; visit a new 50. Try a different sauce, maybe some foods that don't 51 go together. You might just come up with something totally new; maybe even 52 a new trend.

Taking on something new makes us stretch. It creates new pathways in the brain. It stimulates brain activity and causes us to feel a greater 53 of being alive. So, if you've never taken yoga or a belly dance class, try it. Try something you've never done before, maybe something you've even 54 thought that you didn't have the ability for. And you might just 55 a talent you didn't know you had.

Mozart's music 56 in schools affect the minds of the young students 57 it. They are more creative and they perform better. Listen to some music 58 is a theme with variations to stimulate your creativity and get those creative juices flowing. It is particularly 59 if you are a musician or a music lover. And you certainly can't go wrong by choosing Mozart either.

If you try the above-mentioned 60 to stimulate your creativity, you'll find yourself paying more attention to your day.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. dream | B. desire | C. creativity | D. brain |
| 42. A. take | B. finish | C. operate | D. perform |
| 43. A. tendency | B. course | C. measure | D. step |
| 44. A. realize | B. recognize | C. find | D. stimulate |
| 45. A. with | B. without | C. in | D. out of |
| 46. A. boring | B. strange | C. interesting | D. important |
| 47. A. problem | B. occasion | C. place | D. opportunity |
| 48. A. Achieve | B. Try | C. Devote | D. Conduct |
| 49. A. avoided | B. taken | C. volunteered | D. stopped |
| 50. A. pub | B. hotel | C. restaurant | D. market |
| 51. A. especially | B. particularly | C. ordinarily | D. normally |
| 52. A. found | B. lead | C. start | D. prepare |
| 53. A. sense | B. meaning | C. thought | D. feeling |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 54. A. quietly | B. secretly | C. silently | D. calmly |
| 55. A. discover | B. observe | C. deliver | D. preserve |
| 56. A. worked | B. played | C. spent | D. studied |
| 57. A. enjoying | B. appreciating | C. hearing | D. noticing |
| 58. A. what | B. who | C. why | D. that |
| 59. A. helpful | B. hopeful | C. amazing | D. confident |
| 60. A. measures | B. accesses | C. ways | D. steps |

第 II 卷（非选择题）

第二节(共 10 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(不多于三个单词)或括号内词的正确形式。

There are various reasons 61 people write poetry. Some poems tell 62 story or describe something in a way 63 will give the reader a strong impression. 64 try to convey certain emotions. Poets use many different forms of poems 65 (express) themselves. In this text, however, we'll look at a few 66 the simpler forms.

Some of the first poetry a young child 67 (learn) in English is nursery rhymes. These rhymes like the one on the right are still a common type of children's poetry. The language is concrete(具体的) but imaginative, and they delight small children 68 they rhyme, and have strong rhythm and a lot of 69 (repeat). The poems may not make sense and even seem contradictory, but they are easy to learn and recite. By 70 (play) with the words in nursery rhymes, children learn about language.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 61. _____ | 62. _____ | 63. _____ |
| 64. _____ | 65. _____ | 66. _____ |
| 67. _____ | 68. _____ | 69. _____ |
| 70. _____ | | |

第四部分：写作（共两节，35 分）

第一节：短文改错（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 10 分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。全文共十处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删改或修改。

此句多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

此句缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在正下方写出该加的词。

此句错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该词正下方写出改正后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改只限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Tom likes music very much, pop songs particularly. Every evening then he is doing homework and at weekends when he at home, he always plays some of his favorite songs on his tape recorder. The familiar patterns of notes attracts him into the colorfully world of music. Now and then he stops to following the songs. Sometimes, his mother comes in, asking him to fix his attention to his homework. She does not like the pop music. Like most grown-ups, she enjoys folk songs, because the peaceful music reminds her of their beautiful life when she was young. It is a truth which people of different age understand music differently and enjoy different kinds of music.

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

某英文网站“健康”专栏就“吸烟有害健康”这一话题发起征文活动。请以 Smoking is Harmful 为题，写一篇英语短文应征，内容包括：

1. 中国的烟民高达 3.5 亿；
2. 人们喜欢抽烟的原因（认为是种乐趣，可以提神等）
3. 抽烟的害处（浪费金钱、引起疾病、引起火灾等）

注意：1. 词数 100 左右

2. 可适当增加情节，以使行文连贯

3. 参考词汇：提神的 refreshing

Smoking is Harmful
