

高二英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟
命题人：胡存洋 魏媛媛

试题满分：150 分
校对入：胡存洋 魏媛媛

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. What is the weather like?

- A. It's raining. B. It's cloudy. C. It's sunny.

2. Who will go to China next month?

- A. Lucy. B. Alice. C. Richard.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The man's sister. B. A film. C. An actor.

4. Where will the speakers meet?

- A. In Room 340. B. In Room 314. C. In Room 223.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a restaurant. B. In an office. C. At home.

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，每个小题 5 秒钟；听完后，每个小题将给出 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. Why did the woman go to New York?

- A. To spend some time with the baby.
B. To look after her sister.
C. To find a new job.

7. How old was the baby when the woman left New York?

- A. Two months. B. Five months. C. Seven months.

8. What did the woman like doing most with the baby?

- A. Holding him. B. Playing with him. C. Feeding him.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A way to improve air quality.
B. A problem with traffic rules.
C. A suggestion for city planning.

10. What does the man suggest?

- A. Limiting the use of cars.
B. Encouraging people to walk.
C. Warning drivers of air pollution.

11. What does the woman think about the man's idea?
A. It's interesting. B. It's worth trying. C. It's impractical.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. How long will the man probably stay in New Zealand?
A. One week. B. Two weeks. C. Three weeks.
13. What advice does the woman give to the man?
A. Go to New Zealand after Christmas.
B. Book his flight as soon as possible.
C. Save more money for his trip.
14. What can we learn about flights to New Zealand at Christmas time?
A. They require early booking.
B. They can be twice as expensive.
C. They are on special offer.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Why did Jane call Mike?
A. To ask him to meet her.
B. To tell him about Tom.
C. To borrow his car.
16. Where will Jane be in about one hour?
A. At Mike's place. B. At the airport. C. At a garage.
17. What can we infer from the conversation?
A. Jane has just learned to drive.
B. Jane's car is in bad condition.
C. Mike will go to the airport.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What did the speaker ask the students to do the week before?
A. Write a short story.
B. Prepare for the lesson.
C. Learn more about the writer.
19. Why does the speaker ask the questions?
A. To check the students' understanding of the story.
B. To draw the students' attention to reading skills.
C. To let the students discuss father-son relationships.
20. What will the students do in 10 minutes?
A. Ask more questions. B. Discuss in groups. C. Give their answers.

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 和 D）中， 选出最佳选项。

A

I studied abroad at the University of Cambridge, reading a course in Shakespeare and the classics. From the moment I got off the train in the grey rain, I knew it was an amazing experience. I spent my college life at a solid state school, with huge lecture halls in seventies-style buildings. Attending a state college was a sensible way to get a respectable degree without taking on

mountains of debt, and I did learn a lot from some very good professors, but it was nothing like my experiences in Cambridge.

At my home college, students spend their required number of hours studying, and taking exams given mostly to prove that students have attended classes and have done a bit of the assigned reading. I sometimes doubt these measures or the rules of the college.

In Cambridge, though, professors waste exactly zero seconds asking useless questions to check students' preparation for the class. Lectures begin when class begin, covering interesting subjects. There is no attendance, no docking points for being late, and no penalty (惩罚) point system at all, really. Instead, students are judged by writing a paper in each class. Here, we are served with breakfast and formal dinners, but are left on our own for lunch. Cambridge holds many grassy parks, with shaded walls and small gardens, which are perfect for quiet reading. As I met more of my classmates, these same little corners were places to talk, study, and have a rest.

Surely we couldn't have been served with a full English breakfast including fried eggs, fried bread, fried mushrooms, fried tomatoes, and fried potatoes every single morning. I probably didn't wake up to full sun every day, with a British rain showers in the afternoon, and a warm evening, but that's how I remember it.

21. What is the benefit of attending a state college?
- A. having an amazing experience.
 - B. meeting some famous professors.
 - C. studying the courses that you like.
 - D. having much cheaper schooling.
22. In Cambridge a student is considered to be good by _____
- A. his obeying the rules of the university
 - B. his getting high marks in the final exam
 - C. the high quality paper that he has written
 - D. the praise that his professor has given
23. What is probably served in Cambridge?
- A. A full English breakfast.
 - B. Simple daily meals.
 - C. Breakfast and dinner.
 - D. Everyday free supper.
24. We can learn from this passage that_____.
- A. the writer manages not to eat fried food to keep healthy
 - B. in Cambridge the writer could find a quiet place to read
 - C. the writer learnt course in Shakespeare in his home college
 - D. in Cambridge sometimes professors waste time during a class

B

During the Great Depression, the experience of watching movies was quite different from that found in the advanced theaters of today. Each movie theater had only one screen, but the theaters were often quite grand. The theater would be the only business in town that had air conditioning.

The Great Depression was a hard time for many. The movies of the day provided a temporary moment to stay away from the depressing realities of everyday life. Esther Williams

and her swimming shows were popular. Possibly, the most surprising thing was that Esther finished her swimming performance in the most beautiful suit.

Since television hadn't arrived, the audience was able to view world events in the weekly *The March of the Time* newsreel (新闻影片). There were many scenes from the World War II battlegrounds, the endless flights of fighting planes. The news was presented with much more stories than today's TV news. Of course, the exploits of our armed forces were praised, and there was no failure. The most enjoyable thing of the evening was usually the cartoons. There would be at least three and sometimes as many as five cartoons shown before the movie. The audience applauded warmly as each cartoon appeared on the screen. Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig, Mickey Mouse, and Popeye were common cartoon characters.

There were also several selected short subjects. They would be the subjects that were interesting to many people. Sometimes, there would be a singing show. In this part, the audience joined Bing Crosby in singing *Don't fence me in*. During the Great Depression, movies were ten cents and popcorn was five cents. On Saturday, the ten cents would buy a double feature (故事片), usually western movies. Popular cowboys were Roy Rogers, Gene Autry, Tom Mix and Tim Holt.

25. According to the author, during the Great Depression, the movie theaters_____.

- A. were quite advanced as today's
- B. were the most splendid among all the business
- C. showed as many as ten cartoons before the movie
- D. didn't have any air conditioning

26. What does the underlined word "exploits" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Valuable friendships.
- B. Great courage.
- C. Excellent ideas.
- D. Successful actions.

27. What can we learn from this text?

- A. It's cheaper to see two movies on Saturday than regular days.
- B. The audience was not able to view the world events.
- C. During the Great Depression popcorn was world events.
- D. The audience hated the western movies being shown often.

C

I have a son aged 5 now. He was twelve weeks premature. When he was born, the doctors told us he had a 12% chance to survive, and if he survived, he had a 99% chance that he would have serious health problems.

I was afraid to think of him. I didn't think he would make it until I was released from the hospital and had to leave without my baby. My husband took me to the NICU. The nurse told me he hadn't been able to open his eyes yet. I opened the little window and started to talk to him and he opened one eye! I was thrilled! My baby heard my voice and was trying to see me! After that, I often came to see him.

My son began to prove the doctors wrong. He was tough and he was a fighter.

When he was six weeks old, I finally got to hold him, the first time ever, as I hadn't been able to even touch him before now because of his undeveloped skin. I remember holding him for hours and when I had to put him back, I kissed him. He had never been kissed before and looked a little confused.

Three weeks later, he could breathe alone, but he had a problem---he couldn't eat something on his own. We had to have a tube placed in his stomach so that he could get nutrients(营养).

After twelve weeks my baby came home. Finally we got the tube out and now he is healthy. But we will never forget how precious his life is and how many people fought to save it. We are forever grateful to all the doctors and nurses.

28. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?
- A. The doctors told a lie to the author.
 - B. The doctors had serious health problems.
 - C. The author was two weeks premature.
 - D. The author's son had little chance to survive.
29. How did the author feel when her baby opened one eye?
- A. Excited. B. Uncaring. C. Doubtful. D. Unknown.
30. How old was the author's baby when he could breathe freely?
- A. Six weeks old. B. Eight weeks old. C. Nine weeks old. D. Ten weeks old.
31. What impresses the author most through her son's experience?
- A. That life has been a cruel battle since people were born.
 - B. That life is so precious that everyone should cherish it.
 - C. That life is full of mystery and we should prepare for the hard times.
 - D. That life can't be perfect without the help of the doctors and nurses.

D

Different from the past, Christopher Moore isn't always jumping rope, shooting baskets or playing the board game Chutes and Ladders; the 8-year-old boy can often be found at home using his fighting skills to protect the world from would-be enemies. "I'm trying to save other people from being hurt," he spoke of his Avatar video game adventures.

The Moore household, in Birmingham, Alabama, enjoys a good blend of at-home entertainment, something they are doing more and more during these precarious financial times. "They're always in competition," the boy's mother, Lisa Moore, said with a laugh. "It keeps them busy. It keeps them occupied."

Numbers show that at-home entertainment is doing better than ever, flying in the financial face of so many industries that are struggling in this difficult time.

The game experience, too, has changed with the years. Five years ago, online gaming was considered a one-person activity. Although games can still be played alone, the social factor is growing quickly. "Over a third of families will play games together online," said David Williams, who heads up the Kids and Family Games Group. "They're staying home more, and they're using games to connect with one another."

When it comes to the games children and adolescents play, many parents such as Lisa Moore may choose to sit them out. But Christina Vercelletto, a senior editor of Parenting magazine, says that engaging in the games with them can do family good. "It can be an opportunity to bond with your kids," she said. If parents express interest, kids "will probably be excited. And you'll get a little window into what makes them so excited." Plus by playing the games, parents can determine how comfortable they are with what their kids are doing.

For those who want to get the opinions of others, Christina Vercelletto points out that the Entertainment Software Rating Board provides feedback and that parents are always learning from one another on discussion boards.

32. The first paragraph is meant to _____.

- 6 / 9

early if you know what you want. Every year in the past, my kids would ask me what I'd 41 for Mother's Day, and I think I disappointed them when I 42 with an answer like, "I just want your hugs." I know they really do want to 43 me a present. It's hard to find out what they can 44 buy because they usually keep secret.

This year is a little 45, and I know exactly what I want. I want tomatoes! I 46 love tomatoes. Last year I didn't get even one single tomato 47 on my own all summer long. I was in poor health and was unable to garden. My garden was 48 most of the spring and summer, so it filled with weeds and now is a 49. I love homegrown tomatoes so much. I could eat two or three every day. My kids are old enough to 50 in the garden and plant tomatoes for me. I'll have to tell them to get some fresh soil and 51 the grass and weeds and get things ready first. It's a 52 job. They actually started the other day, and though they didn't get far, there is measurable 53. When the garden is all 54, they can plant tomato seedlings(幼苗). Then all we'll have to do is water, weed and 55.

I think soon there will be tomatoes in my garden, red and 56 and ready for the picking. All summer long, my children's gift will 57 giving. Thanks for the hard work that will go into the best Mother's Day 58 this year. Not only will the present make me 59 and healthy, but also it lets my children know the benefit and 60 of physical labor.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. see | B. like | C. say | D. create |
| 42. A. recalled | B. explained | C. responded | D. repeated |
| 43. A. give | B. put | C. set | D. lay |
| 44. A. carefully | B. correctly | C. hardly | D. actually |
| 45. A. different | B. funny | C. polite | D. careful |
| 46. A. finally | B. warmly | C. nearly | D. really |
| 47. A. bought | B. borrowed | C. planted | D. thrown |
| 48. A. ignored | B. replaced | C. changed | D. selected |
| 49. A. tragedy | B. mess | C. surprise | D. fear |
| 50. A. work | B. stay | C. live | D. play |
| 51. A. set about | B. put down | C. dig out | D. get on |
| 52. A. brave | B. slow | C. casual | D. hard |
| 53. A. pleasure | B. difficulty | C. progress | D. ability |
| 54. A. ready | B. green | C. fresh | D. beautiful |
| 55. A. escape | B. wait | C. use | D. agree |
| 56. A. strong | B. fat | C. bright | D. ripe |
| 57. A. refer to | B. depend on | C. keep on | D. think of |
| 58. A. plan | B. event | C. object | D. gift |
| 59. A. lucky | B. happy | C. active | D. popular |
| 60. A. importance | B. action | C. purpose | D. character |

第二节 语法填空 (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 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

I live a zero-waste lifestyle, which means I live 61 creating trash. This started about four years ago, when my husband and I decided 62 (send) as little trash as possible to the landfill for an entire year. 63 (consider) the fact that Americans send more than three pounds of trash to the dump on average each day, we thought the zero-waste lifestyle would be

64 challenge in the beginning.

Over the course of the whole year, my husband and I 65 (produce) just four pounds of trash between us. People didn't believe me 66 I said this, but I did. What I expected to be a yearlong aim has turned into a lifestyle. I even regret that I 67 have started it much earlier.

It isn't difficult to live a trash-free life. The 68 (easy) way to start your own zero-waste journey is to think about trash before you buy anything. Most of the garbage is formed of packaging. 69, we should choose the goods without packing or with recyclable packaging.

We all should protect our environment and take the 70 (responsible) for making the world a little cleaner and greener.

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批改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误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：把错的词下划一横线，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。

My dad said I could get a dog if I would take care it. When I was ten years

old, I got a dog calling Buddy. When Buddy was young, I have to teach him

to go to the bathroom.

Now Buddy has grown up. Dogs are like people, that need the right

amount of exercise to be health. I make sure Buddy goes for walks and it is

also the great way to make sure that I take exercise. Buddy does lots of

tricks. I have taught him why to roll over. When he does it right, and I'll

give him extra hugs as rewards. He brings so many happiness into my life

and help me not to get bored.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是某学校高三的学生。你们学校为了提高学生的英语水平，开发了一个英语学习网站 www.coolEnglish.com，以便学生在课余时间练习英语。请根据以下提示，写一篇短文介绍此网站。

1. 主要功能：提供英语教学服务和英语国家文化等
2. 时间安排：星期五到星期天的下午 7 点到 9 点
3. 主要优势：外籍英语教师，一对一教学服务

4. 学费(tuition): 收费合理 (每两小时最多 20 元)

注意: 1. 词数: 100 词左右; 开头已给, 不计入总词数。

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

In order to improve our English, our school offers an English website www.coolEnglish.com.
