

高二英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟

试题满分：150 分

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。考试结束，将答题卡交回。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生在答题卡上务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名，准考证号填写清楚，并贴好条形码。请认真核准条形码上的准考证号、姓名。

2. 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号，在试题卷上作答无效。

第 I 卷（共 115 分）

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. Which floor is the man living on?
A. On the second floor. B. On the third floor. C. On the fourth floor.
2. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In clothes shop B. In a doctor's C. In a shoe shop.
3. What happened a moment ago?
A. The man forgot to pay for his books.
B. The man forgot to take his books.
C. The man forgot to take the receipt of his books.
4. How does the man think of the weatherman?
A. It will be a big storm.
B. The weatherman is usually exact in his forecast.
C. The weatherman is usually not exact in his forecast.
5. What will the woman do this evening?
A. Meet her mother at the railway station.
B. Say good-bye to her mother at the railway station.
C. Drive her mother to the railway station.

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 和第 7 题。

6. What are they talking about?

- A. A lecture. B. A lunch meeting. C. A party.
7. How long you guess does the lunch-time last possibly?
A. One hour and a quarter. B. Three quarters. C. All the afternoon.
- 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 和第 9 题。
8. Why is the woman working so hard?
A. She has to type up the report by 3 o'clock today.
B. She has to catch up with the others.
C. She has so many reports to write.
9. What is the woman going to do after finishing her work?
A. Take more Aspirins. B. Go and see a doctor.
C. Go home and have a good rest.
- 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至第 12 题。
10. What is Jennifer's family name?
A. Jackson. B. Stevenson. C. Johnson
11. Where did Matthew get to know Jennifer?
A. At Jennifer's birthday party.
B. At Matthew's birthday party.
C. At Robert's party.
12. Where did Matthew invite Jennifer to go?
A. To a party. B. To a concert. C. To a movie
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至第 16 题。
13. Which country do they probably travel to?
A. Canada B. France C. Australia
14. How many people will travel together?
A. Two B. Three C. Four
15. Where do they plan to stay?
A. Cheap hotels. B. Country Inns. C. Youth hotels.
16. Does Maggie's father permit her to travel?
A. Yes. B. Not yet. C. Yes, but not surely
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至第 20 题。
17. What do we know about Jack?
A. He is a middle school student.
B. He is a clever boy.
C. He is an American boy.
18. Why was Jack punished?
A. He didn't hand in his homework.
B. He kissed a girl in school.
C. He didn't obey his teacher.
19. Who was Jack's mother angry with?

- A. Her own son, Jack. B. The teacher. C. Jack's school.

20. What did Jack's mother think of Jack's behavior?

- A. Friendly. B. Brave. C. Unwelcome.

第二部分: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)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,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。

21. The new law has come into effect, and _____ number of wild animals here is on _____ increase now.

- A. the; the B. a; the C. the; / D. a; /

22. The Columbia has finished the task in the International Space Station and is reported to come back to the earth tomorrow, or to be more _____, at 3:32 p.m. local time.

- A. brief B. special C. general D. specific

23. The president hopes that the people will be better off when he quits than when he _____.

- A. has started B. starts C. started D. will start

24. We followed the _____ the car had left in the grass and found it at last.

- A. signs B. signals C. marks D. points

25. The people who love peace do think that it is time the violent conflicts in Iraq _____.

- A. come to an end B. put to an end
C. came to an end D. bring to an end

26. _____ it is _____ you obtain, you must tell your parents.

- A. Whatever; that B. No matter what; /
C. What; that D. Whatever; /

27. Three hundred firemen raced to the hotel after a smoke detector _____ the alarm soon after midnight.

- A. set off B. set out C. give away D. give off

28. _____ twice a year, whether it is a car or a bus or a truck, is the rule that every driver must obey in this city.

- A. Examining B. Examined
C. Having been examined D. Being examined

29. —Can I sit here?

—Sorry. It has been _____.

- A. reserved B. deserved C. preserved D. served

30. The trade union intended to call on the workers to go on strike _____ the government's limitation on exports.

- A. in memory of B. in honour of C. in response to D. in need of

31. We have seen that method _____ some other conditions and it does work.

- A. applied to B. applying for C. applies to D. apply for

32. Because of the heavy sandstorm, we had to put off the visit until tomorrow to the

exhibition of painting _____ in the nearby city.

A. to hold B. held C. holding D. being held

33. The house I grew up _____ has been taken down and replaced by an office building.

A. in it B. in C. in that D. in which

34. _____ that he didn't notice his mother came in.

A. He was very interested in the program B. So was he interested in the program
C. As he was interested in the program D. So interested was he in the program

35. — I guess it must be an MP4.

— _____ And it's for your birthday.

A. That's all right. B. You've got it. C. Oh, really? D. Is that right?

第二节：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。

A young student was one day taking a walk with a professor, who was commonly 36 the students' friend. As they went 37, they saw lying in the path a pair of old shoes, which they supposed to 38 a poor man who was employed in a field 39. The student turned to the professor, saying: "Let us play the man 40: we will hide his shoes, and 41 ourselves behind those bushes, and wait to see his 42 when he cannot find them."

"My young friend," answered the professor, "we should never 43 ourselves at the 44 of the poor. But you are 45, and may give yourself a much greater 46 by means of the poor man. Put a coin into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves and 47 how the discovery affects him." The student did so, and they both placed themselves behind the bushes. The poor man soon finished his work and 48 the field to the path 49 he had left his coat and shoes. While 50 his coat he slipped his foot into one of his shoes, but feeling something 51, he stooped down(弯下腰) to feel 52 it was, and found the coin. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance(面部表情). He then looked around himself on all sides, but no person was to be seen. He now put the money into his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe, but his surprise was 53 on finding the other coin. He fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven and uttered aloud a fervent(热烈的) thanksgiving, in which

he 54 his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread. The student stood there 55 affected, and his eyes filled with tears.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 36. A. held | B. kept | C. named | D. called |
| 37. A. along | B. on | C. over | D. back |
| 38. A. get to | B. stick to | C. belong to | D. object to |
| 39. A. close by | B. far | C. faraway | D. near |
| 40. A. a game | B. a trick | C. a joke | D. a word |
| 41. A. hide | B. have | C. let | D. make |
| 42. A. pleasure | B. sorrow | C. disappointment | D. anxiety |
| 43. A. make | B. treat | C. amuse | D. laugh |
| 44. A. money | B. expense | C. value | D. pay |
| 45. A. poor | B. kind | C. honest | D. rich |
| 46. A. pleasure | B. money | C. thought | D. good |
| 47. A. notice | B. watch | C. observe | D. stare |
| 48. A. came about | B. came across | C. came into | D. came by |
| 49. A. where | B. on which | C. there | D. which |
| 50. A. wearing | B. dressing | C. putting on | D. changing |
| 51. A. soft | B. terrible | C. strange | D. hard |
| 52. A. what | B. how | C. whether | D. why |
| 53. A. increased | B. put | C. doubled | D. reduced |
| 54. A. spoke of | B. told of | C. talked about | D. said about |
| 55. A. heavily | B. slightly | C. easily | D. deeply |

第三部分: 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

A man who has not had a chance to go swimming for years can still swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after many years and still ride away. He can catch and hit a ball as well as his son. A mother who has not thought about the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins with "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" or remember the story of Cinderella or Goldilocks and the Three Bears. Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practiced ever since.

One explanation is the law of overlearning, which can be stated as follows: Once we have learned something, additional learning trials increase the length of time we will remember it.

In childhood we usually continue to practice such skills as swimming, bicycle riding, and playing baseball long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and remind ourselves of words such as "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" and childhood tales such as Cinderella and Goldilocks. We not only learn but overlearn.

The multiplication tables (乘法口诀表) are an exception to the general rule that we forget rather quickly the things that we learn in school, because they are another of the things we overlearn in childhood.

The law of overlearning explains why cramming (突击学习) for an examination, though it may result in a passing grade, is not a satisfactory way to learn a college course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little overlearning, on the other hand, is really necessary for one's future development.

56. What's the main idea of Paragraph 1?

- A. People remember well what they learned in childhood.
- B. Children have a better memory than grown-ups.
- C. Poem reading is a good way to learn words.
- D. Stories for children are easy to remember.

57. The author explains the law of overlearning by _____.

- A. presenting research findings
- B. setting down general rules
- C. making a comparison
- D. using examples

58. According to the author, being able to use multiplication tables is _____.

- A. a result of overlearning
- B. a special case of cramming
- C. a skill to deal with math problems
- D. a basic step towards advanced studies

59. What is the author's opinion on cramming?

- A. It leads to failure in college exams.
- B. It's helpful only in a limited way.
- C. It's possible to result in poor memory.
- D. It increases students' learning interest.

B

I grew up in Texas on double cheeseburgers with hickory sauce, chili, fried chicken, T-bone steaks and eggs. Many people report that they lose the taste for animal foods after eating a

vegetarian diet for a while, but it hasn't fully happened to me. I still enjoy the way animal foods taste and smell, but I usually don't eat them.

Why not? Because I like the way I feel when I don't eat these foods so much more than the pleasure I used to get from eating them. I have much more energy, I need less sleep, I feel calmer, I can maintain an ideal body weight without worrying about how much I eat, and I can think more clearly.

I began making dietary and lifestyle changes during my second year of college and have been eating this way ever since. I wasn't worried about heart disease at age nineteen---my cholesterol level (胆固醇水平) then was only 125 (and it still is). I began feeling better after I started eating this way, so I continue to do so. Eating this diet probably will help me to live longer, but it's not my primary motivation. Feeling better is.

In my clinical experience, I often find that fear may be enough motivation for some people to begin a diet, but it's usually not enough to sustain it. As I've said earlier, who wants to live longer if you're not enjoying life?

Since I began making these dietary changes in 1972, eating this way has become increasingly accepted. Beans and grains are becoming, believe it or not, high-status foods.

60. The reason why the writer doesn't eat animal foods is as follows except _____.
A. that he doesn't need to worry about the amount of food he takes
B. that he feels happier about the way he does now
C. that he feels much better in many aspects
D. that he worried about coronary heart disease when he was at college but not now
61. What makes the writer originally decide to be a vegetarian?
A. Helping him live longer.
B. Feeling better.
C. Worrying about the coronary heart disease.
D. Maintaining an ideal weight.
62. The writer mainly wants to tell us that _____.
A. he is used to the eating habit of being a vegetarian and enjoys it a lot.
B. he likes the taste and the smell of the vegetarian foods better than animal foods
C. he prefers to enjoy a longer life rather than enjoy the life
D. he reluctantly accepted the way he does now.

C

Most men and women pass through life without ever considering or criticizing either their own conditions or the world at large. They find themselves born into a certain place in society, and they accept what each day brings without any thought beyond what the immediate present requires. They seek the satisfaction of the needs of the moment, without much forethought, and

without thinking that by sufficient (充分的) effort the conditions of their lives could be changed. A certain percentage guided by personal ambition, make the effort of thought and will which is necessary to place them among the more fortunate members of the community, but very few among these are seriously concerned to secure for everyone the advantages which they seek for themselves.

Only a few rare and exceptional men have that kind of love toward mankind at large that makes them enable to endure(忍受) patiently the evils of society and the suffering of others, regardless of any effects it may have on their own lives. These few, driven by sympathetic pain, will seek for some new system of society by which life may become richer, more full of joy and less full of preventable evils than it is at present. But in the past such men have, as a rule, failed to interest the very victim (受害者) of the injustices which they wished to remedy (纠正).

63. According to the text, most people _____.
A. want to help others who are less fortunate
B. envy the good fortune of others
C. want to see society change
D. accept things the way they are
64. According to the text, when people try to improve the conditions of less fortunate people, the less fortunate people are usually _____.
A. not interested B. thankful C. angry D. surprised
65. The expression “at large” in the first sentence means _____.
A. especially B. generally C. actually D. accidentally
66. We can infer from the text that the writer is _____.
A. in favor of those who are content with their present conditions
B. in favor of those who are trying hard to ask their own fortune
C. in favor of those who want to change the society for the sake of other people
D. against those who want to change the society for all the other people

D

The Taj Mahal, although located in Agra, India, is one of the magnificent examples of Islamic architecture. Shah Jahan, a Moslem ruler, built it in the seventeenth century as a gift to his late wife. The style of the building seems to reflect that it was built for a beloved woman. Delicate white marble walls, decorated by high arches and lacy scrollwork (涡卷形装饰),

support a series of domes. Four graceful towers stand guard near the corners of the building. Overall, the style of the structure gives a striking impression of lightness, despite the heavy stone material. All of these characteristics lead to an almost otherworldly (来世) beauty, worthy of any queen.

Although the Taj Mahal has long been recognized for its architectural beauty, it is often overlooked that Shah Jahan commissioned the building in 1632 as a tomb for his most beloved wife. On either side of the tomb is a mosque, a Moslem place of worship. Arabic script is inlaid along the walls of the Taj Mahal, and it is rumored that the entire Moslem holy book, the Koran, is written along the structure's walls and supports. The architectural wonder of the Taj Mahal cannot be denied; however, it is vital to recognize the spiritual aspects that fill one of the world's most recognizable buildings.

67. The author of Paragraph 1 describes the Taj Mahal as “delicate” and “lacy” to emphasize _____.
- A. the role of women in Islam
 - B. the physical weakness of the structure
 - C. that it was built only for women to enjoy
 - D. the wonderful style of the architecture
68. The main purpose of Paragraph 2 is to _____.
- A. deny the claim that the Taj Mahal is beautiful
 - B. highlight the influence of religion on the structure
 - C. explain the historical importance of the building
 - D. prove the structure's use as a tomb
69. Both the first paragraph and the second paragraph tell us that _____.
- A. Beauty was the most important factor in the building's design
 - B. The Taj Mahal was built mainly as a place of worship
 - C. The Taj Mahal is an excellent example of Islamic architecture
 - D. India does not have many examples of mosques
70. Unlike the first paragraph, which of the following questions does the second paragraph answer?
- A. Where did Shah Jahan have the Taj Mahal constructed?
 - B. How did Moslem influences enlarge themselves in the Taj Mahal's design?
 - C. What role did Moslem women play in the design of the Taj Mahal?
 - D. Do all people appreciate the Taj Mahal architecture?

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。选项中的两项为多余选项。

Once my mother told me a story. In Africa, when an antelope wakes up every morning, the first thing it thinks about is, “I must be able to run faster than the fastest lion, or I will be killed.”

71 The first thing the lion thinks about is, “I must be able to catch the slowest antelope, or I will starve to death.” So, almost at the same time, they get up and start running toward the rising sun.

This is life: full of chances and challenges. 72 For students, it is just the same. If we do not study hard, sooner or later, we will fall behind the other students. At first, I did not know what the word “exam” meant. Later, I knew an exam was a kind of competition. In competitions, there are always winners and losers. As I grew up, I got to know competition well. 73

Each time I saw children playing games, and heard their laughter. I wished I were that age again. 74 So I picked up my pen and began to study hard again.

I was still not sure what competition really meant. One day, I was taking part in an English-speaking competition. When I went to the stage, I saw other students looking at me kindly. 75 It is not as cruel as my teacher and parents told me. In fact, competition is the opposite: it is kind and necessary.

- A. At the same time, a lion wakes from his dream.
- B. I suddenly knew what competition was.
- C. Now I understand more about the world.
- D. In one’s life, there must be competitions, so people can improve.
- E. I learned a lot from realizing this fact.
- F. However, I remembered my parents’ words: “You must work very hard in order to have a good future.”
- G. Whether you are an antelope or a lion, you must go ahead when the sun rises.

第 11 卷

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。每处错误仅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。

To enrich students’ lives, our school holds the annual art week during the first week of

December. They were various activities including singing, dancing on the stage or basketball

matches on the playground. In addition, some students made waste paper from special things, so as flowers and cards. The most interesting part of the art week was that some students made map of China with leaves, it attracted the attention of many students. The students benefited a lot of from these activities as many of them showed their hiding talents by singing, dancing and drawing. They also made much more friends and, above all, they relaxed themselves.

第二节 书面表达（共一题，满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，第 12 届全国运动会将于 2013 年 9 月在辽宁省沈阳市举行，在此期间你的澳大利亚朋友 Susan 要来沈阳参观，请根据下列要点给她写封信，介绍有关沈阳的情况，并表示期望她的到来。

要点：1、沈阳的地理位置及基本情况（辽宁省省会，政治、经济和文化中心，老工业基地）。

2、沈阳的著名景点（故宫，新乐遗址，辽宁博物馆等）。

3、沈阳气候宜人、交通便利。

注意：1、可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

2、词数：100 左右，开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

3、参考词汇：故宫 the Imperial Palace；新乐遗址 the Remains of Xinle

Dear Susan,

I am glad to hear that you are coming to Shenyang. _____

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua