

# 2013–2014 学年度上学期期末考试高二年级英语科试卷

## 客观卷 I (选择题, 满分 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, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是 B。

1. What does the man like about the play?

A. The story.

B. The ending.

C. The actor.

2. Which place are the speakers trying to find?

A. A hotel.

B. A bank.

C. A restaurant.

3. At what time will the two speakers meet?

A. 5:20.

B. 5:10.

C. 4:40.

4. What will the man do?

A. Change the plan.

B. Wait for a phone call.

C. Sort things out.

5. What does the woman want to do?

A. See a film with the man.

B. Offer the man some help.

C. Listen to some great music.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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 6、7 题。

6. Where is Ben?

A. In the kitchen.

B. At school.

C. In the park.

7. What will the children do in the afternoon?

A. Help set the table.

B. Have a party.

C. Do their homework.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题

8. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. A Family holiday.

B. A business trip.

C. A travel plan.

9. Where did Rachel go?

A. Spain.

B. Italy.

C. China.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How did the woman get to know about third-hand smoke?  
A. From young smokers.      B. From a newspaper article.    C. From some smoking parents.
11. Why does the man say that he should keep away from babies?  
A. He has just become a father.  
B. He wears dirty clothes.  
C. He is a smoker.
12. What does the woman suggest smoking parents should do ?  
A. Stop smoking.  
B. Smoke only outside their houses.  
C. Reduce dangerous matter in cigarettes.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Where does Michelle Ray come from?  
A. A middle-sized city.      B. A small town.      C. A big city.
14. Which place would Michelle Ray take her visitors to for shopping?  
A. The Zen Garden.      B. The Highlands.      C. The Red River area.
15. What does Michelle Ray do for complete quiet?  
A. Go camping.      B. Study in a library.      C. Read at home.
16. What are the speakers talking about in general?  
A. Late-night shopping.      B. Asian food.      C. Louisville.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why do some people say they never have dreams according to Dr Garfield ?  
A. They forget about their dreams.  
B. They don't want to tell the truth.  
C. They have no bad experiences.
18. Why did Davis stop having dreams?  
A. He got a serious heart attack.  
B. He was too sad about his brother's death.  
C. He was frightened by a terrible dream.
19. What is Dr Garfield's opinion about dreaming?  
A. It is very useful.  
B. It makes things worse.  
C. It prevents the mind from working.
20. Why do some people turn off their dreams completely?  
A. To recover from illnesses.  
B. To recover from sadness.  
C. To stay away from their problems.

## 第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Many \_\_\_\_\_ student who takes up computer wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ second Bill Gates.  
A. a; the                      B. ./; a                      C. ./; the                      D. a; a
22. As time went by, the plan he stuck \_\_\_\_\_ fairly practical.  
A. proving                      B. to proved                      C. proved                      D. to was proved
23. Much to our relief, his disease turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_ than we had expected.  
A. more serious                      B. as serious                      C. not so serious                      D. much less serious
24. Former South African President Nelson Mandela died peacefully on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95, \_\_\_\_\_ the end of his era.  
A. marked                      B. to mark                      C. marking                      D. having marked
25. The employers often give the job to \_\_\_\_\_ they believe has work experience with a strong sense of duty.  
A. whoever                      B. whomever                      C. those who                      D. who
26. The project wasn't worth our efforts at all. It made little \_\_\_\_\_ no matter how hard we worked.  
A. effect                      B. use                      C. result                      D. difference
27. Eventually, the President had to leave office \_\_\_\_\_ public pressure in order to ease the tension of the situation.  
A. in favour of                      B. in response to                      C. in return for                      D. in honour of
28. --- I have to turn to my friend for help.  
--- Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ you could manage by yourself.  
A. have thought                      B. am thinking                      C. thought                      D. think
29. --- Don't make such a noise again.  
--- Sorry. Oh, look, away \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the birds!  
A. flies                      B. fly                      C. is flying                      D. are flying
30. \_\_\_\_\_ you can easily have lunch in the restaurant around the corner, why do you take the trouble to drive many miles here?  
A. While                      B. When                      C. Unless                      D. Where
31. --- Amazing! You \_\_\_\_\_ wear slippers at work!  
--- Don't you know it's a fashion?  
A. must                      B. should                      C. may                      D. can
32. Changeable as the weather was, our trip there \_\_\_\_\_ to be great fun.  
A. made out                      B. found out                      C. turned out                      D. left out
33. --- Which of those Mp4 players do you like best?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_. They are both expensive and of poor quality.  
A. Both                      B. None                      C. Neither                      D. All
34. Intelligence doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ mean success. You need to work hard as well.  
A. honestly                      B. formally                      C. simply                      D. necessarily
35. --- Have I really caught H1N1, doctor?

--- \_\_\_\_\_. Just a common flu, as a matter of fact.

- A. Take your time    B. Forget it    C. Take it easy    D. Good luck

第二节：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（ABCD）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。

Kids are flooded with media messages that glamorize (渲染) alcohol use. They also may be pressured by peers to 36. However, as a parent you have great 37 on the choices your child makes. Take action: if you find alcohol in your child's room or backpack, or smell alcohol on his breath, do not 38 it.

Communication with your child is the 39 to preventing underage alcohol use. Here's what parents can do:

Learn about the warning signs and how alcohol use can 40 your child's mind, body, and emotions.

Talk early and 41 with your child. Tell your children what you expect from them 42 they are offered alcohol anytime, anywhere. For example, at a party 43 alcohol is being served.

Get involved with your child's activities. Encourage your children to 44 supervised (有监督的) groups, clubs, and events that are challenging, fun, and alcohol 45.

Be a good role 46. Think about what you say and 47 you act in front of your child.

Teach your kids to choose friends 48 and how to form positive relationships.

Set the 49 --- no riding with anyone who has been drinking. Tell them to 50 you if they find themselves in that situation, and assure them you will come and get them, or 51 them find a way to get home safely.

Remind them of your rules and the 52 of breaking those rules.

Remember, as parents, the 53 you start talking to your child about drinking, the more influence you may have on their values and decisions. Several 54 conversations are better than one long lecture. And finally, let them know how proud you are of the good decisions they 55!

- |                     |             |                  |                |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. taste        | B. drink    | C. sell          | D. advertise   |
| 37. A. impression   | B. pressure | C. opportunities | D. influence   |
| 38. A. ignore       | B. mind     | C. care          | D. throw       |
| 39. A. skill        | B. ability  | C. key           | D. possibility |
| 40. A. wound        | B. injure   | C. harm          | D. develop     |
| 41. A. occasionally | B. often    | C. naturally     | D. clearly     |
| 42. A. unless       | B. because  | C. although      | D. if          |
| 43. A. where        | B. which    | C. what          | D. when        |

- |                    |               |                   |                |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 44. A. take up     | B. search for | C. participate in | D. get out of  |
| 45. A. cheap       | B. healthy    | C. free           | D. present     |
| 46. A. student     | B. teacher    | C. designer       | D. model       |
| 47. A. what        | B. how        | C. why            | D. when        |
| 48. A. timely      | B. wisely     | C. smoothly       | D. satisfiedly |
| 49. A. rule        | B. situation  | C. time           | D. habits      |
| 50. A. suggest     | B. visit      | C. see            | D. call        |
| 51. A. help        | B. advise     | C. protect        | D. keep        |
| 52. A. ways        | B. causes     | C. seriousness    | D. prize       |
| 53. A. more kindly | B. faster     | C. more carefully | D. earlier     |
| 54. A. difficult   | B. short      | C. lively         | D. attractive  |
| 55. A. produce     | B. find       | C. make           | D. practise    |

### 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（ABCD）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项或可以回答问题的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

The Statue of Liberty is a national monument. It stands on Liberty Island, in New York Harbor.

Dressed in a robe and sandals, Lady Liberty braved strong winds, crashing waves and heavy rain from Superstorm Sandy last October. The world-famous statue survived the storm, but its home on Liberty Island wasn't so lucky. The island had been closed since the storm. But on July 4 this year, the Statue of Liberty finally reopened to visitors.

Superstorm Sandy made landfall( 登陆 ) one day after the statue's 126th birthday. The storm flooded most of the 12-acre island in New York Harbor. Floodwaters damaged the visitor center, walkways and electrical systems. In some areas, water surged( 汹涌 ) as high as eight feet. The storm caused more than \$59 million worth of damages to the island, but the Statue of Liberty itself was unharmed, since it stands on a high pedestal( 底座 ).

Over the past eight months, the National Park Service (NPS) has worked to clean up and repair the damages. More than 1,000 employees from all over the country helped with the repairs. Through their efforts, Lady Liberty was made ready for visitors again. While some repairs to brick walkways and docks are still underway, visitors arrive by ferry boats to tour the national landmark on Independence Day.

"It's a perfect day to reopen the statue," NPS spokesman John Warren said. "It's a great day to celebrate liberty throughout the country and the world."

The Statue of Liberty was designed by French sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi. He called it Liberty Enlightening the World. The statue was a gift of friendship from France to the US. It arrived in New York Harbor in 1885. Even with help from other workers, it took

Bartholdi nine years to build the 225-ton monument, which stands about 305 feet tall. In the statue's left hand, Lady Liberty holds a tablet with the date July 4, 1776--- the day America declared its independence from Britain.

56. Which of the following is true about Superstorm Sandy?
- A. It hit New York Harbor before the statue's 126th birthday.
  - B. It caused great damage to most parts of the USA.
  - C. It flooded Liberty Island and led to its closing.
  - D. It harmed the Statue of Liberty and it cost a lot to repair it.
57. What can we learn about the Statue of Liberty from the text?
- A. It survived the Superstorm Sandy thanks to its high pedestal.
  - B. It represents true love, freedom, friendship and happiness.
  - C. It was designed by a Frenchman and made by an American.
  - D. It had been under repair since last September before it was reopened.
58. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. The repair of the Statue of Liberty.
  - B. The history of the Statue of Liberty.
  - C. The future of the Statue of Liberty.
  - D. The meaning of the Statue of Liberty.
59. The passage is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. a newspaper report
  - B. a research paper
  - C. a history textbook
  - D. a personal diary

B

In Tianjin, Nov 27, 2013, a girl held a slogan that read "I would like to be friends with those who are infected with HIV". College students and HIV infected people launched a campaign for eliminating discrimination(歧视) against people with AIDS, with World AIDS Day on Dec 1. around the corner.

Numerous stars are needed to light up the sky. This is how Premier Li Keqiang highlighted the necessity for social organizations and volunteers to contribute to the fight against AIDS in a letter to medical workers and patients in a hospital in Beijing. The letter was to mark World AIDS Day on Sunday, which had the theme, "Shared Responsibility: Strengthening Results for an AIDS-free Generation".

As Premier Li wrote in his letter, the efforts of the government, along with the efforts of volunteers and social organizations, with whom he has been interacting and giving support for years, have prevented the rapid increase of HIV infections. This has been no easy task for such a populous country as China. The 70,000 new cases discovered this year alone should be a reminder that efforts should never be slowed down to work on more effective treatment, as well as the need for greater efforts to raise awareness of the disease and its transmission. The money the central government put into the fight against AIDS in 2013 increased 10.5 percent compared with last year. In his letter, he stressed that social organizations and volunteers play an essential role in such areas as comforting those with HIV/AIDS, intervening(干涉) to limit potentially risky behavior and eliminating discrimination against AIDS patients.

Indeed, joint efforts are necessary, as apart from new medicines, people's awareness about how they should behave to avoid being infected with the virus needs to be promoted. The road against AIDS is tough, and we are taking the necessary steps to win the battle.

60. According to the passage, which statement is true?

- A. HIV infections have been increasing rapidly in China.
- B. We still need to work on more effective treatment for AIDS.
- C. People have raised enough awareness about how to avoid being infected with HIV.
- D. It's not a little easy task to prevent the increase of HIV infections in China.

61. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Social organizations are more important than volunteers in fighting against AIDS.
- B. World AIDS Day is on Nov.1
- C. There are 70,000 AIDS cases in China now.
- D. More money has been put into the fight against AIDS by the central government.

62. What does the underlined word "eliminating" mean in Paragraph 1?

- A. removing
- B. increasing
- C. approving
- D. constructing

63. What might be the best title for the passage?

- A. An Introduction of AIDS
- B. All-out Fight against AIDS
- C. Necessary Steps against AIDS
- D. Protect Ourselves from AIDS

### C

Jets will be forbidden to take off or land across South Korea and anxious parents will pray while their children take annual exams that could lead them to one of the country's top universities and eventually a good job for life. As well as prayers at churches and temples in this country of 50 million people, the 690,000 students who sit the exams on Thursday have been increasing their chances by eating toffee(太妃糖), to help the right answers stick, and staying away from bananas and seaweed(海藻), which might make them blunder in the tests.

"I have been so stressed just looking at other mothers send their children off to good colleges," said Kwon Jeong-hee, whose son is taking the so-called CSAT tests for the second time. Kwon was praying at the Jogyesa Buddhist temple in downtown Seoul, which has held special prayer meetings for parents of CSAT exam takers. Many anxious parents have been praying for weeks, if not months." I haven't allowed guests into my home recently because of superstitions(迷信) against strangers, and I don't let my son eat seaweed soup because it can cause one upset," she said.

The exams are a major event here, and society tries to make things easier for stressed students. During oral tests, jets will be banned from taking off and landing, and drivers are forbidden from sounding their horns. Police vehicles will even drive late-running students to the exam rooms. Even the stock(股票) exchange will open an hour late to reduce the chance that students will be caught in traffic on the way to the exams.

"The mothers are more anxious than the children," said Yu Mi-ran, who has prayed daily at the church in central Seoul for over 20 days for her daughter.

Along with toffee, students are given presents of forks to help them "stab" the correct answers, while toilet paper is also good luck as in Korean it is called "pul-da," a homonym(同音词) for "solve". Porridge is also a banned food for test takers as "cooking porridge" in Korean is also slang for "messing up"(混乱).

64. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Kwon Jeong-hee doesn't care for her son
- B. many Korean parents are superstitious
- C. porridge affects the natural growth of young people
- D. young people usually don't worry about their future

65. According to the passage, CSAT exam takers had better eat more \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. porridge
- B. seaweed
- C. toffee
- D. bananas

66. The author's attitude toward parents who pray for their children could be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. negative
- B. positive
- C. critical
- D. objective

67. The underlined word "blunder" in Paragraph 1 can best be replaced by "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. fail
- B. sleep
- C. spot
- D. succeed

D

#### Scientists make wheat genetic code breakthrough

Scientists from Britain, Germany and the United States have unlocked key components(成分) of the genetic code for wheat, helping to create varieties that are more productive and better able to cope with disease, drought and other crop stresses.

The identification(识别) of around 96,000 wheat genes, and insights(领悟) into the links between them, comes just two years after UK researchers published the raw data of the wheat genome.

"Since 1980, the rate of increase in wheat yields has declined." said one of the project leaders, Keith Edwards of the University of Bristol.

"Analysis of the wheat genome sequence(基因组序列) data provides a new and very powerful foundation for breeding future generations of wheat more quickly and more precisely(准确地)." he added.

The research was published in the journal *Nature* on Wednesday.

"Bread wheat is a complex hybrid(杂种), composed of the complete genomes of three closely related grasses. This makes it very complex and large; in total it is almost five times bigger than the human genome," said another of the project's leaders, Klaus Mayer of Helmholtz-Zentrum Munchen.

"Because of this, we took a new approach to analyzing the data and we have been successful in turning it into an accessible and useful resource that will speed up breeding and the discovery of varieties with improved performance - for example better disease resistance



and stress tolerance."

Jan Dvorak of the University of California, Davis led the U.S. contribution to the project.

The study was welcomed by other scientists. "As we struggle to face the increasing challenges of population increase, land degradation(退化) and climate change that are contributing to food insecurity, it will be vital to understand the genetics of main crops like wheat," said Denis Murphy of the University of Glamorgan.

"The newly published wheat genome will be a vital resource for researchers and crop breeders across the world in their efforts to maintain global food supplies."

68. What is the key information the author wants to give in Paragraph 1?

- A. Scientists have developed wide varieties of wheat.
- B. Scientists co-operate to prevent drought.
- C. Scientists make wheat genetic code breakthrough.
- D. Good wheat can survive disease, drought and other crop stresses.

69. We can learn from Keith Edwards of the University of Bristol that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there has been a gradual increase in wheat yields since 1980
- B. their team failed to unlock the raw data of the wheat genome
- C. their research should be done more quickly and more precisely
- D. their findings lay a foundation for future generations of wheat

70. The author's purpose of writing the text is most likely to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. advise
- B. inform
- C. persuade
- D. entertain

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。选项中有两处为多余选项。

From now on, never spend your precious time thinking of reasons for your failures and shortcomings. Instead, realize that the seeds of success were planted within you when you were born. 71

The seeds, and the power to grow them, are contained in the most awesome machine ever created: the human mind. Success is a choice and not a chance. You were born a winner. You were born rich. You can be a success if only you make the right choice.

72 Your level of self-esteem(自尊) is always based on the degree of control that you are able to exercise over yourself, and thus over your life. People with low self-esteem are people who do not believe that they have any power, or responsibility for their lives. They are the perennial(长期的) victims. They are leaves tossed(摇摆) by the winds of chance blown about with any sudden change in the weather.

You can exercise control over your life only to the degree that you believe that you are responsible for everything that happens in your life. Failures think that everything happens by accident and chance. 73

Everything happens as a result of something. If we can identify the cause, we can control

the effect. 74 One generally rises to the level that one expects. We are responsible for setting our expectations. Our success is dependent on our level of confidence.

If you associate with positive-thinking people, you are definitely going to achieve success. 75 We are responsible for finding, planting, and nurturing the seeds that contain future victory, born from setbacks(挫折).

In short, in all areas of your life, you are responsible. Once you recognize this, accept it, and firmly believe it, you are on the road to success.

- A. Failure is the mother of success.
- B. On the contrary, the opposite happens.
- C. Successful people realize that they are responsible.
- D. Developing confidence is the key to future success.
- E. Only you have the power to make those seeds grow.
- F. We are responsible for what we choose to think and believe.
- G. You cannot be successful without first developing your self-esteem.

### 主观卷 II（非选择题，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互相修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有十处语言错误，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：在错的词下面划一横线，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 1 词；

2.只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

I have been a friend with Li Ming since we go to primary school. He is one of my best friend. But last week something terribly happened to us. In Friday we had a maths exam. When I was busy check my answers, Li Ming whispered to me for help. I felt very bad at that moment. We would cheat if I agreed. On other hand, we are good friends, so it was not easy for him to say “no” to my friend. Finally, I did show him my answers. Though I explained my reasons after the test, but Li Ming didn’t forgive me. How should I do?

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，是一位高中生。iPad 已经成为中学生的新宠。用 iPad 既可以听音乐，阅

读电子书，又可以玩电子游戏。请你用英语给某英语报社写一封信，谈谈中学生使用 iPad 的情况。信的内容包括以下要点：

1. 积极因素；
2. 负面影响；
3. 看法建议。

注意： 1. 词数 100 左右； 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；  
3. 信的开头已为你写好，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：电子书 ebook

Dear Editor,

I'm a senior high school student, named Li Hua. \_\_\_\_\_

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Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua