

高二年级英语科试卷

考试时间：90 分钟

试题满分：100 分

第一部分：完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从 1-20 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳的选项，并答在答题卡上

My great grandfather, John Jones, was a long-legged, blue-eyed farm boy from Gren City, Missouri. When the Civil War _1_, he was just 20 years old. He went to his mother and said that he was _2_ slavery and did not want to see the Union break apart. She gave him _3_ to join the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers. His _4_ was at the centre of some of the most horrific battles of the war.

At one point the troop was ordered to _5_ a railroad line. They dug earthwork _6_ the railroad, and in the early morning hours a group of enemy soldiers _7_ their position. They held their position until their bullets _8_ out. John Jones could see the enemy _9_ over the edge, and as the Union soldiers in the forward positions crawled out of their earthwork and _10_, their heads were cut off by the enemy horsemen. He jumped _11_ his feet and started to run. He heard several southern soldiers shouted, "That Yankee is _12_." He looked over his shoulders, and _13_, several horsemen were riding after him at full _14_. He said to himself, "If God ever gave long _15_, it was for this moment." He knew that he was running for his _16_ and somehow managed to stay ahead of the horsemen who were running after him. He saw a group of small trees growing closely together, jumped straight into it, _17_ came out running on the other side. The horses had to _18_ down when they came to the bushes, and John Jones got away.

The men who _19_ the battle said that it was the first time they had _20_ seen a man outrun a horse.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. began | B. broke | C. burst | D. continued |
| 2. A. without | B. along | C. against | D. beyond |
| 3. A. courage | B. condition | C. chance | D. permission |
| 4. A. soldier | B. unit | C. march | D. fight |
| 5. A. build | B. destroy | C. liberate | D. guard |
| 6. A. including | B. providing | C. surrounding | D. protecting |
| 7. A. wiped | B. attacked | C. froze | D. noticed |
| 8. A. ran | B. went | C. gave | D. wore |
| 9. A. celebrating | B. defending | C. struggling | D. advancing |
| 10. A. put | B. picked | C. stood | D. caught |
| 11. A. on | B. to | C. with | D. at |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 12. A. mine | B. crazy | C. excellent | D. strange |
| 13. A. sure enough | B. what's more | C. all right | D. then again |
| 14. A. pleasure | B. speed | C. sight | D. strength |
| 15. A. journey | B. distance | C. trick | D. legs |
| 16. A. life | B. freedom | C. fear | D. victory |
| 17. A. but | B. therefore | C. and | D. or |
| 18. A. slow | B. settle | C. get | D. turn |
| 19. A. defeated | B. joined | C. survived | D. fought |
| 20. A. ever | B. never | C. even | D. hardly |

第二部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项。

A

While waiting to pick up a friend at the airport in Portland, Oregon, I had an experience which occurred merely two feet away from me.

Trying to locate my friend among the passengers coming through the jet way, I noticed a man walking toward me carrying two light bags. He stopped right next to me to greet his family.

First he kissed his three children one by one and said, "It's nice to see you. I missed you so much!" Then he hugged his wife, "I've saved the best for last!" giving her the longest, most passionate kiss I ever remember seeing. They stared at each other's eyes, smiling at one another, while holding both hands. For an instant they reminded me of newlyweds, but I knew by the age of their kids that they couldn't possibly be.

Full of admiration, I asked, "Wow! How long have you two been married?" "Being together for fourteen years total, married twelve of those." He replied, without breaking his gaze from his lovely wife's face. "Well, then, how long have you been away?" I asked. "Two whole days!" "Two days?" I was astonished. By the intensity (热烈) of the greeting, I had assumed he'd been gone for at least several weeks — if not months. I knew my expression betrayed me, so I turned away my eyes and said quietly, "I hope my marriage is still that passionate after so long!"

The man suddenly stopped smiling and looked at me straight in the eye. With forcefulness he told me something that left me a different person. "Don't hope, friend...decide!" Then he smiled again, shook my hand and said, "God bless!"

With that, he and his family turned and walked away together.

I was still watching that man and his special family walk just out of sight when my friend came up to me and asked, "What are you looking at?" Without hesitation, and with a curious sense of certainty, I replied, "My future!"

21. The best title of the passage may be _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Long Loving Hugs | B. My Future |
| C. Don't Hope, Decide | D. Love Is Everywhere |
22. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- | |
|---|
| A. The man replied to the author, with his eyes still fixed on his wife's face. |
| B. After being away for several weeks, the man missed his family very much. |
| C. It was fourteen years since the couple had got married. |
| D. Their three kids reminded the author of newlyweds. |
23. By saying "my expression betrayed me" (in Paragraph 4) , the author means that _____.

- A. he failed to express his ideas to the man
 - B. the man sensed his real feelings from his expression
 - C. he didn't believe in his expression any more
 - D. his expression was not faithful to him
24. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
- A. the experience may be easily forgotten by the author
 - B. the author will live a passionate life from now on
 - C. the author will be away from his family and hug them passionately upon his return
 - D. Americans prefer to save the best for last

B

Can you understand the beginning of this essay?

“My smmr hols wr CWOT. B4, we usd 2 go 2 NY 2C my bro, hisGf & 3 kds FTF.”

The Scottish teacher who received it in class had no idea what the girl who wrote it meant. The essay was written in a form of English used in cell phone text messages. Text messages (also called SMS) through cell phones became very popular in the late 1990s. At first, mobile phone companies thought that text messaging would be a good way to messages to customers, but customers quickly began to use the text messaging service to send messages to each other. Teenagers in particular enjoyed using text messaging, and they began to create a new language for messages called “texting.”

A text message is limited to 160 characters, including letters, spaces, and numbers, so messages must be kept short. In addition, typing on the small keypad of a cell phone is difficult, so it's common to make words shorter. In texting, a single letter or number can represent a word, like “r” for “are”, “u” for “you”, and “2” for “to”. Several letters can also represent a phrase, like “lol” for “laughing out loud”. Another characteristic of texting is the leaving out of letters in a word, like spelling “please” as “pls”.

Some parents and teachers worry that texting will make children bad spellers and bad writers. The students who wrote the essay at the top of this page said writing that way was more comfortable for her. (The essay said, “My summer holidays were a complete waste of time. Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother, his girlfriend, and their three kids face to face.”)

Not everyone agrees that texting is a bad thing. Some experts say languages always develop, and this is just another way in which English is changing. Other people believe texting will disappear soon. New technology for voice messages may soon make text messages a thing of the past.

25. What is the writer's opinion of text messaging?
- A. The writer does not give his opinions.
 - B. It is not bad for children.
 - C. It will make children bad writers.
 - D. It is fun and easy to do.
26. Which characteristic of texting is NOT described in the passage?
- A. Using letters to represent words
 - B. Using phrases to represent essays.
 - C. Using letters to represent phrases
 - D. Using numbers to represent words.
27. Which of the following was most probably the title of the student's essay?
- A. My Smmr Hols
 - B. CU in LA
 - C. My GF
 - D. M Gr8 Tchr
28. Why aren't some people worried about the effect of texting?
- A. Not many people use texting
 - B. Spelling in English is too difficult
 - C. Teenagers quickly become bored with texting
 - D. Texting will disappear because of new technology.

C

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique ---a speech of the hand. They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language, and throw new light on an old scientific controversy (争论): whether language, completed with grammar, is something that we are born with, or whether it is a learned behavior. The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people.

When Bill Stokoe went to teach English, the school enrolled him in a course in signing. But Stokoe noticed something odd; among themselves, students signed differently from his classroom teacher.

Stokoe had been taught a sort of gestural (手势) code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. At the time, American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English (混杂英语). But Stokoe believed the "hand talk" his students used looked richer. He wondered: Might deaf people actually have a genuine language? And could that language be unlike any other on Earth? It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as "substandard". Stokoe's idea was academic heresy (异端邪说).

It is 37 years later. Stokoe — now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture --- is having lunch at a café near the Gallaudet campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation (调节) of sound. But sign language is based on the movements of hands, the modulation of space. "What I said," Stokoe explains, "is that language is not mouth stuff (素材) --- it's brain stuff."

29. The study of sign language is thought to be _____.
- A. a new way to look at the learning of language
 - B. a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language
 - C. an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language
 - D. an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language
30. Most educators objected to Stokoe's idea because they thought _____.
- A. sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people
 - B. sign language was too artificial to be widely used and understood
 - C. a language should be easy to use and understand
 - D. a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds
31. Stokoe's argument is based on his belief that _____.
- A. sign language is as efficient as any other language
 - B. sign language is derived from natural language
 - C. language is a system of meaningful codes
 - D. language is a product of the brain.

D

The Best Western New Englander

Location. It is located in Woburn, Mass., seven miles from Harvard University and the Salem Witch Museum. Tufts University and the Stone Zoo are four miles away. Downtown Boston is nine miles from the hotel. The US Constitution Museum is 10 miles away. Faneuil Hall, Fenway Park, Freedom Trail and the New England Aquarium are within 12 miles.

Hotel Features. The Best Western New Englander offers complimentary breakfasts and suppers. The hotel includes 4,200 square feet of meeting and event space accommodating up to 200 people. The meeting rooms feature 11-foot ceilings, chandeliers and wall sconces. The front desk is open 24 hours a day. The hotel includes a business center and offers high-speed internet

access. Complimentary newspapers are available. Parking in the hotel is complimentary. The fitness center features floor-to-ceiling windows, televisions and *cardiovascular* (心血管的) and weight training equipment. The fitness center is open 24 hours a day. After the free supper, the guests can also enjoy the hotel's heated indoor pool.

Guestrooms. Guestrooms at the Best Western New Englander include coffeemakers and microfridges. Cable television is provided. Guestrooms include desks. Bathrooms feature *granite* (花岗岩) counters and *vanities* (梳妆台).

Expert Tip. The Best Western New Englander *sponsors* (赞助) the snow leopard exhibit at the Stone Zoo. The snow leopard is the hotel's mascot (吉祥物).

32. What is the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
- A. To keep a record of his or her experiences in the hotel.
 - B. To introduce the hotel to the readers.
 - C. To attract more people to invest in the hotel.
 - D. To make a list of all the facilities in the hotel.
33. The underlined word "complimentary" in the second part means "_____".
- A. available
 - B. expensive
 - C. free
 - D. entertaining
34. You can do all the following in the hotel EXCEPT _____.
- A. read free newspapers
 - B. surf on the Internet
 - C. do exercise deep in the night
 - D. watch movies as you like
35. We can infer from the passage that in the hotel _____.
- A. you can read many newspapers from around the world
 - B. you can enjoy both the urban and rural exciting lives
 - C. there are many advanced computers for customers to use
 - D. there probably are some pictures of snow leopards

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。选项中有两项为多于选项。(请把答案填在答案卷的横线上)

Does success make you happy, or does happiness make you successful? 36. Their quest for answers has recently produced a 50-page article in *Psychological Bulletin*, which reviewed 225 scientific studies on this topic. 37? The short answer is that while success probably does make people happy (it's better than failure, at any rate), it is also true that having a happy temperament — defined in the article as "long-term propensity (倾向) to frequently experience positive emotions" — enables you to do the things that turn into success. Your "positive effect", which is the outward sign of your happiness, will make it more likely that you'll land the job, find friends, form a happy marriage or other close long-term relationships, make money, be loved in your community, and be healthy. The evidence concerning health is only suggestive. 38. We do know from other research that having friends, love, respect, social support, and agreeable employment as well as optimism and a positive attitude do tend in the long run to make people healthier.

Plowing through their accumulated evidence, the researchers asked whether happy people are better off, whether they cope better, whether they reap larger social rewards, and whether they have stronger immune systems. The answers are always yes, even though the evidence for their immune system is, again, only suggestive. 39. They seek out other people; they solve

problems creatively, and as they are more flexible, they are better able to adapt to adversity (逆境). 40

- A. Happy people tend to say they are healthy, but that doesn't mean they really are
- B. This might be a pleasant topic to debate over tea some afternoon, but for psychologists, poll-takers, economists, and other observers of behavior, it's crucial
- C. Perhaps the most that can be said is in the study's conclusion: happiness is a great asset (资产), but no guarantee of a perfect life
- D. Do you know why the researchers attach great importance to this problem
- E. So what did the researchers find out
- F. In conclusion, happiness leads to success and vice versa
- G. But happy people seem to do better socially

第二卷 (共 30 分) [请在答题纸上作答]

第三部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节: 短文改错 (满分 10 分)

假设老师让同学们相互修改作文, 请按以下要求修改:

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: 每句最多两处错误, 共十处。每处错误及其修改只限一词; 没有错的不要改。

Some day I happened to find a chatting room in my QQ, there people were chatting in English. I tried to chat with some of them. To my surprise, I found the oral English of some junior students were better than me. I asked them for advices and they told me to practise more on QQ. But every day after that I would spend one hour practise my oral English on QQ. Day by day I learned from many useful words and expressions. With time went by, I found that I could even communicate some college students freely.

第二节: 书面表达 (满分 20 分)。

周末两天的休息对于平时忙于工作学习的人们来说是非常宝贵的。每个人都有自己度周末的方式, 比如听音乐, 看电影, 打篮球等。而我的周末生活也是非常丰富的, 比如: 1) 和家人朋友在一起; 2) 和父母去拜访他们的老朋友; 3) 去图书馆学习或借书以增长知识; 4) 看展览以开阔眼界; 5) 游览名胜古迹。请根据以上的内容写一篇短文。

注意: 1) 短文必须包括所有内容要点, 可适当发挥;

2) 词数: 100 字左右。

3) 参考短语: 开阔眼界 broaden one's vision

1—5 ACDBD 6—10 CBADC 11—15 BAABD 16—20 ACACA

II. 阅读理解: 21--24 CABB 25--28 ABAD 29--31 BDD 32--35 BCDD
36--40 BEAGC

改错答案:

1. Some – One 2. there – where 3. were – was 4. me – mine 5. advices → advice 6. But
– So 7. practicing 8. delete “from” 9. With → As 或 went → going 10. communicate with