

2017——2018 学年上期期中联考

高二 英语试题

本试卷分试题卷和答题卷两部分，试题卷共 8 页，答题卷共 2 页。请按要求把答案涂、写在答题卡规定的范围内，超出答题框或答在试题卷上的答案无效。满分 120 分，考试时间 100 分钟。考试结束只收答题卡。

第 I 卷（选择题；共 70 分）

第一部分 听力（略）

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

I was reading these interesting stories behind a group of great logos in the world. Personally Nike is my favorite one – it's so simple. And I liked the stories behind them, which made me forget all other things. McDonald's, Apple, Mercedes Benz and Adidas own great logos as well, and they are among my favorites.

Nike

In the Greek myth, Nike is the goddess of victory and the source of inspiration for soldiers. This logo represents the wing in the famous statue of the Greek goddess. Nike's logo was designed by Carolyn Davidson in 1971 for \$ 35, and was registered as a trademark in 1995.

McDonald's

The logo was designed in 1962 by Jim Schindler to resemble the archshaped (拱形的) signs on the side of the company's then walk-up hamburger stand. Later on, the two golden arches were combined together to form the M. The McDonald's name was added to the logo in 1968.

Apple

There are different stories behind Apple's logo. The first logo was a reference to the religious story of

Adam and Eve, in which the apple represented the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge. One year later, the second logo was designed in 1977 by Steve Jobs and Ronald Wayne, and it described Sir Isaac Newton sitting under an apple tree. This logo didn't stay long. One year later it was replaced almost immediately by graphic designer Rob Janoff's "rainbow apple", a rainbow-colored silhouette (轮廓) of an apple with a bite taken out of it. And then the rainbow-colored apple was replaced by the one-colored logo in 1998. It has not been changed so far.

Mercedes Benz

The Mercedes Benz logo, which was originally created by Gottlieb Daimler in 1909, consists of a simple description of a three-pointed star that represents its rule of the land, the sea and the air. The company was founded by Gottlieb Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach. Mercedes is the name of Maybach's elder daughter, while Benz came as a result of a combination with Benz, Cie and DMG in 1926.

Adidas

The Adidas logo, which was created by the founder of the company Adi Dassler, represents mountains, pointing towards the challenges that are seen ahead and goals that can be achieved. The logo was used for the first time in 1967.

21. What does the author think of the stories of the great logos?

- A. They are attractive.
- B. They are practical.
- C. They are boring.
- D. They are out of date.

22. What does Nike's logo stand for?

- A. The statue of the Greek goddess.
- B. The wing of the Greek goddess.
- C. The goddess of victory.
- D. The source of inspiration for soldiers.

23. We can learn that Apple's present logo is _____.

- A. Newton's sitting under an apple tree
- B. the rainbow-colored bitten apple
- C. the religious story of Adam and Eve
- D. a bitten apple with only one color

24. Which of the following time orders describes the births of the great logos?

- A. McDonald's – Apple – Nike – Mercedes Benz.
- B. Nike – Mercedes Benz – McDonald's – Apple.
- C. Mercedes Benz – McDonald's – Nike – Apple.
- D. Nike – McDonald's – Apple – Mercedes Benz.

B

Much of today's science of physics is based on Newton's discovery of the three laws of motion and his theory of gravity (地球引力). Newton said, "If I saw further than other men, it was because I stood on the shoulders of giants." One was the great Italian scientist, Galileo. Another was the Polish scientist Nicholas Copernicus, who had begun a scientific revolution. It led to a completely new understanding of how the universe worked. Galileo continued and expanded the work of Copernicus. Newton built on the ideas of these two scientists and others. He found and proved the answers for which they searched.

Issac Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, England, on December 25th, 1642. He was born early and no one expected him to survive. He lived until he was 84. His father died before he was born. His mother married again. He lived with his grandma on the family farm.

As a boy, he liked to make things. He also decided to find a different way to measure the speed of the wind. On a windy day, he measured how far he could jump with the wind at his back. Then he measured how far he could jump with the wind in his face. From the difference between the two jumps, he made his own measure of the strength of the wind. Strangely, Newton became a much better student after a boy kicked him in the stomach. The boy was one of the best of the students in the school. Newton decided to get even with him by getting higher marks than the boy kicking him. Newton became the top student at the school very soon.

25. As a boy, what was Newton like?

- A. He was too weak to survive.
- B. He was determined to study math.
- C. He liked to find out new ways to solve problems.
- D. He tended to study math on the family farm.

26. We can know from the text that the theories of Newton, Galileo, and Copernicus focus on _____.

- A. how the universe works
- B. the three laws of motion
- C. a scientific revolution
- D. the theory of gravity

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. One of the history's greatest scientists.
- B. Issac Newton---History's greatest scientist.
- C. One of the world's greatest scientists, Issac Newton.
- D. Issac Newton and his laws.

C

Rush hour traffic is a problem in many big cities around the world. Commuters (上下班者) rush to and from their jobs in cars, buses, subways, trains, and even on bicycles. Large cities in the United States have two rush hours — one in the morning and one in the evening. But in cities in other parts of the world, there are four rush hours. In Athens and Rome, for example, many workers go home for lunch and a nap. After this midday break, they rush back to their jobs and work for a few more hours.

In Tokyo, there's a big rush hour underground. Most of the people in Tokyo take the subways. The trains are very crowded. Subway employees called packers wear white gloves and help pack the commuters into the trains when the doors close. They make sure that all purses, briefcases, clothes, and hands are inside the trains.

In Seoul, many commuters prefer to take taxis to get to work. To hail a cab, many people stand at crossroads and raise two fingers. This means they'll pay the cab driver double the usual fare. Some people even raise three fingers! They'll pay three times the normal rate.

Streets in Rome are very crowded with automobiles and mopeds (摩托车) during rush hours. The city can't make its streets wider, and it can't build new highways, because it doesn't want to disturb the many historic sites in the city, such as the Forum and the Coliseum. It took the city fifteen years to construct a new subway system. Construction had to stop every time workers found old artifacts and discovered places of interest to archaeologists (考古学家).

In many big cities, there are special lanes on highways for carpools. These are groups of three or more people who drive to and from work together. They share the costs of gas and parking and take turns driving into the city.

28. Big cities have traffic problems during rush hours because there are _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. special lanes on highways | B. many commuters |
| C. four rush hours | D. many cars on the street |

29. Most of the commuters in Tokyo _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. take subway trains to work | B. are packers |
| C. take taxis to work | D. carry briefcases to work |

30. To "hail a cab" in Paragraph 3 means to _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. pay double the normal fare | B. try to get a cab |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|

C. prefer to take taxis

D. to stand at crossroads

31. Commuters in carpools probably _____.

A. live in the city

B. take the subway to work

C. save money on gas and parking fee

D. have special license plates (牌照)

D

How do you get a man to do his share of the housework? If you are like most women, you've faced this question the hard way.

A man will enjoy a clean, orderly house, but he usually won't make the effort to clean or organise it. This doesn't mean that a woman has to do all the housework; she may have to manage many of the household duties, and request her partner's participation. A woman can often say that men and women should take equal responsibility for housework.

Very few men are raised to be fully responsible for housework, and many men look on housework as women's work. On the other hand, most men will readily work around the yard, make repairs and complete projects on weekends or evenings, and it's important that you give your man appreciation for those things, too. Most men will take on a little additional housework around the house if asked politely. They are even more likely to do housework if they can choose what they want to do, and do it without being monitored.

Here's the key: men want to feel that they are doing housework either because they want to do a task, or because they simply want to please their women. Men are much less likely to take on household tasks they consider uninteresting and unimportant. In other words, men are likely to do a household task just for the good of the house.

32. The passage is mainly about how to _____.

A. get men to take on some housework

B. get men to serve their families

C. praise men's housework

D. make men do all the housework

33. According to the passage, a man _____.

A. is willing to do housework

B. likes to be told to do housework

C. is taught to be responsible for housework from childhood

D. likes a clean house but doesn't make efforts to clean it

34. In order to get men to do some housework, women should often _____.

- A. order them to do their share B. ask them to do some housework politely
C. blame men's laziness D. monitor men's work

35. According to the passage, the underlined sentence in the last paragraph means that men won't _____.

- A. work without any payment B. do unimportant household tasks
C. do housework without women's praise D. please their wives

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填入空白处的最佳选项并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Different Cultures

The cultures of the East and the West really distinguish each other a lot. 36

The origin of the eastern cultures is mainly from two countries: China and India. Both of the two cultures are developed by rivers — the Yellow River in China and the Hindu River in India. 37

When the two mother rivers gave birth to the Eastern culture, another famous culture was brought up on the Mesopotamian Plain-the Mesopotamian Civilization. This civilization later on developed into the cultures of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. 38 Like the Chinese culture, the European culture also crossed waters. When the British settled down in America, their culture went with them over, the Atlantic Ocean. So the American culture doesn't distinguish from the European culture a lot.

39 Take the language system for example. In the East, most languages belong to the pictographic language while the Western languages are mostly based on the Latin system. Other causes like human race difference count as well. But what's more, due to the far distance and the steep areas between the East and West, the two cultures seldom communicate until recent centuries. So they grew up totally in their own ways with almost no-interference (干扰) from the other.

The differences are everywhere. 40 But different cultures make the world of the 21st century more colorful. The cultural gap should not be the obstacle (障碍) to the civilization of human being. It ought to be the motivation of our going farther.

- A. Let us work together to keep a variety of culture.
B. One important thing is to learn about other cultures.
C. And these two are well-known as the base of the European culture.
D. At the same time, some other differences add to the cultural differences.

- E. This is because the culture systems are two separate systems on the whole.
- F. They helped the two cultures develop for centuries and form their own styles.
- G. They are obvious and affect people's ways of thinking and their views of the world.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 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。

One day, a professor entered the classroom and asked his students to prepare for a surprise test. They waited anxiously at their desks for the test to begin. The professor 41 the question papers, with the text facing down as usual. 42 he handed them all out, he asked his students to 43 the page and begin. To everyone's surprise, there were no 44, just a black dot (点) in the center of the page. The professor, seeing the expression on everyone's face, told them the following:

"I want you to write what you 45 there."

The students, 46, got started on the inexplicable (令人费解的) task.

At the end of the class, the professor 47 all the answer papers and started reading each one of them aloud in front of all the students. All of them, with no 48, described the black dot, trying to explain its position in the middle of the sheet, etc. After all had been 49, the classroom was silent, the professor began to explain:

"I'm not going to grade this. I 50 wanted to give you something to think about. No one wrote about the 51 part of the paper. Everyone focused on the black dot, and the same happens in our 52. We have a white paper to observe and 53, but we always focus on the dark spots. Our life is a 54 given to us with love and care and we always have 55 to celebrate: nature renewing itself every day, our friends around us, the job that 56 our livelihood and the miracles we see every day.

57, we insist on focusing only on the dark spots: the health issues that bother us, the lack of money, the 58 relationship with colleagues, the 59 with a friend, and etc.

The dark spots are very 60 compared to everything we have in our lives, but they are the ones that pollute our minds."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. handed out | B. turned up | C. referred to | D. pointed at |
| 42. A. Since | B. Until | C. If | D. After |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 43. A. fold | B. turn | C. open | D. use |
| 44. A. exercises | B. choices | C. questions | D. scores |
| 45. A. remember | B. imagine | C. study | D. see |
| 46. A. surprised | B. confused | C. curious | D. displeased |
| 47. A. collected | B. finished | C. marked | D. selected |
| 48. A. excuse | B. doubt | C. exception | D. explanation |
| 49. A. said | B. answered | C. returned | D. read |
| 50. A. also | B. just | C. even | D. finally |
| 51. A. big | B. black | C. beautiful | D. white |
| 52. A. lives | B. classrooms | C. colleges | D. studies |
| 53. A. send | B. keep | C. enjoy | D. show |
| 54. A. burden | B. gift | C. pressure | D. lesson |
| 55. A. reasons | B. time | C. freedom | D. festivals |
| 56. A. threatens | B. ruins | C. provides | D. changes |
| 57. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Moreover |
| 58. A. close | B. complicated | C. special | D. strong |
| 59. A. stay | B. contact | C. satisfaction | D. disappointment |
| 60. A. dark | B. round | C. small | D. dirty |

第 II 卷（非选择题；共 50 分）

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

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（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式，并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Mr. Johnson lived in the woods with his wife and children. He owned 61 farm, which looked almost abandoned. 62 (lucky), he also had a cow which produced milk every day. He sold or exchanged some of the milk in the towns nearby for other food and made cheese and butter for the family

with what 63 (leave). The cow was their only means of support, in fact. One day, the cow was eating grass 64 it began to rain heavily. While 65 (make) great efforts to run away, she fell over the hill and died. Then the Johnson tried to make a living 66 the cow. In order to support his family, Mr. Johnson 67 (begin) to plant herbs and vegetables. Since the plants took a while to grow, he started cutting down trees 68 (sell) the wood. Thinking about his children's clothes, he started growing cotton, too. When harvest came around, he was already selling herbs, vegetables and cotton in the market 69 people from the town met regularly. Now it occurred to 70 that his farm had much potential and that the death of the cow was a bit of luck.

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（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，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。

Not only does our parents give us life but they give us endless love and support and always share our happy and sorrow. I'm very grateful for my parents who give me so much love and spare no effort to support me. I still remember once I was seriously ill, they were so worrying and almost keep me company the whole night. Now I'm in Senior 2. Happily enough my parents can understand my stressful condition but often encourage me. Therefore, they give me enough personal space which I appreciate it so much. How I should do now is studying hard. When I grow up I will try my best to make my parents live happy life.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华。在校报英语专栏看到了学校“英语文化节”的一则招募启事，请阅读启事，并根据写作要点和写作要求写一封应征邮件。

写作要点：

1. 表示写信意图;
2. 陈述应征目的;
3. 说明应征条件(性格、能力等)。

写作要求:

1. 邮件词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾部分已写好, 不计入总词数;
3. 可根据情况增加细节, 使行文连贯;
4. 不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

Volunteers Wanted

Our annual English Festival, which will be held on November 18-19, 2017, is now looking for 20 student volunteers to provide service for Talent Show, Speech Contest, and English Debate. If you are interested, please send an application email at your earliest convenience to Ms Chen at chenlaoshi@aef.com.

Dear Ms Chen,

I'm Li Hua, a student from Class2, Grade 2.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

2017——2018 学年上期期中联考

高二英语试题答案

阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

21--24 ABDC 25--27 CAC 28--31 BABC 32--35 ADBB

36--40 EFCDG

完形填空（共 20 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

41-45 ADBCD 46-50 BACDB 51-55 DACBA 56-60 CABDC

语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61. a 62. luckily 63. was left 64. when 65. making

66. without 67. began 68. to sell 69. where 70. him

短文改错（共 10 小题；每题 1 分，共 10 分）

Not only does our parents give us life but they give us endless love and
do
support and always share our happy and sorrow. I'm very grateful for my
happiness to
parents who give me so much love and spare no effort to support me. I still
remember once I was seriously ill, they were so worrying and almost keep me
worried . kept
company the whole night. Now I'm in Senior 2. Happily enough my parents
can understand my stressful condition but often encourage me. Therefore, they
and Besides/Moreover/Furthermore
give me enough personal space which I appreciate it so much. How I should do
What
now is studying hard. When I grow up I will try my best to make my parents

live a happy life.

a

书面表达（满分 25 分）

One possible version:

Dear Ms Chen ,

I'm Li Hua, a student from Class2, Grade 2. I'm writing to apply for the position as a student volunteer.

I really want to obtain this precious opportunity because, by offering my service, I will be able to improve my organizational ability, communication skills as well as my confidence in speaking English in public.

As an outgoing girl, I get along well with my classmates. Besides, I have such a good command of English that I am elected as assistant to my English teacher. Successfully, I have lent a helping hand to her in several English activities of my class, which have been appreciated by both teachers and classmates.

I am sure that I can perfectly live up to your expectations. I will be grateful if you could give me a kind consideration.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours truly, Li Hua