

高二英语试卷

第一卷（三部分，共 115 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分， 满分 7.5 分）听对话，选择正确答案。

1. When is the man's birthday?
A. On April Fool's day. B. On April 3rd. C. On April 4th.
2. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. The woman's brother. B. A sitting room. C. A present.
3. What do we know from the conversation?
A. The woman doesn't get along well with her new neighbour.
B. The woman doesn't get along well with the man.
C. The woman will have a talk with her new neighbour.
4. Which floor are they probably on now?
A. The second floor. B. The fourth floor. C. The first floor.
5. What are they going to discuss?
A. The art show. B. The new house. C. An art show in the new house.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分， 满分 22.5 分）听第 6 段材料， 回答第 6 至 7 小题。

6. What's the weather like tomorrow morning?
A. It will be cloudy. B. There will be a storm. C. It will rain heavily.
7. What influence of the rain is not mentioned in the conversation?
A. Many places have been flooded.
B. The crops have been ruined.
C. It has led to many landslides.

听第 7 段对话， 回答 8 至 9 小题。

8. How many people do they want to employ?
A. 1. B. 36. C. 45.
9. What kinds of people are not needed by the two speakers?
A. Those who don't know any foreign language.
B. Those who don't want to work 30 hours a day.
C. Those who have no experience in office work.

听第 8 段对话， 回答 10 至 12 小题。

10. Where should the man buy a ticket?
A. 320 meters ahead. B. 400 meters ahead. C. 330 meters ahead.
11. How often do the trains come?
A. About every sixteen minutes. B. About every fifteen minutes.
C. About every five minutes.

12. Where should the man get off the train?

- A. At the first stop. B. At the second stop. C. At the fifth stop.

听第 9 段对话， 回答 13 至 16 小题。

13. What is Tim most interested in?

- A. Playing the piano. B. Playing the guitar. C. Playing football.

14. What's Tim's main purpose at the moment?

- A. To make some new friends. B. To practise more. C. To learn from others.

15. What are they both weak in?

- A. Sports. B. Music. C. Theory of music.

16. Who will they turn to?

- A. Tim's uncle. B. Lily's uncle. C. Their teacher.

听第 10 段独白， 回答 17 至 20 小题。

17. What's Susan in charge of?

- A. A big supermarket. B. A small supermarket. C. A branch of a supermarket.

18. Why do many teenagers go shoplifting?

- A. They do it for fun. B. They are used to stealing goods.
C. They are in need of money.

19. Which of the following ways to prevent shop lifting is mentioned?

- A. Mobile phones with cameras.
B. The closed-circuit television.
C. Body guards.

20. How about the price of goods in this shop?

- A. High. B. Low. C. Neither high nor low.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节： 语法和词汇知识（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. "But I want him to be _____ start, not just _____ great team player, as he is _____ best player out there.

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

22. You can't take _____ of the house until all the papers have been signed.

- A. advantage B. possessions C. possession D. hold

23. The man held his arms and _____ the boy struggled, he could not get _____ anyway.

- A. /; through B. /; round C. although; away D. even though; off

24. My colleague and I proposed that a fund _____ to raise money.

- A. should establish B. be established
C. must be established D. ought to be established

25. —Do you mind if I sit here?
—“_____ yourself.” said he without looking up.
A. Suit B. Help C. Enjoy D. Be
26. The room is in good condition _____ a few dirty spots on the wall.
A. except that B. besides C. except D. except for
27. In such a loud voice _____ that we all heard him in the next room.
A. did he speak B. he spoke C. does he spoke D. he was speaking
28. Tom looked at Jenny, tears _____ her eyes, and shouted out the words _____ in his heart.
A. filling; having been hidden B. filled; hidden
C. filling; hidden D. filled; hiding
29. Young adults prefer to be more independent rather than be _____ their parents.
A. at the risk of B. at the mercy of C. in the way of D. in terms of
30. _____ rich certain natural resources may be, they cannot replace themselves and are surely to be used up in time.
A. However B. Whatever C. How D. No matter
31. The boy spent as much time watching TV as he _____ studying.
A. spent B. did C. was D. had
32. —Why not join us in playing tennis?
—Sorry, _____. I prefer table tennis.
A. enjoy yourself B. I am not half as good as you are
C. don't mention it D. it's not my cup of tea
33. She looks calm and confident. _____, she has got well-prepared for the job interview _____ the job appointment list.
A. Hopefully, on B. Formally, in C. Apparently, on D. Accidentally, off
34. —_____ that he managed to get the info?
—Oh, a friend of his helped him.
A. Where was it B. What was it C. Why was it D. How was it
35. _____ all of us were _____, the waiter came and gave us the menu.
A. The first time; seating B. for the first time; seated
C. For the moment; sitting D. The moment; seated

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，掌握其大意，然后从 36-55 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A true apology is more than just acknowledgement of a mistake. It is a recognition that something you have said or 36 has damaged a relationship --- and that you 37 enough about that relationship to want it 38.

It is never 39 to acknowledge you are in the wrong. Being human, we all need the art of apology. Look back and think how 40 you have judged roughly, said 41 things, pushed yourself 42 at the expense of a friend. Some deep thought in us knows that when

___43___ a small mistake has been made, your ___44___ will stay out of balance until the mistake is acknowledged and your regret is ___45___.

I remember a doctor friend, ___46___ me about a man who came to him with ___47___ illnesses; headache, insomnia (失眠), stomachaches and so on. No physical ___48___ could be found. Finally the doctor said to the man, “___49___ you tell me what is on your conscience, I can not help you.”

After a short silence, the man told the doctor that he ___50___ all the money that his father gave to his brother, who was ___51___. His father had died, so only he himself knew the matter. The old doctor made the man write to his brother making an ___52___ and enclosing (附寄) a ___53___. In the post office, the man dropped the letter into the mail box. As the letter disappeared, the man ___54___ into tears. “Thank you, doctor,” he said. “I think I am all right now.” And he ___55___.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36. A. thought | B. done | C. announced | D. expected |
| 37. A. lost | B. advise | C. care | D. heard |
| 38. A. built | B. formed | C. damaged | D. repaired |
| 39. A. easy | B. difficult | C. foolish | D. shy |
| 40. A. long | B. much | C. often | D. soon |
| 41. A. unusual | B. harmful | C. unkind | D. precious |
| 42. A. away | B. ahead | C. down | D. off |
| 43. A. even | B. still | C. only | D. such |
| 44. A. sense | B. brain | C. feeling | D. weight |
| 45. A. shown | B. explained | C. expressed | D. offered |
| 46. A. telling | B. asking | C. requiring | D. setting |
| 47. A. strange | B. various | C. serious | D. much |
| 48. A. signs | B. reasons | C. marks | D. causes |
| 49. A. Unless | B. Whenever | C. Suppose | D. Although |
| 50. A. stole | B. seized | C. accepted | D. wasted |
| 51. A. mad | B. lost | C. dead | D. abroad |
| 52. A. order | B. excuse | C. apology | D. agreement |
| 53. A. note | B. check | C. card | D. photo |
| 54. A. burst | B. enjoyed | C. laughed | D. cried |
| 55. A. should | B. did | C. was | D. had |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 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

Most people feel lonely sometimes, but it usually only lasts between a few minutes and a few hours. This kind of loneliness is not serious. In fact, it is quite normal. For some people, though, loneliness can last for years. Now researchers say there are three different types of loneliness.

The first kind of loneliness is temporary. This is the most common type. It usually disappears quickly and does not require any special attention. The second kind, situational loneliness, is a natural result of a particular situation---- for example, a family problem, the death of a loved one, or moving to a new place. Although this kind of loneliness can cause physical problems, such as headaches and sleeplessness, it usually does not last for more than a year.

The third kind of loneliness is the most severe. Unlike the second type, chronic(长期的) loneliness usually last more than two yeas and has no specific cause. People who experience habitual loneliness have problems socializing and becoming close to others. Unfortunately, many chronically lone people think there is little or nothing they can do to improve their condition.

Psychologists agree that one important fact in loneliness is a person's social contacts, e.g. friends, family members, co-workers, etc. We depend on various people for different reasons. For instance, our families give us emotional support, our parents and teachers give us guidance, and our friends share similar interests and activities. However, psychologists have found that, though lone people may have many social contacts, they sometimes feel they should have more. They question their own popularity.

Psychologists are trying to find ways to help habitually lonely people for two reasons: they are unhappy and unable to socialize and there is a connection between chronic loneliness and serious illness such as heart disease. While temporary and situational loneliness can be a normal, healthy part of life, chronic loneliness can be a very sad, and sometimes dangerous condition.

56. How would you treat temporary loneliness according to the passage?

- A. Talk to friends
- B. Just ignore it
- C. Go to see a doctor
- D. Ask your teachers for guidance

57. “It” in the last sentence of the second paragraph refers to _____.

- A. temporary loneliness
- B. situational loneliness
- C. a new place
- D. sleeplessness

58. Why do psychologists want to help chronically lonely people?

- A. Chronic loneliness can cause family problems
- B. Chronic loneliness can cause serious illness
- C. Chronic loneliness cannot be overcome
- D. A, B, and C are all correct

59. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Three kinds of Loneliness
- B. Loneliness and Diseases
- C. Loneliness and Social Contacts
- D. Chronic Loneliness

B

When it comes to hard, noisy traveling, we've found that sometimes we'd rather read about it than actually go. Here are some bestsellers for **armchair travelers**.

The Station by Robert Byron. In 1928, the 22-year-old man made a journey to Mount Athos, resulting in one of the best travel books ever written, matched only by Byron's own, much more famous The Road to Osciana.

In Darkest Africa by Henry Monton Stanley. It's about his great efforts to save an unlucky German doctor Eduard Schnitzer, who had no desire to be rescued at all.

A Traveler's Alphabet: Partial Memoirs by Sir Steven Runciman. A to Z and around the world. He provides priceless information of long-gone princesses, priests, and places.

South: A Memoir of the Endurance Voyage by Sir Ernest Shackleton. As the planet started the global war, Shackleton and his brave group of explorers made an unsuccessful but heroic journey to cross Antarctica from 1914 to 1917.

The Michelin Red Guide: France 2005 Reading through this final listing of all the nice hotels and wonderful restaurants in France is better than going there, listening to Chirac talk about the poisonous American culture, and spending the price of this book for a tiny cup of tea and a cookie the size of your thumb.

The Past Is a Foreign Country by David Lowenthal. This great book of an armchair exploration tells us what has happened in the past and shows the relationship between us and the past travelers.

60. The underlined phrase "**armchair travelers**" in the first paragraph refers to those who _____.
A. can only travel with special equipment for the disabled
B. like to write about their strange traveling experiences
C. find fun teaching others how to travel to other places
D. like to read about travels instead of traveling themselves
61. Which of the books has a very low price according to the passage?
A. A Traveler's Alphabet: Partial Memoirs
B. South: A Memoir of the Endurance Voyage
C. The Michelin Red Guide: France 2005
D. The Past Is a Foreign Country
62. What can we learn from the passage?
A. The Station is no more famous than The Road to Oxiana.
B. Henry Morton Stanley, was saved by a German doctor in Africa.
C. It took Shackleton and his men 3 years to cross Antarctica.
D. In his book, Lowenthal focuses more on history than the present.
63. This passage is written _____.
A. to warn readers against traveling
B. to sell more books about travels
C. as an introduction to famous travelers
D. to tell people where to travel

C

Some English words are made up of the same part and have different beginnings and different endings, such as import, report and transport. All these words, you can see, have the same root "port", which comes from the Latin word, meaning "to carry" or "to move" from one place to another. And according to the bit at the beginning- which we call the prefix(~S~)-the meaning changes: "import" means "to..... carry in" or "to bring into a country"; export, "ex" means "out of", so this word means "to carry out of a country"; "re" means "back", so the word "report" means "to tell somebody to bring back information to somebody"; "transport", "trans" means "across" and it means "to carry across one place to another".

Let's look at the following words: supporter, reporter, importer and exporter. You can see that in this case these words are nouns which are made up of the verbs plus a suffix(后缀), thus

meaning a person who completes the verb. So supporter means somebody who supports. A reporter is somebody who reports. Importer is somebody who imports and exporter is somebody who exports, and so on.

64. In the sentence "Some English words are made up of the same part...", "part" means

_____.

- A. different beginnings and different endings
 - B. the root of a word
 - C. the same root which has different meanings
 - D. the same part which has several meanings
65. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. Apart from "port", most English words have the same root which comes from the Latin word.
 - B. "Port" has the root meaning "to move" from one place to another.
 - C. "Port" is the root forming some English words.
 - D. The root "port" means "to carry".
66. By adding a prefix or a suffix to a root, we can get a word which has _____.
- A. a different meaning
 - B. a lot of meanings
 - C. the meaning of a Latin word
 - D. the meaning of "in" or "out of"
67. We can get a noun _____.
- A. by adding a suffix to a verb
 - B. by changing a prefix
 - C. just by adding "er" to verbs
 - D. only by adding "er" to a root

D

“ But I paid just \$ 1.69 for this bottle of wine last week. How come the price is now \$ 2.25 ?
What’s going on ? ”

There are at least three things going on that have caused the price of wine to rise. All have to do with the supply and demand factors of economics.

The first factor is that people drinking more wine than ever before. This demand for more wine has increased overall wine sales in America at the rate of 15 percent a year.

The second factor is that the supply of wine has stayed relatively the same, which means that the same number of bottles is produced each year. While producers are trying to open up new land to grow more grapes. But in at least three wine-producing areas of the world ---- France, Germany, and California ---- new vineyards will not be available in near future. Wines are produced in other countries, such as Italy, Spain and Australia, but none of these countries will be able to fill the demand for good wines.

The third factors is that costs of wine productions are increasing. The man who make wine are asking for more money, and the machinery needed to press the grapes is becoming more expensive.

When the demand for something is greater than the supply, prices go up. When production costs, meaning the prices of labor and machinery rise, the producer adds this increase to the price of the wine.

68. From the first paragraph, we know that the speaker is _____.
A. asking about the price
B. worrying about the price
C. bargaining over the price
D. complaining about the price
69. The three factors mentioned in the passage cause _____.
A. the sales of wine to increase
B. the price of wine to go up
C. the production of wine to decrease
D. more and more people to drink wine
70. The supply of wine has remained the same partly because _____.
A. wine-producing countries are unwilling to increase their production
B. new vineyards will not be opened up in such countries as Australia
C. countries like Italy and Spain can't supply enough good wines.
D. the production of wine bottles has ceased to increase
71. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to _____.
A. persuade people to drink less wine
B. tell people where to get the best wine
C. explain why the price of wine is rising
D. show that wine is popular with Americans

E

The word conservation has a thrifty meaning. To conserve is to save and protect, to leave what we ourselves enjoy in such good condition that others may also share the enjoyment. Our forefathers had no idea that human population would increase faster than the supplies of raw materials; most of them, even until very recently, had the foolish idea that the treasures were "limitless" and "inexhaustible". Most of the citizens of earlier generations knew little or nothing about the complicated and delicate system that runs all through nature, and which means that, as in a living body, an unhealthy condition of one part will sooner or later be harmful to all the others.

Fifty years ago nature study was not part of the school work; scientific forestry was a new idea; timber was still cheap because it could be brought in any quantity from distant woodlands; soil destruction and river floods were not national problems; nobody had yet studied long-term climatic cycles in relation to proper land use; even the word "conservation" had nothing of the meaning that has for us today.

For the sake of ourselves and those who will come after us, we must now set about repairing the mistakes of our forefathers. Conservation should, therefore, be made a part of everyone's daily life. To know about the water table in the ground is just as important to us as a knowledge of the basic arithmetic formulas. We need to know why all watersheds need the protection of plant life and why the running current of streams and rivers must be made to yield their full benefit to the soil before they finally escape to the sea. We need to be taught the duty of planting trees as well as of cutting them. We need to know the importance of big, mature trees, because living space for most of man's fellow creatures on this planet is figured not only in

square measure of surface but also in cubic volume above the earth . In brief , it should be our goal to restore as much of the original beauty of nature as we can .

72.The author's attitude towards the current situation in exploitation of natural resources is _____.

- A. critical B. neutral(中立的) C. positive D. suspicious

73. According to the author , the greatest mistake of our forefathers was that _____ .

- A. they had no idea about scientific forestry
B. they were not aware of the significance of nature study
C. they had little or no sense of environmental protection
D. they had no idea of how to make good use of raw materials

74.To avoid the mistakes of our forefathers , the author suggests that _____ .

- A. we plant more trees
B. we return to nature
C. natural sciences be taught to everybody
D. environmental education be directed toward everyone

75.What does the author imply by saying “ living space ... is figured ... also in cubic volume above the earth ” (Para. 3)

- A. We need to take some measures to protect space
B. Our living space should be measured in cubic volume.
C. Our living space on the earth is getting smaller and smaller
D. We must preserve good living conditions for both birds and land-animals

第二卷（一部分，共 35 分）

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）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误，对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如果无错误，在该行右边的横线上画一个勾（√）；如果有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

该行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏词符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

There are several ways improve our English writing skills, 76. _____
such as keeping a diary, learning any good writings by heart, 77. _____
doing a lot of reading, etc, among that I prefer keeping a diary. 78. _____
Comparing with other forms of writing, keeping a diary is easy 79. _____
and take less time. In addition, it can help us form the habit 80. _____
of thinking in English. If we can keep this practice, we will 81. _____
gradually learn how to express us in English. What's more, 82. _____
keeping a diary can be as talking with one of your close friends, 83. _____
sharing in your happiness or sadness. In a simple word, keeping 84. _____
a diary was a good way of improving your written English. 85. _____

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，你的美国朋友 Dave 来信询问有关北京为迎接 2008 年奥运会而进行的城市美化工作的情况。请你根据下表的内容用英语写一封短信，并欢迎他届时来北京。

口号 “绿色奥运”

计划投资 122 亿美元

美化 内容 环境 大面积植树、种草、栽花

环保 使用清洁能源：处理和再利用污水

目标 花园城市：天再蓝些，水再清些

注意：

1. 词数 100 字左右 2. 生词提示：slogan 口号; beautify 美化

[illegible]

高二英语参考答案

1—5 BCABA	6—10ABCCA	11—15 BCBCB	16—20ACABA
21—25 DCCBA	26—30 DACBA	31—35BDCDD	
36-40BCDAC	41-45 CBACC	46-50ABDAB	51-55DCBAC
56—59 BBBA	60—63 DCDB	64—67BAAA	68—71DBCC
72—75ACDD			

76. ways 后加 to 77. any 改为 some 78. that 改为 which

79. Comparing 改为 Compared 80. take 改为 takes 81. √

82. us 改为 ourselves 83. as 改为 like 84. 去掉 simple

85. was 改为 is

Dear Dave,

How nice to hear from you again. Now let me tell you something about the beautifying work in Beijing for the 2008 Olympic Games. Our slogan is “Green Olympics”. 12.2 billion dollars will be spent on this project. A lot more trees, flowers and grass will be planted in many places to make Beijing more beautiful. We will use clean energy and try our best to make waste water clean and reuse it. In 2008, you will see Beijing as beautiful as a garden, with cleaner water and a clearer sky.

I look forward to meeting you in Beijing in 2008.

Yours,

Li Hua