

2008-2009 学年度下学期期末考试

高二年级英语科试卷

本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。

第一卷 （三部分 共115分）

第一部分：听力理解（共两小节，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，你将有 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. Why is the woman feeling worried?
 - A. Because she couldn't buy a new shirt.
 - B. Because she dirtied the man's new shirt.
 - C. Because she was not able to wash the shirt.
2. When will the woman clean the room?
 - A. In about half an hour.
 - B. In an hour.
 - C. In an hour and a half.
3. What are the two speakers doing?
 - A. Making coffee.
 - B. Cleaning the house.
 - C. Repairing the vacuum cleaner.
4. How does the man feel?
 - A. He is worried.
 - B. He is sad.
 - C. He feels confident.
5. What will the man probably do next?
 - A. Show the woman the way to the library.
 - B. Return the books for the woman.
 - C. Help the woman with the paper.

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 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6-8 题。

6. What does Tom usually have for lunch?
 - A. A cup of coffee and some chicken.

- B. A sandwich and a cup of coffee.
- C. Sandwiches and some fruit.

7. Why doesn't he want to eat anything for dinner sometimes?

- A. Because he wanted to lose weight.
- B. Because he is too tired.
- C. Because he has no time.

8. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. At Tom's home
- B. In a restaurant.
- C. At the doctor's office.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9-11 题。

9. Which way is a slow one?

- A. To turn next to the school.
- B. To go another four or five blocks.
- C. To turn to the left right away.

10. What color is the traffic light when their car comes to the cross?

- A. Green.
- B. Yellow.
- C. Red.

11. What will probably happen to them in the end?

- A. Catch the train.
- B. Miss the train.
- C. Have an accident.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12-14 题。

12. Why is Sandy unhappy?

- A. He has lost his job.
- B. He didn't get the job he wanted.
- C. He missed going to the museums.

13. Who has been to the museum?

- A. The man
- B. The woman and Sandy
- C. The man and Sandy

14. Why doesn't the woman want Sandy to get the job in the larger company?

- A. Because it is not a good job.
- B. Because it is so far away from where they are now.
- C. Because he will not be well-paid.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15-17 题。

15. How did the woman come?

- A. By train.

- B. On foot.
C. By bus.
16. How long had the man been waiting for her?
A. Nearly an hour.
B. More than an hour.
C. About five minutes.
17. Why didn't she tell her boss about her appointment?
A. Because she thought the work wouldn't take long.
B. Because she thought the work wasn't hard to do.
C. Because she didn't think the boss would let her go.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 18-20 题。
18. What happened to the shop in one month?
A. The shop caught fire twice.
B. The shop closed twice.
C. The shop was broken into twice at night.
19. Why did Mr. Blue buy a camera?
A. He wanted to photograph all the things in the shop.
B. He wanted to photograph anyone who broke into the shop at night.
C. He wanted to photograph his shop.
20. What did the thief take from the shop?
A. He took the watch which was worth \$1500.
B. He took the camera which was worth \$1500.
C. He took the necklace which was worth \$1500.

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)

21. --- How do you find the improvisation by the pianist?
--- _____. I can't think too highly of it.
A. It's really wonderful
B. It all depends
C. No one knows for certain
D. It is not my cup of tea.
22. With the story _____ thoroughly in the front page, now almost everyone in the world has known that China's first Taikonauts to the moon are back on earth.
A. covering
B. to cover
C. to be covered
D. covered
23. ---The guard keeps _____ watch at the gate.
---So he does. Only those _____ knows well could be let in.
A. close; who
B. tight; whom
C. tight; that
D. close; he
24. ---Hi, Nancy, I didn't know you had come back. So have you graduated from college?
---Yes. I _____ French for four years in Dalian University of Foreign Languages.

- A. have studied
B. had studied
C. studied
D. am studying
25. Separated from European mainland, Britain is _____ dependent on imports for its raw materials.
A. poorly
B. hardly
C. likely
D. heavily
26. ---Do you know _____ Korean idol group called Super Junior?
---Is it _____ one with a Chinese member?
A. /; /
B. a; the
C. the; /
D. /; the
27. When the picture was delivered to their house, they immediately had it _____ on the wall of the living room.
A. putting
B. hanged
C. fixing
D. centered
28. The word “corn” has a new meaning today. It doesn’t refer to the food we eat, but _____ who love the super girl “Li Yuchun”.
A. ones
B. everyone
C. the ones
D. anyone
29. ---Can I pay the bill by check?
---Sorry, Sir. But it is the management rules of our hotel that payment _____ be made in cash.
A. shall
B. need
C. will
D. can
30. Try the new cleaner. Just a few minutes every day---that’s all it takes---_____ you will have shining floors and furniture.
A. and
B. but
C. or
D. so
31. ---You’d better keep quiet in class.
---Sometimes I _____. Yesterday, I was very quiet during my English class.
A. would
B. do
C. did
D. have
32. _____ Emperor Taizong, the Tang government opened medical schools where specialist subjects were studied.
A. By
B. At
C. With
D. Under
33. ---What’s wrong with him?
---The picture he came across _____ his memory of a sad story in his childhood.
A. put off
B. took off
C. set off
D. gave off

34. With the opening ceremony of the 2008 Olympics _____ in Chinese literature.
 A. a growing interest comes B. comes a growing interest
 C. growing an interest come D. come an interest growing
35. ---I expect everything will turn out as you wish.
 ---_____.
 A. All right B. The same to you
 C. No, thanks D. I'd like to

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，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

On a very hectic (慌乱) day when my husband and I were busy going in a hundred directions, our five-year-old son, Justin, had to be 36 for getting into mischief(淘气). After several 37, my husband finally told him to 38 in the corner. He was very quiet 39 wasn't too happy about it. 40, after a few moments, he said, "I'm going to run away from home."

My first 41 was surprise, and his words angered me. "You are?" I blurted (脱口而出). But 42 I turned to look at him, he was standing there, like an angel, so small, so lovely, so 43, with his face so sad. As my heart felt his 44, I remembered a moment in my own childhood when I 45 those words and how unloved and lonely I felt.

"OK, Justin, you can run away from home," I 46 whispered as I started picking out clothes. "Well, we'll need your pajamas and your coat. We'll also need 47 coat and nightgown."

"Where are you going, mama?"

"If you're going, mama's going with you, because I would never want you to be 48." I looked 49 his eyes, "I love you, Justin. My 50 would never be the same if you went away. So I want to make sure you'll be safe. If you do go, I will go with you."

"Can daddy come?"

"No, daddy has to stay home with your brothers.

He 51 for a while and said, "Mama, can we stay home?"

"Yes, we can."

"Mama," he stopped for a while, "I love you."

In that moment I 52 the wonder of motherhood, and that the great responsibilities to help develop a child's 53 of security are not something to be taken 54. I learned that as a mother I should never "run away" from the opportunity to show my children they are 55, important, loved and the most precious gift from God.

36. A. frightened B. scolded C. alarmed D. accused
 37. A. attempts B. frustrations C. guidance D. managements
 38. A. sit B. lie C. walk D. stand
 39. A. and B. but C. or D. so

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 40. A. Actually | B. Unfortunately | C. Instantly | D. Finally |
| 41. A. awareness | B. impression | C. recognition | D. reaction |
| 42. A. as | B. while | C. before | D. until |
| 43. A. shabby | B. rigid | C. innocent | D. humble |
| 44. A. destruction | B. pain | C. sympathy | D. relief |
| 45. A. heard | B. accepted | C. issued | D. shouted |
| 46. A. gently | B. angrily | C. desperately | D. keenly |
| 47. A. your | B. our | C. my | D. their |
| 48. A. absent | B. alone | C. apart | D. upset |
| 49. A. down | B. with | C. into | D. for |
| 50. A. enterprise | B. status | C. accomplishment | D. life |
| 51. A. thought | B. wondered | C. weighed | D. complained |
| 52. A. believed | B. realized | C. reminded | D. acquired |
| 53. A. ability | B. sense | C. idea | D. possibility |
| 54. A. fully | B. purposely | C. lightly | D. seriously |
| 55. A. expected | B. wanted | C. depended | D. approved |

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,并把答案涂在答题卡上。

A

Another of President Bush's critics on climate change and his former rival for the White House, Al Gore, is in London on Friday to launch an environmental project with the head of the Virgin Business Company, Richard Branson. They're announcing a multi-million dollar international prize to encourage development and research into new forms of low carbon technology. The prize will be available to anyone who can apply a successful method of removing large amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Almost all scientists agree that we are experiencing global warming due to increased amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is released when fuel is burned. Oil, coal and wood are all fuels that release the gas. When biological waste breaks down, it also releases carbon dioxide.

Environmental campaigners and climate change scientists tell us we're pumping an unbearable amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. One way to reduce that will be to use less fossil fuel (矿物燃料), the burning of which is a key resource to our way of life, but sharp reduction of oil and coal use is unpopular with governments and people alike.

So technologies are being developed, like carbon capture and storage that aim to take

carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere, compress(压缩) it and pump it into the ground. But that's still in its early stages, so the purpose of this prize is to encourage research into new ways of decarbonizing the atmosphere. A scientific panel, chaired by Al Gore, will judge any entries. Environmental campaigners are hoping such a significant prize will attract large amounts of publicity and brainpower.

56. Which of the following sentences is correct according to the text?

- A. Al Gore doesn't agree with President Bush's policy on climate.
- B. Only a group or an organization will receive the prize.
- C. The prize will be given to anyone who can do research into low carbon technology.
- D. Al Gore would like to help President Bush to solve the problem.

57. Carbon dioxide will be produced when _____.

- A. we are experiencing global warming.
- B. fossil fuel is burned.
- C. biological waste is thrown away.
- D. gas is released.

58. People would like to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, but they don't like the method of _____.

- A. compressing it and pumping it into the ground.
- B. burning the fossil fuel.
- C. pumping it into the atmosphere.
- D. reducing too much fossil fuel.

59. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. We should pay more attention to the solution to an environmental problem
- B. An project is launched to award those who can find ways to solve an environmental problem.
- C. Al Gore is going to present a prize to the person who can solve an environmental problem.
- D. A lot of people will apply methods to solve an environmental problem.

B

Intellectual property (IP) is a product of the mind that has commercial value. The concept dates back to 1623 when the first patent law to protect IP rights was passed. IP rights protect an artist from having his/her creative ideas copied by another. For example, if somebody generates an idea for a novel, that idea is protected by IP rights. If someone else wishes to represent the idea or develop it further, he/ she must consult the original artists, who will normally be rewarded financially for its use. Back in the 17th century, IP rights were primarily carried out to protect newly developed manufacturing processes against stealing. But today, intellectual property rights are also enjoyed by those who create music, art and literature.

In recent years, IP rights have been the focus of a great deal of discussion because of a technology which seems to weaken them altogether; the Internet. Many years ago, if you

wanted a recording of a song, you would have to purchase it from a music store; if a novel, from a book store. In those days, IP rights were easily protected since it was very difficult to obtain intellectual property without paying for it. However, a lot of IP, including songs, films, books and artwork, can be downloaded today free of charge using the Internet. This practice has now taken the world by storm, dramatically affecting the way in which we view IP rights.

60 According to the writer, in the beginning, IP rights were mainly of use to _____.

- A. those creating music, art and literature
- B. novelists
- C. engineers
- D. those not receiving financial reward for their work

61. What do we know about the internet according to the passage?

- A. It makes IP rights harder to protect.
- B. It sells songs and films.
- C. It does not affect the way we understand IP rights.
- D. It prevents the production of artwork.

62. According to paragraph 2, what has “taken the world by storm”?

- A. Intellectual property rights.
- B. The Internet.
- C. Free downloading.
- D. The large number of songs, films and books.

C

TAIBEI—Increasing numbers of Taiwanese students are joining the island’s “China rush”, seeking education on the Chinese mainland.

According to official Chinese figures, the number of Taiwanese students admitted into college and postgraduate programmes on the mainland totaled 4610 in 2006, 9280 in 2007 and 18390 in 2008. Although no latest official numbers were available, Netbig.com said this number had risen between 30 to 50 per cent annually in the past two years with well over 1,000 entering mainland campuses last year.

The Internet site, based in the Chinese city of Shenzhen, provides education service and information on Chinese mainland colleges and universities. “Many Taiwanese believe a Chinese education giving more knowledge about the people and culture in the mainland will increase their chances in the Chinese job market,” Nitbig.com vice-president Ingrid Huang said. “I believe it will give me hands-on experience in the business field in the Chinese mainland and a better understanding of the Chinese mainland people,” said Lydia Chang, a 19-year-old majoring in journalism at Shih Shin University. Chang plans to go on to get a master’s degree in business administration in Shanghai, which she says offers the best environment for such studies.

A journalism graduate student, surnamed Lin, at the National Taiwan University said he would like to study law on the Chinese mainland since “there will be better career prospects(前

景) for me now that more Taiwanese companies are going there.”

Some business executives were sending their children to study in the Chinese mainland. “They hope the children could build up connections which could later become useful in their business operations,” said Yang Ching-yao, professor of the Chinese mainland studies.

A Netbig.com survey showed the campuses favoured by Taiwanese students included Beijing, Qinghua and Renmin universities in Beijing, and Jinan and Zhongshan universities in Guangzhou. The most popular studies were law, business and Chinese medicine.

At present, Chinese Taipei doesn’t recognize diplomas earned in the Chinese mainland nor help with any inquiries(咨询) about studying there. But recognizing the trend, education authorities are giving a final form to a policy accepting certificates from selected universities.

63. More Taiwanese students study on the Chinese mainland because_____.

- A. Taiwan will reunite with the mainland sooner or later
- B. the fees asked for are lower than those of Taiwan
- C. what they have learned on the mainland will bring them a bright future
- D. there are many famous universities for them to choose

64. Some business executives were sending their children to study in the Chinese mainland so that their children _____.

- A. could receive better education
- B. could learn more about the policy there
- C. could do better in their business operations later
- D. could make more friends there

65. The main idea of paragraph 4 is _____.

- A. law in the Chinese mainland is pleasant to learn
- B. Taiwanese companies are coming to the Chinese mainland because the law there is perfect
- C. more Taiwanese companies’ coming to the mainland makes it better to learn laws
- D. the mainland is short of lawyers for the Taiwanese companies

66. The author wrote the article to tell us _____.

- A. the number of Taiwanese students going to universities had been increasing year after year
- B. more Taiwanese students are studying on the mainland
- C. education on the mainland is more attractive compared with that of Taiwan
- D. Taiwan and the mainland should cooperate with each other in every field

D

Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree could find a good career quite easily. However, those days are gone, even in Hong Kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Job seekers first have to make a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which would include special skills

within their subject area. Graduates should also consider their own personal values and attitudes, or the relative importance to themselves of such matters as money, security, leadership and caring for others.

The second stage is to study the opportunities available for employment.

Job application forms and letters should, of course, be filled in carefully and correctly, without grammar or spelling errors.

When graduates are asked to attend for interview, they should prepare properly by finding out all they can about the prospective employer. Dressing suitably and arriving for the interview on time are also obviously important. Interviewees should try to give positive and helpful answers and should not be afraid to ask questions about anything they are unsure about. This is much better than pretending to understand a question and giving an unsuitable answer.

It is true that it is hard to find a good job. But there will always be good career opportunities for people with ability, skills and determination; the secret to securing good jobs is to be one of them.

67. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. There is nothing we can do to find a good job nowadays.
- B. To find out what jobs are available is totally impossible.
- C. To find a job is much more difficult than before.
- D. The education you receive has nothing to do with job-hunting.

68. The word “prospective” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. ambiguous
- B. reasonable
- C. ambitious
- D. potential

69. In Paragraph 5, the writer seems to suggest that _____.

- A. interviewees should ask a question if they can't think of an answer
- B. it is better for interviewees to be honest than to pretend to understand
- C. it is not a good idea for interviewees to completely honest in their answers
- D. pretending to understand a question is better than giving an unsuitable answer

70. What is the most possible title of the passage?

- A. Difficulties in job hunting.
- B. Hard to find a good job?
- C. How to attend an interview?
- D. What is job hunting?

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）请将答案写在答题纸的指定位置。

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The Internet has opened up a whole new online world for us to meet, chat and go where we've never been before.

But just as in face to face communication, there are some rules of behavior that should be

followed when on line. 71 Imagine how you'd feel if you were in the other person's shoes.

For anything you're about to send: ask yourself, "Would I say this to the person's face?" if the answer is no, rewrite and reread. 72

If someone in the chat room is rude to you, your instinct (本能) is to fire back in the same manner. But try not to do so. 73 If it was caused by a disagreement with another member, try to fix the situation by politely discussing it. Remember to respect the beliefs and opinions of others in the chat room.

74 Offer advice when asked by newcomers, as they may not be sure what to do or how to communicate. When someone makes a mistake, whether it's a stupid question or an unnecessarily long answer, be kind about it. If it's a small mistake, you may not need to say anything. Even if you feel strongly about it, think twice before saying anything. Having good manners yourself doesn't give you license to correct everyone else. 75 At the same time, if you find you are wrong, be sure to correct yourself and apologize to those that you have offended.

It is not polite to ask others personal questions such as their age, sex and marital status. Unless you know the person very well, and you are both comfortable with sharing personal information, don't ask such questions.

- A. It's natural that there are some people who speak rudely or make mistakes online.
- B. Repeat the process till you feel sure that you'd feel comfortable saying the words to the person's face.
- C. Everyone was new to the network once.
- D. The basic rule is simple: treat others in the same way you would want to be treated.
- E. When you send short messages to a person online, you must say something beautiful to hear.
- F. You should either ignore the person, or use your chat software to block their messages.
- G. If you do decide to tell someone about a mistake, point it out politely.

第二卷 （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)

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。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号（^），并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

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

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attentions, please?

In Saturday, July 27th, there will be a few visits to different places. Everyone is welcomed.

All the visitors will be dividing into four groups. Each group of visitors can visit to one of the places----a factory, a farm, a school and a hospital. Please sign your name at the Service Desk before 9:00 a. m. and say which place you wish visit. We'll set out after breakfast at 8 a.m. and we will return in the afternoon. You will have lunch at place of visit at about 12:30 p.m. We wish you a pleasantly journey. That's all.

Thank you.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假设你叫小明，你想暑假和家人去美国洛杉矶迪士尼玩，有一些疑问，所以给洛杉矶迪士尼负责人写信寻求解答。

1. 网上订票是否可以。
2. 团体购票是否打折。
3. 如有事不能去，订票是否可以取消。
4. 你的妹妹不到三岁，不知三岁以下的孩子是否要票。

注意：

1. 可以适当增加细节，以连贯行文；
2. 100 词左右。
3. 信的开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Sir/ Madame,

My family is planning a visit to the Disneyland in LA during summer vacation.

Xiao Ming