

**高二英语试卷**

考试时间：120 分钟

试题满分：150 分

此试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。

**第 I 卷 （选择题，满分 115 分）**

**第一部分 听力理解 （共两节，满分 30 分；考试时间 20 分钟）**

注意：回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上，听力部分结束前，你将有时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

**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，你都有 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. Which route does the woman suggest?

- A. The northern one.      B. The southern one.      C. The western one.

2. What does the man want to do?

- A. Play golf next Tuesday.      B. Take a day off.      C. Visit his parents.

3. How did the woman find the film?

- A. Touching.      B. Exciting.      C. Frightening.

4. What does the woman have to do now?

- A. See more patients.  
B. Cancel her conference.  
C. Share her office with the man.

5. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. At an Internet café      B. At a computer store.      C. At a computer lab.

**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，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What will the woman do?

- A. Take an exam.      B. Review her lessons.      C. Have a class.

7. What is the man's purpose of jumping rope?

- A. To get stronger.      B. To strengthen his lungs.      C. To improve his balance.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the man come to the woman?

- A. To ask for a pay rise.
- B. To report a job description.
- C. To confirm his duties.

9. What does the woman promise to do next week?

- A. Help with the extra work.
- B. Give the man a reply.
- C. Write down the work details.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers talking about in general?

- A. A housemate.
- B. A colleague.
- C. A babysitter.

11. What is David like?

- A. He's sociable.
- B. He's clean
- C. He's mature.

12. Which is one of the reasons the woman dislikes David?

- A. He enjoys smoking.
- B. He is always cruel to animals.
- C. He sometimes eats her food without permission.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is out of work?

- A. The lock.
- B. The elevator.
- C. The alarm.

14. How does the woman react to the emergency?

- A. She complains.
- B. She cries out loud.
- C. She keeps making telephones.

15. Why is the man so calm?

- A. He thinks it useless to worry.
- B. He knows how to solve the problem.
- C. He has been in the same situation before.

16. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Cancel her appointment.
- B. Listen to some music.
- C. Introduce herself.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How does the speaker usually prepare for the exam?

- A. By studying with her classmates.
- B. By sticking to a timetable.
- C. By making a plan.

18. Why was the speaker once late for the exam?

- A. She overslept at home.
- B. She missed her bus stop.
- C. She took the wrong bus.

19. What does the speaker usually do during the exam?

- A. She finishes the test quickly.
- B. She arranges time reasonably.
- C. She works out the first question slowly.

20. What does the speaker really dislike after the exam?

- A. Discussing the answers.
- B. Talking about the scores.
- C. Dealing with the stress from her parents.

## 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）

从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 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. \_\_\_\_\_ morning, I went out to see St. Paul's Cathedral, \_\_\_\_\_ remarkable monument in London.  
 A. The next; the                      B. The next; a                      C. Next; the                      D. Next; a
22. --- Haven't seen you for ages. Have you finished your world tour?  
 --- Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ a three-year journey to Africa, Europe and Oceania.  
 A. made                      B. have made                      C. had made                      D. have been making
23. When asked by the police, Danny replied he didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ he had his money stolen.  
 A. when was it that                      B. that it was when  
 C. where it was that                      D. it was where that
24. Statistics show that in the 1990's imports from Japan \_\_\_\_\_ 40% of the total.  
 A. accounted for                      B. consisted of                      C. made up of                      D. set off
25. --- The research group devoted a lot to the investigation into the cause of the rare disease.  
 --- Yes, it was two years \_\_\_\_\_ the cause became clear to them.  
 A. since                      B. when                      C. after                      D. before
26. Cathy, who had delivered dozens of resumes, awaited a reply but \_\_\_\_\_ came.  
 A. nothing                      B. none                      C. neither                      D. no one
27. Boys wear fashionable clothes to attract girls. In a \_\_\_\_\_ way, some birds have bright feathers.  
 A. common                      B. ordinary                      C. similar                      D. same
28. It upset Doris that hard \_\_\_\_\_ she worked, she was not appreciated by her boss.  
 A. although                      B. even though                      C. no matter how                      D. as
29. Yesterday my parents and I went to the supermarket and made some \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. goods                      B. products                      C. shopping                      D. purchases
30. Fortunately, Sherry, who was in a hurry to the airport, \_\_\_\_\_ escaped being knocked down by a car.  
 A. narrowly                      B. nearly                      C. closely                      D. hardly
31. It's required by the firm that \_\_\_\_\_ give away the firm's trade secrets should be fired.  
 A. who                      B. whoever                      C. no matter who                      D. the person
32. Caused by Typhoon Fitow, heavy rain struck Yuyao, a city in Zhejiang Province, for days on end, \_\_\_\_\_ most of the city flooded.  
 A. leaving                      B. having left                      C. to leave                      D. left

33. --- Mum, can I watch a movie tonight?

--- OK. You \_\_\_\_\_ if you finish your homework as soon as possible.

- A. could                      B. must                      C. shall                      D. will

34. The house is very old, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ great value to my mother who spent all her childhood here.

- A. with                      B. of                      C. by                      D. for

35. --- You really appreciate the show, *Voice of China*, don't you?

--- \_\_\_\_\_. I'm just interested in the judges' comments.

- A. Not a little                      B. Don't mention it.                      C. Not exactly                      D. Don't say so

## 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, 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。

My third story is about death.

When I was 17, I read a quote that 36 something like, "If you live each day 37 it was your last, someday you'll most certainly be right." Since then, for the past 33 years, I've looked in the mirror every morning and asked myself, "If today were the 38 day of my life, would I want to do what I am about to do today?" And whenever the answer has been "No" for too many days in a 39, I know I need to change something.

About a year ago I was 40 with cancer. The doctors told me this was almost certainly a type of cancer that is incurable, and that I should 41 to live no longer than three to six months. They advised me to go home and get my 42 in order, which is doctor's code for "prepare to 43." Later that evening when the doctors 44 the cells taken from my pancreas (胰腺) under a microscope, they started crying because it turned out to be a very rare form of pancreatic cancer that is 45 with surgery. I had the surgery and, 46, I'm fine now.

This was the closest I've been to facing death, and I hope it's the closest I get for a few more decades. Death is the 47 we all share. No one has 48 escaped it. And that is 49 it should be, because Death is very likely the single 50 invention of Life. It's Life's change agent. It clears out the old to make 51 for the new. Your time is 52, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma -- which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of 53 opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most importantly, have the courage to 54 your heart and intuition. They 55 already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

- |                  |              |                |               |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. said      | B. described | C. went        | D. expressed  |
| 37. A. unless    | B. as if     | C. even though | D. as long as |
| 38. A. last      | B. only      | C. first       | D. rest       |
| 39. A. row       | B. minute    | C. sense       | D. word       |
| 40. A. connected | B. infected  | C. affected    | D. diagnosed  |
| 41. A. wish      | B. dream     | C. expect      | D. imagine    |

- |                   |                 |                  |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 42. A. duty       | B. money        | C. affairs       | D. life        |
| 43. A. work       | B. start        | C. talk          | D. die         |
| 44. A. looked     | B. viewed       | C. realized      | D. noticed     |
| 45. A. curable    | B. possible     | C. available     | D. convenient  |
| 46. A. carefully  | B. thankfully   | C. anxiously     | D. hopefully   |
| 47. A. possession | B. destination  | C. expectation   | D. position    |
| 48. A. ever       | B. even         | C. never         | D. still       |
| 49. A. when       | B. while        | C. as            | D. since       |
| 50. A. better     | B. worst        | C. worse         | D. best        |
| 51. A. use        | B. a difference | C. sense         | D. way         |
| 52. A. endless    | B. repeated     | C. countless     | D. limited     |
| 53. A. others'    | B. the other    | C. anyone else's | D. some others |
| 54. A. listen     | B. follow       | C. take          | D. accept      |
| 55. A. however    | B. therefore    | C. somehow       | D. otherwise   |

### 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）

##### A

The world's first robot teacher, Saya, made a hit with pupils on her first day at a Japanese primary school.

One pupil described Saya as “pretty” while another said that she was a bit “scary but fun”.

First, she called the name of each child before asking the pupils to carry out tasks from a text book for the pilot project in Kudan Primary School.

Professor Hiroshi Kobayashi of Tokyo's University of Science, who has been developing the robot for 15 years, said, “The children were not shocked by Saya at all.”

“They don't see her as a humanoid (类人的) but human. They were very happy and surprised when she was able to call their names. They treated Saya like a real teacher.”

The robot is able to talk, in any language, move her head and respond to questions. She currently speaks about 300 phrases and has a vocabulary of 700 words.

It is planned that the first robot Teachers will be used in several classrooms where they will be operated by some “controller” teachers from a control center.

Each robot teacher has a price tag up to £ 25000. They are said to be the first economically viable (可行的) robots and aim to make back their money in a couple of years.

“The aim is to develop something that is useful to society and humans in daily life. The robot teacher is the perfect application for a robot,” added Professor Kobayashi.

56. Which of the following can replace the underlined part “made a hit” in Paragraph 1?

- |                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| A. was very popular with pupils | B. hit pupils    |
| C. liked pupils very much       | D. scared pupils |

57. According to the passage, which of the following can the robot teacher do?

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. She can design her class. | B. She can play with children. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|

- C. She can check children's homework. D. She can talk in many languages.
58. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A robot control center  
B. A professor who develops robot teachers  
C. world's first schools that use robot teachers  
D. world's first robot teacher

B

We're warned not to throw rice at the bride (新娘) and groom (新郎), because the grain will prove harmful to the birds who come down to eat it. The rice expands in those birds' stomachs, causing our bird friends to explode. Let's stop worrying about the birds. They'll be fine.

In 1996, the advice columnist (专栏作家) Ann Landers warned readers that throwing rice at wedding is unhealthy for our feathered friends: "Please encourage the guests to throw roses instead of rice. Rice is not good for the bird."

"This silly myth (传说) appears periodically, and it's certainly unfounded," said rice expert Mary Jo Cheesman at the USA Rice Federation. Many migrating ducks and geese depend on winter-flooded rice fields each year to fatten up and build strength for their return to the north. Uncooked, milled rice is no more harmful to birds than rice in the field.

"It's a myth. There is no reason why birds, including small songbirds, can't eat rice," said Ned Johnson, a professor of biology at Berkeley.

Many churches and reception halls have rules stopping the throwing of Confetti or rice. These rules work to keep the hall clean so that the next happy couple doesn't get its send-off among the leavings of the previous pair. Confetti is very hard to clean up.

Rice causes a special danger. Not to birds, though; to people. Lying on a hard surface, it puts anyone who walks across that place at risk of falling down. It's far better to stop rice throwing at a wedding than to end up with an injured guest.

59. Why does the author ask us not to worry about the birds?

- A. The guests won't throw rice at the wedding.  
B. The rice won't cause danger to birds.  
C. Throwing rice at the wedding has been forbidden.  
D. People have realized the danger of throwing rice.

60. According to the text, we can infer that the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. completely refuses Ann Landers' advice.  
B. partly welcomes Ann Landers' advice.  
C. agrees to throw rice at the wedding for birds.  
D. sometimes believes Ann Landers' explanation

61. The underlined word "Confetti" in the fifth paragraph refers to something that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. birds like to eat B. is only used in churches  
C. is used to celebrate the wedding D. often causes dangers to birds

62. The text is mainly trying to tell readers \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a myth about birds

B. where the myth came from

C. not to believe the myth

D. when the myth started

C

With government experts questioning the safety and effectiveness of cold medicines for kids, the best way for parents this cold and flu season may be chicken soup. As it turns out, many scientific studies show that chicken soup really could have medicinal value.

Dr. Stephen from a medical university in Omaha did laboratory tests to determine why chicken soup might help colds, beginning with his wife's homemade recipe (配方), handed down by her grandmother. Using blood samples from volunteers, he showed that the soup controlled the movement of the most common type of white blood cell that defends against infection. He concluded that by controlling the movement of these infection-fighting cells in the body, chicken soup helps reduce upper respiratory cold symptoms (上呼吸道感染症状).

The researchers couldn't tell exactly what it is in the soup that made it effective against colds but say it may be the combination of vegetables and chicken that work together. The tested soup contained chicken, onions, sweet potatoes, carrots, salt, pepper and so on. The full recipe, as well as the scientific article, is available on the university's Chicken Soup web site. The researchers also compared commercial soups and found many of them also had a similar controlling effect.

Another study by Mount Sinai researchers in Miami also suggests that chicken soup has more than just a placebo (安慰剂) effect. They looked at how chicken soup affected air flow in the noses of 15 volunteers who drank cold water, hot water or chicken soup. They found that chicken soup did a better job than the traditional advice of hot water with medicine.

63. What is the doctor's traditional way of treating cold and flu?

A. Drinking chicken soup with medicine

B. taking some medicine with cold water

C. Taking some medicine with hot water

D. Drinking hot water and chicken soup

64. From the text we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the traditional cold medicines for kids are not safe and effective

B. chicken soup can take the place of medicines for cold and flu

C. chicken soup can just make the patient easy and comfortable

D. the text is written for parents in this cold and flu season

65. The tests of Dr. Stephen show that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. chicken soup helps control the white blood cells

B. his wife is good at making chicken soup

C. the infection-fighting cells are moving

D. chicken soup is very good cold medicine

66. What is the main purpose of Mount Sinai researchers' study?

A. To find the ingredients of chicken soup.

B. To study the effect of chicken soup.

- C. To study the air flow in the noses.
- D. To prove Dr. Stephen's theory of chicken soup.

D

### How many e-books to spare a tree?

Books are black and white and read all over. But are they green too? And aren't the new e-readers—like the Kindle(电子阅读器), which has just flown past Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows to become Amazon's best-selling product ever—kinder to the planet?

All this is leading to extremely heated debate among better-read American environmentalists. Gadget (电子小装置) -lovers point out that the US printed words cause 125 million trees to be cut down every year. The bookish retort (反击) is that the e-readers take more energy to make, consume electricity, contain more chemicals, and create a greater waste problem when they are thrown away.

Several studies have come to the unsurprising conclusion that it all depends on how many books you read, though they differ on the number. One believed that you would have to get through 40 books electronically each year to come out ahead, another made that 23 electronic books a year, while a third concluded that the carbon that is produced in making each e-reader would be recovered by the trees it left standing in 12 months.

But that has not ended the debate. "I place most of my bookshelves on outside walls," one booklover posting on the Sierra Club website. "There is no better insulation (隔离) against heat and cold, and it saves paint or wallpaper."

Yet the greenest way to read turns out to be old-fashioned: get books from a public library.

67. What has caused heated debate among better-read American environmentalists?

- A. Books are black and white and read all over.
- B. Books are kind to the environment or not.
- C. The new e-readers are kinder to the planet or not.
- D. The Kindle becomes Amazon's best-selling product.

68. According to the passage, the e-readers can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cause 125 million trees to be cut down every year
- B. take the place of books in the near future
- C. need less energy to produce
- D. cause a greater waste problem when unused

69. The third paragraph mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it's uncertain whether e-readers are friendly to the environment
- B. e-reader users have to read 40 electronic books a year
- C. readers had better use e-readers from now on
- D. trees cannot absorb the carbon that is produced in making each e-reader

70. From the passage we can learn \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the book lover posting on the Sierra Club website is very humorous
- B. the writer supports the view that e-readers are greener



C. books and newspapers will disappear slowly

D. books can be used as paint or wallpaper to save money

## 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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Everyone who buys a digital camera may start out as an unskilled one. Avoid the following mistakes and you won't look like a green-hand for long.

### Not learning the cameras

71. Yet many new owners put the user's guide aside and stick to the camera's simplest mode – the general-purpose setting in which the camera makes the decisions for you. If you can find your guidebook, dust it off and do some homework on your camera's usages. 72. These settings give your camera more information about what kind of picture you want to take, allowing it to make decisions that work best for that situation.

### Using low quality settings

Many new users discover that the lower resolution（分辨率）settings allow them to fit more photographs on a memory card. 73. Always use your camera's highest quality settings. High-resolution photographs allow you to make great-looking enlargements of special memories.

74

When taking indoor photos, the bright light of your camera flash can often overwhelm ambient（周围的）light, giving your subjects that “deer-in-the-headlights” look. Today's digital cameras – particularly SLRs—perform remarkably well in low light. Try a few pictures without the flash to determine if the ambient light is bright enough for an acceptable photograph.

When outdoors, the flash can minimize dark shadows cast by direct sunlight – especially if your subject is wearing a hat. 75.

A. Misusing the flash

B. Digital cameras are expensive tools

C. Study each of the settings on your mode button

D. Also, use the flash to minimize shadows when your subject is back-lit

E. But high-resolution settings can lead to fitting fewer photographs on a memory card

F. Of course you can always employ the old-fashioned method of just using your feet to move closer to your subject

G. However, they'll often be disappointed at the quality of their pictures when they later decide

## 第 II 卷（非选择题，满分 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。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。

Last term, I almost failed in all the English tests, that made me worried and discouraging.

Knowing that I was in high spirits, Mr. Li, who was charge of my class, advised me to read an article. I finished reading it immediately. It was a true story about a girl student who lost all her arms and a leg at an age of five. But she didn't lose her heart. Instead, he smoothed away various discomforts and learn to write with her only foot. I was deep moved by her story. Now I have made up my mind to learn English well.

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，你的美国笔友 Chris 要来沈阳看你，飞机于 11 月 8 日下午 2 点到，但你碰巧有事不能去机场接他，所以你的好友替你去接。请给 Chris 发一封 email，说明以下情况：

1. 不能去接他的理由；
2. 好友的特征和联系方式；
3. 温馨提示沈阳的天气情况(如：雾霾 smog)。

注意：1. 词数 110 左右； 2. 可适当增加内容； 3. 开头和结尾已给出，但是不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

I am very glad that you are coming by air. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua