

2018-2019 学年度第一学期期中考试

高二年级英语试卷(必修五)

命题人: 高秦 审核人: 杨静丽

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。全卷满分 100 分, 考试时间 80 分钟。

第 I 卷(三部分, 共 88 分)

第一部分: 听力(共两节, 满分 20 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 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. What will the woman probably do in San Juan?

A. Try local food.

B. Learn to dance.

C. Go to nightclubs.

2. How much will the speakers pay for the match?

A. £ 24. B. £ 42. C. £ 48.

3. Why will the man go to Italy?

A. To visit an art show.

B. To travel.

C. To study.

4. How does the man probably feel?

A. Worried. B. Happy. C. Bored.

5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. Where the man comes from.

B. What Joyce's hometown is like.

C. Why Joyce's hometown is boring.

第二节

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。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 is the man doing?

A. Returning books.

B. Buying books.

C. Borrowing books.

7. How would the man probably describe the novel *The Sun Also Rises*?

A. Boring. B. Difficult. C. Interesting.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman doing?

A. Planning her work schedule.

B. Learning about festival customs.

C. Deciding on holiday dates.

9. When is Easter this year?

A. April 6. B. April 8. C. April 9.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Interviewer and interviewee.

C. Father and daughter.

11. Where is the woman now?

A. In Japan. B. In the US. C. In the UK.

12. How many languages can the woman speak?

A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why were some kids unhappy at first?

A. They weren't used to the new environment.

B. They weren't interested in the activities.

C. They didn't get along with each other.

14. How did the children feel about the guide?

A. Bored. B. Interested. C. Disappointed.

15. What was the children's favorite activity?

A. Sailing.

B. Horse-riding.

C. The barbecue.

16. How did the children feel at the end of the camp?

A. They couldn't wait to go home.

B. They wanted to return a year later.

C. They wanted to keep in touch with the teachers.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. From whom did the speaker get the information on the project?

A. Her neighbors.

B. Her cousins.

C. Her friends.

18. Where does the speaker come from?

A. China. B. Thailand. C. The US.

19. What has the speaker asked her family to do?

A. Learn about sea animals.

B. Recycle as much as possible.

C. Take part in the cleaning project.

20. What will the special event focus on in January?

A. Rivers.

B. Seaside.

C. Woodlands.

第二部分 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分,满分 38 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

Leaving great tech legacy

When the technology was new, computers were huge things that took up whole rooms. Today, most people own a computer in their home, or carry one in their school bag.

The revolutions in hardware (计算机硬件) that have been made over the years have always gone hand in hand with software; and in the world of software, there's no bigger name than Microsoft. On Oct 16, one of the two co-founders of Microsoft, Paul G. Allen, died at the age of 65 from cancer.

When it comes to Microsoft, the first person we think of is Bill Gates, the other co-founder of the firm. However, Allen was just as important to the company's creation.

When the pair started Microsoft in the mid-1970s, they focused on the microcomputer industry. Microcomputers were small computers designed to be used in the home. What they lacked, however, was an operating system, which is where Microsoft came in.

The company's big break came in 1980, when Microsoft created the MS-DOS operating system. Later came Windows, the computer operating system that's still the most commonly used one in the world.

Both of these men were extremely important to the success of their company, but how were they different from one another? Allen was, many people say, a much quieter person. He was content with the science side of things, while Gates had the better head for business.

After Allen passed away, Bill Gates was quick to praise the man who was as key to Microsoft's success as he was himself. "Even in high school, before most people knew what a personal computer was, Paul predicted that chips would get super-powerful and would eventually give rise to a whole new industry," he wrote in a statement.

But there's more to a person's life than just their career. Allen had plenty of other interests besides computer software, although he wouldn't have been able to follow them without his enormous success.

The billionaire invested (投资) heavily in cultural projects in Seattle – where Microsoft was based – and bought a football club, the Seattle Seahawks, and a basketball club, the Portland Trail Blazers.

"My brother was a remarkable (卓越的) individual on every level," his sister Jody Allen said in a statement.

BY PAUL BRENNAN,

21. What is the article mainly about?

- A. A brief history of Microsoft.
- B. Paul G. Allen, co-founder of Microsoft.
- C. The importance of Bill Gates to Microsoft.
- D. Microsoft's latest developments.

22. What can we learn about Microsoft?

- A. It was set up in the early 1970s.
- B. It experienced a big break in 1980.
- C. It was originally a hardware company.
- D. It created the first computer operating system.

23. In what way was Allen different from Gates?

- A. He had better social skills.
- B. He was more skilled at designing hardware.
- C. He was more interested in science.
- D. He knew how to manage a company better.

24. How would Gates probably describe Allen?

- A. He was creative.
- B. He was determined.
- C. He was hard-working.
- D. He was forward-looking.

B

Time for museums to enter modern era

To many people, culture and science are like the opposite sides of the same coin, which will never have anything to do with one another. □ But to Charles David Throsby, professor of economics at Macquarie University, Australia, culture and science are more like two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle (拼图), which complete each other.

“Science and culture aren’t competitive,” said Throsby at the forum (论坛) Centurial Cultural Dialogue: When Culture Meets Science, held on Oct 19 in the Palace Museum in Beijing. “They’re complementary.”

If you’ve ever visited an art gallery, for example, you’d know how hard it is to identify (识别) each and every piece of artwork. But according to Luisella Mazza, head of global operations at Google Arts & Culture, her company has just introduced a program together with New York’s Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) that allows visitors to access (获取) the name and background information of a particular piece of art just by taking a photo of it with their smartphones.

But science and technology aren’t just making the experience of visiting museums easier for us – they’re actually changing the very idea of museums.

According to former (曾经的) director of the Taipei Palace Museum Ming-Chu Fung, the museum has been working to build a “wall-less” and “moving” museum by providing pictures of its collections online for free in super-high resolution (分辨率). It has also set up “mini museums” at airports and in different places across Taiwan, to bring the museum to people instead of the other way around.

Feng Nai’en, deputy director (副院长) of the Palace Museum in Beijing, agrees with this concept. “We need to make the Palace Museum a part of modern lifestyle,” he said at the forum. “People shouldn’t be educated in museums. Instead, museums should come up with ways to let education happen naturally.”

However, with technology making accessing art collections more convenient than ever, there’s also concern (担忧) that people will stop visiting physical museums completely.

But for Wang Xudong, president of the Dunhuang Academy, that’s very unlikely. “Do you know what kind of comments we got most often on our website?” he said at the forum. “It was people saying how they wish they had the chance to visit Dunhuang in person someday.”

BY CHEN XUE,

25. What does the underlined word “complementary” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Competing with each other.

- B. Supporting each other.
- C. Communicating with each other.
- D. Attracting each other.

26. Why is the Taipei Palace Museum mentioned in the article?

- A. To call on other museums to follow its example.
- B. To show how science can make museums easier to visit.
- C. To explain why modern museums need to change.
- D. To prove science is changing the idea of museums.

27. What can we infer from Wang Xudong's words?

- A. Online museums are gaining popularity.
- B. Physical museums are still popular with visitors.
- C. It is difficult for physical museums to make changes.
- D. It is necessary to equip museums with modern technology.

C

Long-term effects

Global warming always reminds us of rising sea levels and extreme weather. But according to scientists, global warming may actually bring other less obvious, long-term changes. How might these things influence our lives in the future? Let's take a look.

Making food less nutritious

The more serious global warming is, the more greenhouse gases the atmosphere contains. According to a new study published in the journal *Science Advances*, foods are found to contain low levels of key nutrition when they're exposed to high levels of greenhouse gases. For example, when crops grow in high levels of CO₂, the amount of vitamins B1, B2, B5 and B9 they contain all fall, along with protein and iron.

"If we do nothing, then yes, there is this potential for negative impacts on human health," US public health researcher Kristie Ebi told *The Washington Post*.

Ending racial (种族的) differences

With rising temperatures, more lands in the world will turn into deserts. And many people will be forced to leave their homelands and live elsewhere. In turn, this could mean that the appearance of people could become more similar in the years to come.

"In just 125 years, there may be far fewer people with really dark skin or pale skin tones (肤色)", US biologist Scott Solomon told the *Daily Mail*. "More and more people will have olive and brown-colored complexions (肤色)."

More importantly, this could mean that racism may become a thing of the past.

Making insects hungrier

Human beings or other mammals can keep a comparatively stable body temperature, while insects usually adapt their body temperature based on the environment they live in.

According to Science Daily, insects will become hungrier and need more food in warmer surroundings. That's because a higher body temperature can increase insects' metabolism (新陈代谢).

In addition, "warmer temperatures will increase the reproductive (繁殖的) rates of insects", Curtis Deutsch, a professor at the University of Washington in the US, told Science Daily.

Helping scientists find historic sites

Due to global warming, the UK experienced an extremely hot and dry summer this year. As a result, many grassy areas in the country turned yellow, or even dried out completely.

Because of this, many unusual and interesting patterns hidden in some of these areas were revealed. After studying some of these patterns, scientists found Neolithic (新石器时代的) monuments (纪念碑) and a Roman farm, which are believed to date back to around 5,000 years ago.

28. What is the article mainly about?

- A. The harmful effects of global warming.
- B. Some ways to slow down global warming.
- C. The influences of global warming on our lives.
- D. The possible causes of global warming.

29. According to Solomon, which skin color will be more common in the future?

- A. Dark. B. Pale.
- C. Yellow. D. Brown.

30. What did people in Britain find because of the warmer weather?

- A. New landscapes.
- B. Grass with different colors.
- C. Unusual patterns in some areas.
- D. An ancient village under a field.

D

Growing closer together

A tsunami (海啸) was coming when we landed in Tokyo. Not a natural tsunami, but a family one. My husband, my two stepkids (继子女) and I arrived tired by our lack of sleep on the flight, and my stepdaughter (继女) and I were still not speaking after an argument from the day before. To add to our troubles, a public holiday meant there was nowhere open for breakfast. There we were, together 24/7 for the next two weeks.

My stepson, 11 years old and always attached to his iPhone, is shy. Meanwhile, my 14-year-old stepdaughter never says thank you.

Raising children tests any adult, even on a good day. And as a step-parent, it feels like you have to work twice as hard.

Yet, over the course of the holiday, the kids found their rhythm. They grew up seemingly before my eyes, gaining confidence with every new destination we visited. Japan seemed to be helping them find their identities, just as I was reconnecting with mine.

On our last night in Tokyo, we found our way to a local restaurant. Sitting at a small corner table, surrounded by locals after a hard day's work, we enjoyed some beautiful Japanese food. Finally, after 10 long days of trying to find a rhythm that suited us all, we talked.

For once, bonding replaced eye-rolling (翻白眼) and, instead of the usual one-word reports after a day at school, our conversation was filled with warmth and love as we shared our favorite vacation experiences.

There was the moment when my stepson joined locals as they washed their hands and faces at a well, to cleanse themselves before burning incense (焚香) at a temple.

Or the time when my stepdaughter chased deer in a park so she could feed them. And the time when we walked through a maze of (迷宫般的) market stalls (小摊) and laneways (巷道) to find what we thought was a simple noodle restaurant, only to be greeted by a charming garden filled with locals sharing a meal.

Over our dinner, we connected together our experiences like one big puzzle and we learned more about what it means to be in this family.

As we walked away from our dinner, darkness fell. The stone lanterns (石灯笼) gradually came to life, and I whispered, for the first time in a long time, "Thank you."

By Georgina Norton

31. What can we infer from the first paragraph?

- A. The family didn't sleep well in the hotel.
- B. The family doesn't like Japanese food.
- C. The author wasn't expecting a relaxing holiday.
- D. A tsunami happened when the family got to Japan.

32. During the time in Japan, the children _____.

- A. made many friends with local people
- B. got to know themselves better
- C. tested their parents in different ways
- D. encouraged each other to be confident

33. Which of the following best describes the family's last dinner in Tokyo?

- A. They were too tired to speak.
- B. The kids seemed very impatient.
- C. They sat quietly while they ate.
- D. They had a good conversation.

34. How did the author feel about the trip in the end?

- A. Thankful.
- B. Puzzled.
- C. Tired.
- D. Curious.

E

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出正确的填入空白处。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Are you happy with your appearance? 35. _____

“Almost all the girls with single-fold eyelids (单眼皮) in our class have had double eyelid operations,” Zeng, a Senior 2 student from Chengdu, told Xinhua. Zeng had the same surgery done this summer. 36. _____

From popular photo-editing apps to plastic surgery (整容), it seems that large eyes, pale skin and a skinny body are the only standard for beauty these days. But can following this standard really make us feel good about ourselves?

37. _____ According to Huxiu News, over six in 10 girls choose not to take part in certain daily activities, such as attending school, because they feel bad about their looks. As much as 31 percent of teenagers avoid speaking up in class because they worry that others will notice their looks.

Many teenagers are upset about their appearance because they believe in unrealistic standards of beauty, experts say. 38. _____ Seeing all these things can make anyone believe that they're too dark, too fat, too short, or too tall.

However, trying to live up to strict standards can make us feel anxious. What troubles us is not just our “imperfect” looks, but the fact that we criticize ourselves too much.

39. _____ Plus-size models are being featured in some fashion shows. All of us should be just as confident as they are.

- A. Beauty comes in all shapes and sizes.
- B. Some teenagers might feel negatively about their appearance.
- C. Body image anxiety is common among teenagers.
- D. Guys care just as much as girls do about their body image.
- E. She and many of her classmates believe bigger eyes look more beautiful.
- F. It's common for teenagers to feel confident about their appearance.
- G. Perfect faces and bodies are everywhere in advertising, TV shows and social media.

第三部分

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A young boy and his father were walking along a forest path. At some point, they came across a(n) 40 tree branch (树枝) on the ground in front of them. The boy asked his father, "If I try, do you think I could 41 that branch?" His father replied, "I am 42 you can, if you use all your 43 ."

The boy tried his best to lift or push the branch, but he wasn't 44 enough and he couldn't move it. He said with 45, "You were 46, dad. I can't move it."

"Try again," replied his father.

Again, the boy tried 47 to push the branch.

He did his best but it stood 48. "Dad, I can't do it," said the boy. 49, his father said, "Son, I 50 you to use all your strength. You didn't – you didn't ask for my 51 ."

We haven't used all our strength until we've 52 the strength and support of those who 53 and surround us. Our real strength lies not in 54, but in interdependence (互相依赖). No individual person has all the strengths and resources 55 to do everything. That requires the joint (联合的) help of many people.

To ask for 56 when we need it is not a sign of weakness, it is a sign of 57. When we ask for help and we're 58, it just means we have to 59 another time, another way, another person.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 40. A. small | B. large | C. ugly | D. beautiful |
| 41. A. own | B. break | C. move | D. paint |
| 42. A. sure | B. proud | C. hopeful | D. glad |
| 43. A. body | B. courage | C. time | D. strength |
| 44. A. smart | B. tall | C. strong | D. quick |
| 45. A. interest | B. pride | C. disappointment | D. excitement |
| 46. A. crazy | B. wrong | C. bad | D. unlucky |
| 47. A. once | B. hard | C. quickly | D. willingly |
| 48. A. still | B. straight | C. alone | D. closely |
| 49. A. Finally | B. Again | C. However | D. Instead |
| 50. A. forced | B. allowed | C. persuaded | D. advised |
| 51. A. opinion | B. protection | C. help | D. plan |
| 52. A. given | B. trusted | C. remembered | D. recognized |
| 53. A. love | B. question | C. understand | D. dislike |
| 54. A. confidence | B. action | C. experience | D. dependence |
| 55. A. meant | B. needed | C. chosen | D. provided |
| 56. A. attention | B. reward | C. support | D. encouragement |
| 57. A. knowledge | B. success | C. caution (谨慎) | D. wisdom (智慧) |
| 58. A. stopped | B. refused | C. admitted | D. misunderstood |
| 59. A. ask | B. tell | C. change | D. teach |

第II卷 (两部分, 共32分)

第一节: 课文填空 (共10小题, 每题1分, 满分10分)

The 60 is an essential part of your body and its largest 61. You have three layers of skin which act as a 62 against disease, 63 and the sun's harmful 64. The functions of your skin are also very 65: it keeps you warm or cool; it 66 your body from losing too much water; it is where you feel cold, heat or pain and it gives you your sense of touch. So as you can 67, if your skin gets burned it can be very 68. First aid is a very important first step in the 69 of burns.

第二节: 改错 (共10小题, 每题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 month, I took part a volunteer activity in Luanping, Hebei. We set off by bus at 9 o'clock in the morning.

After a three-hour drive, we saw a village surrounding by hills. We had to got off the bus and walk to the village. It was nearly 12 o'clock, but we had lunch in the village. The meal is made with vegetables grown by the villagers – it tasted delicious. After lunch, they played a few games with the child in the village. We made a big circle, holding hands together.

Lastly, we visited the old man who had no children. We gave to him some rice and oil and sang a few songs for him. He smiled happy, and I felt I got happiness in return.

第三节: 写作 (共12分)

Imagine that you want your school to provide first aid courses(课程). Please write a letter to your principal(校长) politely asking whether he or she could organize them. Use the outline below to help you.

It should include:

1. Why the first aid unit has been useful.
2. Why you would like a first aid course.
3. What you want the principal to do and why a first aid course would be a good thing.

Sentence patterns to refer to(参考句型):

1. Our class has been studying a unit on first aid.
2. Even though the unit has been very interesting and useful,...
3. We would like to request that...
4. We think that a first aid course at the school...

Dear Ms. Zhao,

Yours sincerely,
