

## 2018-2019 学年度第二学期期中考试

## 高二英语试卷 (Book 7)

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注意事项:

1. 答题前填写好自己的姓名、班级、考号等信息
2. 请将答案正确填写在答题卡上

## 第 I 卷 (选择题)

评卷人	得分

## 一、听力部分

## 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 do the day after?

- A. Send a letter.
- B. Read her e-mail.
- C. Attend a lecture.

2. How long will Mike's holiday last?

- A. For four days.
- B. For seven days.
- C. For ten days.

3. What does the man think of the house?

- A. Beautiful. B. Small. C. Neat.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Customer and waiter.
- B. Boss and secretary.
- C. Host and guest.

5. How will the woman go to the hotel?

- A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By taxi.

## 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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白前, 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 are the speakers talking about?

- A. Their new school life.
- B. Their classmates.
- C. Their former teachers.

7. What is John worried about?

- A. His teachers are very strict.
- B. He can't get along with his classmates.
- C. The subjects are difficult.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the two speakers going to do?

- A. Watch a show.
- B. Get some Chinese food.
- C. Celebrate the new year.

9. What will the woman do in the coming year?

- A. See friends in China.
- B. Travel to China.
- C. Work in China.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A party.
- B. A weekend plan.
- C. A shopping list.

11. What does the man suggest doing?

- A. Going shopping.
- B. Going to a concert.
- C. Hiking in the park.

12. What will the speakers do next?

- A. Pack up their stuff.
- B. Have dinner.
- C. Book seats for the concert.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who are the uniforms designed for?

- A. The disabled.
- B. The participants.
- C. Susan.

14. What does the woman think of the man's clothes?

- A. They are fashionable.
- B. The style is good.
- C. The colors don't match.

15. What will be sold at the event?

- A. Bags.
- B. Hats.
- C. Books.

16. What do we know about the man?

- A. He is interested in the charity event.
- B. He has held this kind of event before.
- C. He is good at designing uniforms.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do universities in the US consider in the admissions?

- A. Research ability.
- B. Entrance tests scores.
- C. Social work experience.

18. How much does an international student have to pay for the SAT?

- A. 41.50 dollars
- B. 61.50 dollars.
- C. 73.50 dollars.

19. How long does the ACT test last?

- A. Three hours.
- B. Three hours and thirty minutes.
- C. Four hours.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. The US education system.
- B. College life.
- C. Two college entrance tests.

评卷人	得分

## 二、阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分)

### A

Museum fans with limited time should consider a visit to Ueno Park where a variety of first class museums are concentrated closely together, including the impressive Tokyo National Museum, the National Museum of Western Art, the Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum, the National Science Museum and Ueno Zoo along with some smaller museums.

Museums in Tokyo are typically closed on one day of the week (usually Mondays) and during the New Year holidays (typically December 29 to January 4). If the regular weekly closing day falls on a national holiday, most museums will open on the holiday and closed the next day instead.

Some museums have extended (延长的) hours on certain days (typically Fridays), and some offer free entrance to some exhibitions or on certain days of the month. Most museums allow entry until 30 minutes before closing time.

### **Tokyo National Museum**

Hours: 9:30 to 17:00 (extended hours on some Fridays and weekends)

Closed: Mondays (or following day if Mon is a holiday), New Year holidays

Admission: 600 yen

As the oldest and largest museum in Japan, it is made up of five buildings, each like a separate museum in itself. They house the largest collection of national treasures and important cultural items in the country.

### **National Museum of Western Art**

Hours: 9:30 to 17:30 (until 17:00 in winter, until 20:00 on Fridays)

Closed: Mondays (or following day if Mon is a holiday), Dec 28 to Jan 1

Admission: 420 yen, special exhibitions extra

This museum displays western art, primarily by European artists. There is no permanent gallery and the rotating (轮换的) exhibits are mostly from the museum's collection. Admission is free on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.

### **Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum**

Hours: 9:30 to 17:30 (until 20:00 on Fridays)

Closed: First and third Monday of each month, New Year holidays

Admission: Varies by exhibition

Reopened in April 2012, this museum displays all types of art in its six galleries. There is no permanent collection, but there are multiple temporary (临时的) exhibitions by various art groups.

### **National Science Museum**

Hours: 9:00 to 17:00 (until 20:00 on Fridays)

Closed: Mondays (or following day if Mon is a holiday), Dec 28 to Jan 1

Admission: 600 yen

This museum covers both science and natural history with hands-on physics and robotics experiments and a 360 degree virtual (虚拟的) theater relocated from the Aichi Expo.

21. Visitors are advised to go to Ueno Park mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there are many great museums there
- B. it has one of the best parks in Japan
- C. it is a landmark building in Tokyo
- D. it is free of charge throughout the year

22. Usually, museums in Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are closed on Fridays
- B. are open on national holidays
- C. have extended hours on weekends
- D. offer special exhibits during the New Year holidays

23. According to the text, you can visit the \_\_\_\_\_ for free on certain days.

- A. Tokyo National Museum
- B. National Museum of Western Art
- C. Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum
- D. National Science Museum

24. We can learn from the text that the Tokyo National Museum \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is the oldest and largest museum in Asia
- B. has the largest collection of artwork in Japan
- C. has a 360 degree virtual theater
- D. is full of Japan's national treasures

### B

Our youngest daughter can be stubborn about receiving gifts, and I told her so.

“Where do you think I get it from?” she asked.

“I’m not stubborn when it comes to receiving gifts,” I said. “I used to be, but not now.”

She has a birthday coming up and we want to get her some new cowboy boots (牛仔靴).

Cowboy boots aren’t cheap, but we want to do something special and get her something she could use and enjoy for years to come.

But my daughter is pushing back, saying she’s happy with her current boots – which are old and worn-out.

I push back, she pushes back, and we become locked in a mother-daughter match over stubbornness and how much is too much to spend on a special gift.

She thinks my husband and I do too much for her. I used to think the same thing about my parents – my parents weren’t rich, but they were generous.

They kept saying they enjoyed giving me gifts, but all I could think about was how much money they were wasting on me.

Years ago, I mentioned to a friend that I thought my mother overdid it when it came to buying gifts for her children.

My friend, closer to my mother’s age than mine, looked at me and said, “Who are you to tell your mother what she can do?”

I wanted to argue with her, but I didn’t. I didn’t fully understand it then, but I understand it now – now that I’m a grandmother myself.

The longer you live, the more you see how often things go wrong.

Marriages fail, friendships break down, family members become estranged (疏远的), and accidents and illnesses cut lives short.

There is a brokenness that fills many of our lives.

So, when you see life going well, families working hard and growing strong, you want to celebrate.

It took a lot of time for me to understand that giving is an expression of joy, as much as it is an expression of love. I understand where my daughter is coming from, but I also understand where my parents were coming from – a place of pure and simple joy celebrating those moments when life goes well.

25. Why did the author's daughter try to refuse her mom's gift?

- A. She had many boots to wear.
- B. She wanted something else for her birthday.
- C. She didn't like the style of the boots.
- D. She didn't want her mom to spend too much money.

26. The author began to understand her parents' behavior after she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. listened to her friends' advice
- B. experienced brokenness in life
- C. communicated with her husband
- D. received gifts from other family members

27. What does the author think about gift giving?

- A. It is the best way to express our love to others.
- B. It is an expression of hope for the future.
- C. It is a way to show our joy when life is going well.
- D. It is a way for people to escape bad things in life.

### C

Every spring, people in the US seem to go crazy. At homes, schools and offices across the country, people are glued to their TVs, watching basketball. They call it "March Madness".

Why do they go mad for basketball each year? It's because in March, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) holds its championship tournament (联赛). This year, it began on March 17, featuring teams from 64 schools.

It's no secret that Americans love the spectacle (宏大场面) of sports. This basketball bonanza (幸运之事) is so spectacular that even casual (普通的) fans can get excited. It begins with 350 schools in 32 regional groups, called "conferences". Starting in the first week of March, the conferences hold their own tournaments and the winners get invited to the NCAA tournament.

The other 32 teams, who played well during the season, are invited by a committee. Next, the committee puts the teams into four groups of 16. The teams are ranked in their groups. No 1-ranked teams always play against No 16, No 2 against No 15, No 3 against No 14 – you get the idea!

With the match-ups set, madness takes over. In the tournament's biggest tradition, people of all ages try to guess the winners of every tournament game. Some people make bets with their classmates or co-workers, while others just do it for fun. Each correct pick earns points, and the person with the most points wins the contest. Because of this, people want to watch and cheer every game.

With so many teams and so many games, there's always a chance that an underdog will win. This just adds to the madness. Last year, No 16 University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC) beat No 1 Virginia in the first round of the tournament. This was a complete shock. A No 1 team had never lost its first game before. Most people had never even heard of UMBC. That's the magic of March Madness, where even small schools have a chance to win big.

28. What do we know about the NCAA championship tournament?

- A. It starts in the first week of March.
- B. There are 32 teams in the tournament.
- C. The teams are divided into six groups in the tournament.
- D. There are two ways to get into the tournament.

29. In the tournament, which teams will fight against No 9 teams?

- A. No 5 teams.
- B. No 6 teams.
- C. No 7 teams.
- D. No 8 teams.

30. What's the biggest tradition of the tournament?

- A. Some famous people are invited to host the game.
- B. Player with the most points will get a big reward.
- C. People love to predict which team will win the game.
- D. Each team will give a basketball show before the game.

31. What does the underlined word "underdog" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Beginner.
- B. Loser.
- C. Adventurer.
- D. Winner.

## D

Tiny as they are, bats have the ability to "see" in the dark by using a special skill called echolocation (回声定位法). They make noises and wait for sound waves, or an echo, to bounce (反弹) back off objects. They can tell the distance of various objects by how quickly the sound waves bounce back off them. If no sound bounces back, they can then fly forward.

This special ability has been simulated in the human world for a long time, such as in submarines (潜水艇) and planes, whose sonar (声呐) systems are somewhat similar to echolocation. But apart from helping vehicles "see" where they are, what if blind people could use echolocation for themselves? It turns out, some already are.

American Daniel Kish, who is blind, is known as "Batman". This isn't because he walks around in a cape (披风) and a mask, but because he has a bat-like ability to locate where he is through sharp clicks he makes by moving his tongue against the roof of his mouth. Kish is so skilled at echolocating that he can ride a bike and hike on his own.

Recently, research carried out at the University of Durham in England shed some light on the power of human echolocation.

Kish worked with a group of scientists who studied the way blind people listen to the echoes that they produce from clicks.

The team, which conducted experiments with other volunteers, found that people were capable of hearing even very faint (微弱的) echoes, ones far fainter than had been previously thought.

Speaking to The Independent, Lore Thaler, lead scientist of the group, said, “We found that in some conditions, they were really faint – about 95 percent softer than the actual clicks, but the echolocators were still able to sense this.”

Andrew Kolarik of the University of Cambridge is another expert in echolocation. Reacting to the Durham study, he told BBC News that echolocation “can be very useful at providing information at face or chest height” and could help people “avoid objects like low hanging branches that might not get detected by the cane (盲杖) or a guide dog”.

Although Kish’s skill is remarkable, there’s hope for other blind people who want to use echolocation. According to BBC News, echolocation is a skill blind people can acquire and develop, just like learning a language. As Kolarik said: “Teaching echolocation skills could provide blind people with the means of exploring new places.”

32. How does Kish locate where he is?

- A. By using his great sense of hearing
- B. By listening to the echoes produced by his cane.
- C. Via the echoes from the clicks he makes with his tongue.
- D. Via the sonar system attached to his body.

33. What did Lore Thaler’s team find from their studies?

- A. It is hard for echolocators to sense faint echoes.
- B. Humans can echolocate better than we thought we could.
- C. Echolocators can pick up all types of echoes.
- D. Blind people are better echolocators than those who can see.

34. According to the article, teaching echolocation to blind people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will enable them to get rid of their cane
- B. will improve their ability to learn a new language
- C. will open up new possibilities for them
- D. is not easy to put into practice

35. What is the article mainly about?

- A. Different types of human echolocation.
- B. The importance of human echolocation.
- C. Studies on blind people using echolocation.
- D. Why bats’ echolocation could be used by humans.

**E**



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。

Chinese students feel pressure to do well on tests. 36. \_\_\_\_\_ Every spring, American high school students have to take standardized (标准化的) tests, which show how they are learning and progressing.

During the tests, students answer multiple-choice questions in math, science, English and other subjects. These tests take several hours, and some schools space the tests throughout a whole week or fit them all in a couple of days.

Tests are usually taken with paper and pencil, but there's been a move to taking the tests on computers. 37. \_\_\_\_\_

In some states, how students do has an impact on teachers' evaluations. 38. \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes it even has a role in how much they get paid.

These tests can also decide what classes students can be placed in next year. 39. \_\_\_\_\_ Let's say you do really well on the math test. Then you can be placed in an upper level class.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ And schools are looking for the best way to represent how everyone is doing in the classroom.

- A. Either way it's a lot of work for students.
- B. And US students feel this pressure too.
- C. Now and then, many students feel down because of the pressure on them.
- D. Both teachers and students feel pressure to see good results.
- E. Some students think pressure makes them work harder at school.
- F. There are different course levels, especially in subjects like science and math.
- G. Student scores play a part in showing schools how well a teacher is doing.

评卷人	得分

三、完形填空 (共 20 题; 每题 1.5 分, 共 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。

Michael Johnson, a teacher at Davis High School in California, gave each of his students \$25. He asked them to 41 other people with the money. The assignment was not 42, but he 43 expected them to do it.

Michael had one 44: the student had to write a paper answering 45 they used the money, how it affected the 46 and how it affected the student.

He said that he would 47 the reports and read them aloud at the end of the term.

The semester came and went. Of the 64 students, only three 48 the assignment. The teacher was 49.

But some teenagers were not 50 by the students' behavior.

"I'm not surprised," said Ashley Reeves, 16. "It wasn't graded or anything, 51 most students probably thought it would just use up their time."

Reeves said that if she had been given the money, she might have acted 52.

"I might have spent the money on 53," she said. "It's 54 for our own needs to come first."

Other teens such as Lindsey Freeland, a student at Davis High School had a(n) 55 opinion on the matter.

"I'm embarrassed by the 56," she wrote. "If I were given this opportunity, I would have taken it 57 a challenge and used the 58 to help the community."

Nieshia Smith completed Johnson's assignment. She gave her \$25 to the Make A Wish Foundation (基金会). Nieshia said her peers had 59 her.

"Teenagers sit down and watch TV for hours, but they can't 60 a couple of minutes helping someone else!" she said.

41. A. reward B. help C. give D. connect

42. A. supported B. related C. delivered D. graded

43. A. hardly B. never C. still D. even

44. A. requirement B. grade C. wish D. case

45. A. who B. what C. how D. whether

46. A. giver B. receiver C. neighbor D. family

47. A. collect B. write C. praise D. discuss

48. A. forgotten B. liked C. managed D. completed

49. A. worried B. pleased C. disappointed D. relaxed

50. A. shocked B. satisfied C. moved D. confused

51. A. while B. so C. since D. though

52. A. as well B. much better C. in a different way D. in the same way

53. A. myself B. others C. something D. anything
54. A. certain B. right C. natural D. important
55. A. strange B. different C. interesting D. unique
56. A. teacher B. money C. assignment D. result
57. A. for B. on C. as D. by
58. A. money B. time C. energy D. occasion
59. A. encouraged B. reminded C. disappointed D. persuaded
60. A. waste B. spend C. spare D. save

## 第II卷

评卷人	得分

四、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。（共10小题；每题1.5分，共15分）

Wonder why you can get angry so easily 61. \_\_\_\_\_ your deskmate smiles all the time?

It's probably because you both have different 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (personality). Your personality affects 63. \_\_\_\_\_ you think, behave, and react to everything around you from day to day.

So what makes people think and behave in certain ways?

Part of the reason is because people are born 64. \_\_\_\_\_ this. A baby gets its blood type, genes and other physical things when it's still inside its mother. These things may help decide what the baby 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) like.

But family life, school learning and life experiences can also make you the person you are.

But this doesn't mean it's 66. \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) to change your personality. You can always try to make 67. \_\_\_\_\_ (you) better.

Don't worry too much about your shortcomings. Accepting them is a good way 68. \_\_\_\_\_ (start) making changes.

If you don't know how to make friends, find out why. If it is because you're too shy, then tell yourself to try to smile at people. Start talking to people 69. \_\_\_\_\_ (use) warm greetings.

Don't give yourself 70. \_\_\_\_\_ hard time about your bad points. It's not easy to change lifelong habits in one night.

Keep working at it. One day you'll see that you can turn over a new leaf and be a new you!

评卷人	得分

### 五、短文改错 (共 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。

You can find all kinds information in just a few minute on the internet. It's like going to the huge library without have to walk around to find your books. Recently, many people have been discussing about the dangers of the internet. They have been reports in America about people trying to steal person information for bad purposes. Finding information on the internet is easily, but not all information are good to society. For example, you can even find such information like how to kill people. The problem will become more serious in the future.

评卷人	得分

### 六、书面表达 (共 25 分)

Imagine that you are Daniel, an editor from TEENS who helps to solve readers' problems. Please read Jim's letter and write to help him.

Dear Daniel,

Our school makes us wear uniforms. But when I wear my uniform, I feel terrible and I lose my confidence. Everyone who wears the uniform looks like a giant panda. I really don't want to wear it. What can I do?

Jim