

2017-2018 学年度上学期期中考试英语试卷

第二部分 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

We all have our favorite teachers — those who seem truly interested and treat us kindly. But what about teachers we don't know or even don't like much?

You can do lots of things to get a good connection with your teachers. First, do the right things: show up for class on time, with all assignments completed. Be active, be respectful, and ask questions you can't solve by yourself.

Show an interest in the subjects. Obviously, your teachers are really interested in their subjects or they wouldn't have decided to teach them! Showing the teachers that you care — even if you're not a math whiz (奇才) or fluent in French — sends the message that you are a good student.

You can also plan a private conference during a teacher's free period. Use this time to get extra help, ask questions, or talk about your progress in class. You may be surprised to learn that your teacher is a bit more relaxed one-on-one than when talking in front of the whole class.

Here are some things to avoid when you are trying to build a good relationship with your teachers:

Not being sincere. Teachers sense it when your only goal is to get special treatment, a college reference, or a job chance.

Trying to be teachers' pet. Your behaviour will come off as phony (虚假的) and your classmates may start to resent you.

Giving expensive gifts. It's OK to offer some kind of gift to show your appreciation to teachers if they've been helpful to you. But giving expensive things could send the wrong message, and a teacher is usually not allowed to accept anything expensive.

1. The passage mainly gives advice on _____.

- A. how to get good points in exams at school
- B. how to develop interest in a boring subject
- C. how to choose proper gifts for your teachers



- D. how to build good teacher-student relations
2. What does the underlined word “resent” probably mean?
- A. hate B. admire C. ignore D. follow
3. What’s the advantage of having a private talk with your teachers?
- A. You can ask questions about personal life.
- B. Your teacher will feel relaxed to talk to you.
- C. You can make more progress than others in class.
- D. Your teacher will try hard to answer your questions.

B

Governors Island in Brief:

Located in the New York Harbour, Governors Island is a former military base that has been opened to the public and offers car-free biking, art exhibits, performances, picnicking, tours and more. Many of the things to do on Governors Island are completely free, including the ferry ride to get there!

Getting to Governors Island:

Free ferry service to Governors Island is offered on weekends when the Island is open to the public.

On Saturdays, Sundays and holiday, ferry service is available from Brooklyn Bridge Park’s Pier 6 and Manhattan’s Battery Maritime Building (10 South Street), close to the Staten Island Ferry Terminal. Check out the Governors Island Website for full directions and ferry details.

Admission:

Free,

Admission:

Free

Visiting Hours:

New for 2016, Governors Island will be open to visitors seven days a week from Memorial Day (observed on the last Monday of May) through the end of September. The Island opens to the public daily at 10 a.m. and closes at 6 p.m. on weekdays, 7 p.m.

Good to Know About Governors Island:

·Governors Island has drinks and water for sale, but no water fountains.



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学 习 方 法 | 家 庭 教 育

院 校 介 绍 | 专 业 分 析

- There are numerous options for food, but it's also a great place to bring your own picnic.
 - Dogs and pets are not allowed on Governors Island.
 - There are public restrooms.
 - I'd recommend arriving at least 30 minutes before your ferry departure time for both traveling to and from Governors Island.
4. The way to reach Governors Island is by _____.
- A. bus B. bike C. car D. boat
5. To visit Governors Island, you _____.
- A. don't have to pay any fare.
- B. need to bring your own food.
- C. have to go there only on weekends.
- D. can start your trip at Brooklyn Bridge Park.
6. Governors Island is open to the public seven days a week for about _____ in 2016.
- A. two months. B. three months C. four months D. five months
7. On governors Island, you are likely to see the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. picnics B. pets C. restrooms D. art works

C

Young Mr. Smith had an idea for his employer. It was an idea for saving money for the company by increasing prices. At the same time, he suggested that the company sell goods of less value.

If his employer liked the idea, he might be given more pay. Perhaps he might even get a better job with the company.

Business had been very slow. So Mr. Smith's employer thought a few minutes about the idea. But then she shook her head. "I am sorry, Smith," his employer said. "It just will not wash."

Now, the meaning of these English words should be, "It will not get clean." Yet Smith's idea did not have anything to do with making something clean. So why did his employer say, "It will not wash?"

Most word experts agree that "it will not wash" means it will not work. In 19th century of England, the expression meant an undependable statement. It was used mainly to describe an idea. But sometimes it was used about a person.



Happily for the young employee, his employer wanted him to do well in the company. So the employer "talked turkey" to him. She said, "Your idea would be unfair to our buyers. Think of another way to save money."

A century ago, to talk turkey meant to talk pleasantly. Turkeys in the barnyard(谷仓院场) were thought to be speaking pleasantly to one another. In recent years, the saying has come to mean an attempt to teach something important.

Mr. Smith thought of a better idea after his employer talked turkey to him. He was given an increase in pay. So if your idea "will not wash," try "talking turkey" to yourself and come up with a better idea.

8. What's the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To give some advice on office work.
- B. To explore the meaning of two expressions.
- C. To share Mr. Smith's personal experience.
- D. To tell about the development of the English language.

9. The employer in the passage can be best described as _____.

- A. hard-working
- B. unlucky
- C. honest
- D. cold-blooded

10. Why did the employer refuse Mr. Smith's idea?

- A. Because the idea would cost her much money.
- B. Because she knew Smith was trying to cheat her.
- C. Because she herself wanted to get a better job.
- D. Because the idea would do harm to the customers.

11. You will most probably use the expression "talk turkey" when _____.

- A. you are at your friend's birthday party
- B. your friend has broken his promise to you.
- C. you are offered a better job by your boss
- D. you are hungry and want to get something to eat

D

British scientists, exploring a beach on the country's east coast, discovered what they believed were the oldest human footprints outside of Africa. They are estimated to be close to one million years and are



believed to be the oldest evidence of humans in northern Europe.

Footprints of what appears to be a group of ancient humans were discovered on a beach in Norfolk, in eastern Britain. They may be about 500,000 years older than the earliest footprints previously found in the country. The 3D images and a model of one of the imprints(印迹) were unveiled on Friday at a news conference at the British Museum, in London.

The museum's archeologist Nick Ashton described the moment last May when he realized the footprints were left by a prehistoric man. "It was only when the overhead views were emailed through to me back in my office that I suddenly looked at it and opened up the file and I thought, "This is absolutely amazing. You know, there is no doubt that they really are human footprints," he said.

Nick said the new discovery will alter the understanding of early human history in Europe. Liverpool John Moores University researcher Isabelle de Groote analysed the prints. "The spread of the footprint size gives us an indication that we have children, a number of children and then probably some adults there with at least one, probably one male," she said.

It is not known how the early humans survived in the cold environment of ancient northern Europe. Scientists say a million years ago, Britain was joined to continental Europe and they believe that the individuals who left the footprints were related to Homo sapiens' ancestors called the Pioneer Man, known to have inhabited in a warmer climate.

12. What information can we get from the first paragraph?

- A. The earliest humans moved from Europe to Africa.
- B. The oldest human footprints were once found in Africa.
- C. No humans lived in Britain about one million years ago.
- D. The earliest humans came to Northern Europe from Africa.

13. The underlined word "alter" in Para.4 probably means "_____"

- A. prove
- B. explain
- C. change
- D. develop

14. Who left the footprints on the beach according to researcher Isabelle?

- A. A group of children
- B. Some adult women
- C. A group of adult men.
- D. Children and adults

15. We can read the passage above most probably in a _____.

- A. science magazine
- B. student book



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院校介绍 | 专业分析

- C. holiday brochure D. geography book

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。

特别提醒: E 涂 AB;F 涂 BC;G 涂 CD

How to pick a great book to read

The world is full of great books, just waiting to be read. How can you pick one you'll really like? Here are some tips:

What makes you happy?

If you have a favorite hobby or pastime, look for books about that activity. 16_____ Do there exist a few careers you're interested in? You can find books about almost anything you like, and you're more likely to enjoy reading a book if you're already interested in its subject.

Fact or fiction?

17_____ Those are called fiction books. Novels, short stories, and fables are all examples of fiction. These books can transport you to another world or help you imagine something beyond your own experience. Nonfiction books give you the who, what, when, and why. They tell stories using facts — but that doesn't mean they're boring. Nonfiction books can bring to life everything from the first trip to the moon to what it's like to explore the deepest oceans. Many of them read like novels from start to finish. Try both fiction and nonfiction books to see which you like better.

Find a family favorite.

What was your mother's favorite book when she was your age? Or your dad's? What about a sibling's? 18_____ Then you can talk about what they liked about it and share your thoughts. It's a fun way to get to know your family a little better, and to find a book you'll enjoy!

19_____

Your local library is a great place to find books that you'll love, and you don't have to search all by yourself. Tell a librarian about your interests — rock stars, sports teams, historical events, whatever you're into — and the names of some books you already like. Your librarian can help you find other books that you're sure to love. Your teacher is another good person to ask.

Launch a book swap.

Why not get some friends together and trade favorite books? It's always fun to see what your friends are reading. Even if they're not exactly bookworms, you can all encourage each other to read and share books and authors you like. You also can look for book swaps in your area. 20_____

- A. Ask them and give it a read.
- B. Read as many books as possible.
- C. It's a great way to build your personal library for free!
- D. Ask an expert.



E. Some books are entirely made up and imagined.

F. Are you really into dinosaurs or dogs or a specific celebrity?

G. Set up a local library

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 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。

Sometimes we may hear one calls another “being full of hot air”. When someone is said to be “full of hot air”, it 21 that he or she talks a lot about topics that he or she doesn't really 22. This phrase dates back to the late 1800s and has its 23 in the United States. 24, it is not a kind of praise when one is accused of this.

In order to understand the meaning of this phrase, you simply need to 25 that as air heats, it extends. This 26 is used to do a wide variety of things. In the case of a hot air balloon, the air becomes 27 than the surrounding environment, 28 the balloon to float, so one could imagine someone being so full of hot air that he or she simply floats away. 29, more simply, the speech of someone like this tends to 30 a space quickly, but 31 to be meaningless in fact.

This 32 is used to describe exaggerating (夸张之词) and some 33 talks. It means that the speaker is talking only to hear his or her own voice. Typically, someone who is full of hot air will 34 discuss complex topics without fully grasping them, which can be some 35 for people who are more knowledgeable.

Politicians making 36 that they cannot keep are often 37 of being full of hot air. What's more, the term is also used more generally to describe 38 individuals who stick to being heard at any group or gathering, never 39 whether their views are helpful or not. Finally, their plans or schemes will probably end up 40.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. means | B. infers | C. concludes | D. recommends |
| 22. A. expect | B. understand | C. doubt | D. believe |
| 23. A. origins | B. manners | C. means | D. advantages |
| 24. A. Apparently | B. Eventually | C. Desperately | D. Temporarily |
| 25. A. argue | B. know | C. agree | D. pretend |
| 26. A. ability | B. belief | C. invention | D. character |



- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 27. A. cleaner | B. fresher | C. lighter | D. thicker |
| 28. A. allowing | B. making | C. blowing | D. expanding |
| 29. A. Thus | B. Or | C. Anyway | D. But |
| 30. A. fill | B. make | C. choose | D. remember |
| 31. A. turns out | B. makes out | C. shows up | D. comes about |
| 32. A. term | B. proverb | C. conclusion | D. routine |
| 33. A. effective | B. empty | C. interesting | D. complex |
| 34. A. anxiously | B. impatiently | C. cheerfully | D. cautiously |
| 35. A. rules | B. lessons | C. examples | D. jokes |
| 36. A. contributions | B. promises | C. mistakes | D. appointments |
| 37. A. accused | B. informed | C. called | D. blamed |
| 38. A. considerate | B. careless | C. friendly | D. stubborn |
| 39. A. focusing on | B. carrying on | C. depending on | D. insisting on |
| 40. A. ignoring | B. refusing | C. failing | D. changing |

第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节; 满分 45 分)

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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。

No one loves me more than my parents, especially my father. My father is stout and strong, with 41 severe look on his face and keen expressive eyes. At first sight you may feel him hard 42 (approach). In fact he is very kind and considerate. I believe my father is a 43 (talent) man. He is decisive and efficient in doing things. By his own talents and efforts, he has secured for his family a good social position and a 44 (relative) rich life. Besides, he lives in harmony 45 others and never quarrels with anyone, so people from all walks of life come to my house, from 46 I've gained lots of social experiences. But at home he is a harsh parent who is hard on me 47 has high expectations of me. When I'm idling away my time, I can see that it 48 (hurt) him deeply. 49 I am doing something great and meaningful, such as writing a book, he will be more excited than me. I always remind 50 I must go on and on, and never shall I give up halfway.



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。

I have planned an autumn outing for my class the next week, and I'm writing to ask your permission.

First, the place where we've decided to visit – the Forest Park is not far away from the city. We can take a bus and ride a bike to get there. Second, the trip would provide us with a great opportunity to get closely to nature. Third, we need to spare some times to take some physical exercise. Some teachers will join us to make sure of our safe.

We are all looking forward to receive your permission. We would appreciate you if you can kindly give us an immediate reply.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华。你的加拿大笔友卡尔想了解中国流行的广场舞 (square dance) 的相关情况。请你用英语给他写封回信, 要点包括:

1. 跳广场舞的时间、地点、参与人员等;
2. 广场舞流行的原因;
3. 广场舞引起的争议。

注意: 1. 词数 100 字左右; 2. 开头和结尾已经写出, 不计入总词数; 3. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Carl,

I'm delighted to hear from you and I will tell you what you're curious about.

.....

Yours,

Li Hua



英语参考答案

第二部分:

阅读理解

1-5 DABDD

6-10 CBBCD

11-15 BBCDA

16-20 FEADC

第三部分:

第一节 完形填空

21-25 ABAAB

26-30 DCABA

31-55 AABCD

36-40 BADAC

第二节 语法填空

41. a

42. to approach

43. talented

44. relatively

45. with

46. whom

47. and

48. hurts

49. If/ When

50. myself

第四部分:

第一节 短文改错

I have planned an autumn outing for my class ~~the~~ next week, and I'm writing to

ask \wedge your permission.

for

First, the place where we've decided to visit – the Forest Park is not far away **that /which** 或去掉

where

from the city. We can take a bus and ride a bike to get there. Second, the trip

or

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We are all looking forward to receive your permission. We would appreciate you if

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it



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you can kindly give us an immediate reply.

第二节 书面表达

Dear Carl,

I'm delighted to hear from you and I will tell you what you're curious about. Square dance becomes more popular than anytime before. However, it's a little different from the dance you are familiar with. In the morning or after dinner, people, especially elderly women, will gather in squares to dance to popular music. More and more young people are also joining in now.

There are many reasons behind its popularity. First of all, China has made great progress in its social and economical development in the past decades, and people have more time and energy to enjoy themselves. Besides, doing the square dance is a good way for people to get fit.

However, because dancers play loud music and occupy lots of public places, they annoy many people. Maybe square dancers need to make some changes.

Yours,

Li Hua



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