

平顶山市一中 2018-2019 学年下学期高二年级

第一次月考英语试卷

第一部分 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

We would like to wish all our readers a wonderful winter break. Our January magazine is now in the shops and available digitally. We're looking forward to sharing more adventures and discoveries with you in 2018, including:

At a crossroads in the Atlantic

As the population of Ascension Island rises up to mark the 200th anniversary of British rule, Fred Pearce wonders what the future might have in store for this strange part of land.

Photostory: On the road again

A selection of images from an exhibition opening this month at the Royal Geographical Society go hand in hand with M. Aurel Stein's early 20th century photographs of the Silk Road.

Dossier: Going underground

Mark Rowe discusses the role that carbon storage can play in the global effort to reduce carbon dioxide emission (排放).

Net loss

Kit Gillet reports from the Gulf of Thailand, whose fisheries (渔场) have been almost destroyed by the commercialization of the Thai fishing industry.

And don't forget a round-up of the latest geographical and climate science news; a hot spot focus on Turkey; advice on taking photographs in Antarctica; an interview with Lucien Castaing-Taylor, professor of visual arts at Harvard; plus lots, lots more...

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21. If you want to read something about global warming, you can read _____.

A. *Dossier: Going underground*

B. *Photostory: On the road again*

C. *At a crossroads in the Atlantic*

D. *Net loss*

22. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Ascension Island has a bright future with more population.

B. Commercialization contributes to the loss of fishery in Thai.

C. The January edition of 2014 is to come out in the winter break.

D. The topics of this magazine focus on geography and interviews.

23. The passage is written to _____.

A. attract readers to buy the magazine

B. give advice on taking photos

C. share adventures and discoveries

D. introduce the content of the magazine

B

Advice to interns(实习学生): work hard and you'll make your mark. And if you can discover a new planet while you're at it, you could also be pushing the boundaries of our knowledge.

Believe it or not, a 15-year-old boy did just that, according to Keele University in England, UK. While having work experience at the university, Tom Wagg noticed a tiny dip in the light of a star as a planet passed it. The university said it has since taken two years to verify his findings.

"I'm hugely excited to have found a new planet and I'm very impressed that we can find it so far away," Tom said, according to a statement from the university. He apparently spotted the planet by handling the data collected by Keele University's WASP (Wide Angle Search for Planets) project, which scans millions of stars in the night sky and searches for tiny dips caused by the passing of planets.

After the discovery, astronomers(天文学家) at Keele University, the University of Geneva and the University of Liege confirmed that it was identified as a planet. The new planet has been labeled with the catalog number WASP-142b, for it's the 142nd discovery by the WASP project.

Invisible to the naked eye(肉眼) and 1,000 light years away, the planet is the same size as Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system.

A star student at a nearby school and a science enthusiast, Tom had requested the work experience after learning that Keele University had a research group studying extrasolar planets, or exoplanets — planets that exist around stars other than the sun.

According to NASA, the first exoplanet was spotted in 1995 and 5,000 have been discovered ever since. The space agency says on its website that such findings provide hope for finding another Earth.

24. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "verify" in Paragraph 2?

A. research B. report C. prove D. approve

25. What can we infer about Tom?

A. He is a student studying in Keele University.

B. He may find the new planet by chance.

C. He named the new planet eventually.

D. He is a member of the WASP project.

26. According to the passage, which of the following is True?

A. The WASP project made its first discovery in 1995.

B. WASP-142b is the largest planet in space.

C. The new-found planet orbits the sun.

D. The WASP project devotes to discovering new planets.

27. What can we learn from Tom's experience?

A. Where there is a will, there is a way.

B. Experience is the mother of wisdom.

C. There is no sweet without sweat.

D. Many hands make light work.

C

The history of vacuum cleaners(真空吸尘器) in the UK dates back to the early 1900s. Hubert Cecil Booth started the first vacuum cleaner company in the UK, known as the British Vacuum Cleaner Company. It wasn't long, however, before William Henry Hoover, who had already experienced success with his vacuum cleaners in America, made headway in the vacuum cleaner market in the UK and became more successful than Booth.

Hoover's vacuum cleaners in the UK became such a success that 'to Hoover' quickly became equal to vacuuming. Some of the earliest domestic vacuum cleaners in the UK used simple reusable cloth bag designs whereby the vacuum cleaner simply collected dust in the bag. Once the bag was full, you could empty and re-attach it to the vacuum cleaner.

For decades after their introduction, vacuum cleaners in the UK were a luxury item that only the upper class could afford. After World War II, however, they became common among the middle class. This was especially true for vacuum cleaners in the UK, because the popularity of carpets means sweeping is not an easy or effective means of carpet cleaning.

In 1952, Hoover made the Constellation available to the public for the first time. Hoover designed it so that people could place the vacuum cleaner in the center of the room and then work around it. After about 20 years of selling these vacuum cleaners in the UK, Hoover stopped the Constellation in 1975.

Advances to upright and cylinder vacuum cleaners in the UK continued, enabling vacuum cleaners to become more efficient and effective. The 1990s saw the introduction of the first bagless domestic vacuum cleaners in the UK. Despite many an industry fears consumers would not be prepared to pay the high price, bagless vacuum cleaners became a big success in the UK.

As for the future, vacuum cleaners in the UK are expected to become even more energy-efficient.

28. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- A. Hoover entered the UK vacuum cleaner market before the 1900s.
- B. Hoover's vacuum cleaners were more advanced than Booth's.
- C. Hoover's vacuum cleaners were very popular in the UK market.
- D. Vacuum cleaners were invented later in the UK than in America.

29. What was the cloth bag on the earliest domestic vacuum cleaners used for?

- A. Decorating the vacuum cleaners.
- B. Making the vacuum cleaners more efficient.
- C. Lightening the vacuum cleaners.
- D. Collecting dust.

30. What was the most remarkable characteristic of the Constellation?

- A. It was only used by the upper class.
- B. Its design allowed the user to work around it.
- C. It was upright and cylinder.
- D. Its price was extremely high at the time.

31. We can learn from the passage that bagless vacuum cleaners _____.

- A. were so popular that they could fulfill all UK customers' demands
- B. were the most energy-efficient vacuum cleaners.
- C. were not accepted by UK customers
- D. were expensive when they made their first public appearance in the UK.

D

Anna Schiferl hadn't even got out of bed when she reached for her cellphone and typed a text to her mom, one recent Saturday. Her mom was right downstairs in the kitchen. The text was that Anna wanted an egg for breakfast. Soon after, Joanna Schiferl called, "If you want to talk to me, Anna, come downstairs and see me!" Anna laughs about it now. "I was kind of lazy," she admits.

These days, many people with cell phones prefer texting to a phone call. And that's creating a communication divide of sorts — the talkers vs the texters. Some would argue that it's no big deal. But many experts say the most successful communicators will, of course, have the competence to do both. And they fear that more of us are unable to have — or at least are avoiding — the traditional face-to-face conversations.

Many professors say it is not common to see students outside of class. "I sit in my office lonely now because if my students have a question, they email me, often late at night," says Renee Houston, a professor at the University of Puget Sound in Washington state. "And they never call."

As Anna sees, "There are people you'll text, but won't call. It's just a way to stay in touch with each other." Some believe that scores of texts each day keep people more connected. "The problem is that the conversation isn't very deep," says Joseph Grenny, co-author of the book *Crucial Conversations: Tools for Talking When Stakes are High*. "The problem has been there since we've had telephones — probably since the time of a telegraph," Grenny says. Texting is just the latest way to do that. Though they may not always be so good at deep conversations themselves, Grenny suggests that parents model the behavior for their children and put down their own cell phones. He says that

they also should set limits, as Anna's mom did when she made the "no texting to people in the same house" rule.

32. According to Paragraph 1, Joanna _____.

- A. was very strict with her daughter
- B. did not know how to text
- C. was angry that her daughter got up late
- D. did not have any breakfast that morning

33. The underlined word "competence" in Paragraph 2 probably means "_____".

- A. chance
- B. ability
- C. courage
- D. patience

34. In Joseph Grenny's opinion, _____.

- A. cell phones make people lonelier
- B. telephones help people communicate clearly
- C. talking face to face helps people have deeper conversations
- D. talking should be encouraged instead of texting completely

35. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Why is communication important?
- B. How does texting affect kids at home?
- C. Is texting ruining the art of conversations?
- D. How can we avoid one-sided conversations?

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。

Controlling Anger

Becoming angry is something beyond the control of people _____ 36 _____. Becoming angry can do a lot of damages, both mental and physical. However, there are methods for discovering how to control anger and not suffer later.

● _____ 37 _____ The moment you feel there are chances of you becoming angry, get away from those circumstances. In fact, there can be no better a judge than you, for discovering what it is or who it is that makes you become angry, and then at that moment choose to think about something else that can lighten your feelings.

● Keep a check on your breathing. _____ 38 _____ By controlling the process of breathing, you can actually slow down your anger greatly. You can count till the number three as you breathe in, hold it for 3 seconds and again count till three while breathing out. You have to concentrate on the count as you do this and repeat for as many times as is required.

● _____ 39 _____ For example, if you're experiencing road anger while driving, you can

choose to tell yourself that the person who overtook you by a vehicle was in a hurry as a result of some emergency and appreciate the fact that nothing major had happened to your car. Repeat this form of self talk to yourself every time you are in the middle of such an angry situation.

●Look for a support in other people. 40 It needs to be clear right at the beginning as to why you are discussing your concerns with that individual. Let the other individual know what you want from the other person. After you're done with your part of discussing about the circumstances, chances are that you'll feel much better than before.

- A. Talk to yourself positively.
- B. Come to a stop as soon as you are angry.
- C. Try to see the situation in a different light.
- D. You can also ask for help from the one you rely on.
- E. What you can do when you become angry is to breathe deeply.
- F. In fact, almost all people at one point of time or the other become angry.
- G. You can imagine going to a place you consider to be calming as well as relaxing.

第二部分 语言知识运用 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As a fresh college graduate, I got a job, found a place to live and managed to balance a social life. Things were going according to my 41, until one day they weren't. I 42 my dad suddenly to cancer, and that's when it felt as if 43 would ever be good again.

I was tired of seeing friends 44 into adult life while each day felt like a challenge for me to 45. I was sad from the inside out and different from my friends, my life just stopped there until I heard a quote that quite 46 changed my life.

"If you can't change a situation, change your 47."

I wrote the quote down on Post-it notes and 48 them everywhere: on my bedroom mirror, across the back of my phone case and 49 on my laptop keyboard. I 50 it loud to myself constantly. I wanted to feel better, and now I had a plan. Timing is everything. If I wasn't ready, the best 51 of my life might have fallen on deaf ears. But I was 52 to feel better.

Slowly, I formed a new habit. This word became my go-to 53 to everything from an uncomfortable bus to a 54 date to a disagreement with a friend. Of course there were days when I felt awful and moments when 55 got the best of me despite

my best 56.

But I 57 myself to try to change every day. Feeling upset won't change anything — 58, it usually made things worse. Changing something I could 59, like my mind, made all the 60.

41. A. instruction B. decision C. plan D. opinion
42. A. abandoned B. reduced C. exposed D. lost
43. A. nothing B. something C. everything D. anything
44. A. wandering B. accelerating C. changing D. squeezing
45. A. relieve B. evaluate C. accumulate D. overcome
46. A. vividly B. literally C. temporarily D. purposely
47. A. mind B. fortune C. personality D. environment
48. A. carried B. stuck C. applied D. distributed
49. A. indeed B. seldom C. even D. still
50. A. repeated B. reported C. revealed D. recommended
51. A. advice B. position C. comment D. warning
52. A. bound B. grateful C. desperate D. courageous
53. A. knowledge B. resource C. inspiration D. response
54. A. wonderful B. common C. special D. terrible
55. A. confidence B. negativity C. laziness D. fear
56. A. passions B. intentions C. efforts D. advantages
57. A. encouraged B. commanded C. permitted D. begged
58. A. of course B. for example C. after all D. in fact
59. A. control B. advocate C. possess D. experience
60. A. contribution B. difference C. progress D. breakthrough

第二节：语法填空（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。

On Sept 4, Gulangyu Island, 61 the coast of Xiamen, Fujian, was certificated a world heritage site by UNESCO. China now has 52 such sites, spread across the entire country. Millions of people visit Gulangyu Island every year to enjoy its natural 62 (delight).

The recognition of this beautiful, 63 (culture) remarkable island is 64 honor. The word "heritage" refers to the invaluable things that we inherit from the past. Like a time machine, it takes us back to our ancestors and even earlier, 65 (enable) us to wonder at both the natural world and human history. Heritage

can also be a reminder of a lifestyle of the past. Just look at Vienna's coffee culture: the award was for 66 happened there, not for the places 67 (they).

At the end of the 19th century, the cafes 68 (pack) with artists and intellectuals(知识分子). The popularity of these places reached its height during the last period of the great Austria-Hungarian Empire.

Just like Gulangyu Island and Vienna cafes, every world heritage item is worthy of care and 69 (protect). They remind us of our rich and 70 (vary) cultural pasts, and the things that made us who we are.

第三部分 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。

When asked about "Are you willingly to have a younger brother or sister", it's possible that most student say yes. They say having a companion will help stop them feel lonely. Besides, they can learn to share things and provide other people help. The few others whom say no are afraid that their parents will love them little if they aren't the only child at home. As for me, my answer was definitely yes. For one thing, having a companion is a great fun to me and I like to play with him or her. For other, I will have a good friend to do things with, to talk with or to share my things with.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。在即将到来的暑假里, 你和几位好友计划到一贫困山村帮助那里的孩子学英语。请你发邮件询问你学校的外国交换生 John 是否愿意加入你们。

内容包括: 1. 时间、地点、目的; 2. 工作内容; 3. 需要做的准备。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右; 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

2. 开头和结尾已经给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear John,

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua