

高二英语试题

2019.7

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分,满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。考试结束后,将答题纸交回。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、座号、考生号、县区和科类写在答题卡和试卷规定的位置上。
2. 第 I 卷每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑;如需改动用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。
3. 第 II 卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答,答案必须写在答题卡各题指定区域内相应的位置,不能写在试卷上;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新的答案;不能使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

第 I 卷(选择题,共 95 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节;满分 30 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纸上。

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. How did the girl read the book?
A. She read some parts of it. B. She read it slowly. C. She read it page by page.
2. Why does the woman refuse the man's invitation?
A. To see a doctor. B. To attend a family party. C. To prepare a meal.
3. What color is Helen's T-shirt probably?
A. Blue. B. Red. C. Black.
4. When is the bank open?
A. From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Thursday.
B. From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturday.
C. From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Sunday.



5. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and clerk. B. Customer and waitress. C. Teacher and student.

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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What is the topic of this conversation?

- A. Longer lives. B. Good mood. C. Smiles.

7. What can be inferred from the conversation?

- A. Beauty is important in the interpersonal relationship.
B. People can benefit a lot from smile.
C. The man partly agrees with the woman.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What is the woman worried about?

- A. Her daughter. B. Her work. C. Her daughter's school work.

9. What is the boss's attitude towards the woman?

- A. Strict. B. Understanding. C. Disappointing.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. How does the man feel now?

- A. Nervous. B. Sad. C. Relaxed.

11. What is the man going to do?

- A. Give a lecture. B. Have an interview. C. Go to the park.

12. Who is Lily probably?

- A. The speakers' co-worker.
B. The speakers' student.
C. The speakers' daughter.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. On the telephone. B. In the street. C. At the man's home.

14. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student. C. Headmaster and teacher.



15. Who have been chosen to attend the Debate Contest?
A. Dick and the woman. B. Larry and the woman. C. Dick and Larry.
16. How will the woman give some useful information to the man?
A. By fax. B. By e-mail. C. By express delivery.
- 听下面一段独白, 回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。
17. Why will the school hold a race?
A. It's an exam. B. It's a custom. C. It's good for students.
18. What time will the race start?
A. At 10:00 a. m. B. At 1:30 p. m. C. At 2:00 p. m.
19. When should runners enter their names at school office?
A. Before Tuesday morning.
B. Before Tuesday afternoon.
C. Before Wednesday afternoon.
20. How many circles do the runners have to run on the playground totally?
A. One and a half. B. Two. C. Three.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 16 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 40 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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Chinese fans might just be on cloud nine right now since the movie *Spirited Away* has finally been scheduled for a June 21 release in Chinese mainland. The movie made by Studio Ghibli was originally released in 2001 and quickly gained fame around the world for the fascinating and thrilling story it offers. It follows the adventures of a 10-year-old girl named Chihiro, voiced by Zhou Dongyu, as she wanders around the spirit world to bring her parents back to their original form after turning into pigs. In the magical world, she encounters challenges and a cunning witch, voiced by Wang Lin, who wants to keep Chihiro as her servant forever. She also meets a boy named Haku, voiced by Jing Boran, who will help her through the journey. Peng Yuchang gives life to Kaonashi, and Tian Zhuangzhuang takes the role of Kamaji.

Spirited Away remains to this day the only non-English language title to earn the Best Animated Feature prize. It is also the highest-grossing film in Japanese history. The anime grossed over \$275 million in Japan during its initial release, out-grossing such



box office—*Titanic*. Studio Ghibli films have remained popular in China. It's currently the second Studio Ghibli film to make its way in China, the first being *My Neighbor Totoro* which was digitally remastered and shown in Chinese mainland cinemas last December.

Anime has long been popular with audiences and \$83 million of *Your Name*'s total gross came from the Chinese mainland. *The Totoro* release was a huge box office success with more than \$26 million, and *Spirited Away* is widely expected to perform even better given its popularity.

21. What do the underlined words "on cloud nine" probably mean?
A. Embarrassed. B. Jealous. C. Happy. D. Surprised.
22. Why does Chihiro wander around the spirit world?
A. Because she wants to find friendship.
B. Because she wants to go through the journey.
C. Because she wants to keep herself as a servant of the witch.
D. Because she wants to bring her parents back to their original form.
23. Which film is the highest-grossing film in Japanese history?
A. *My Neighbor Totoro* B. *Spirited Away*
C. *Your Name* D. *Titanic*.
24. Where can we most probably read this text?
A. In an entertainment report. B. In a short-story collection.
C. In a travel magazine. D. In a research paper.

B

The first day of school our professor challenged us to get to know someone we didn't already know. I turned round to find a wrinkled, little old lady looking at me with a smile that lit up her entire being.

She said, "Hi, handsome. My name is Rose. I'm eighty-seven years old. Can I give you a hug?"

I laughed and enthusiastically responded, "Of course you may!" and she gave me a giant squeeze.

We became instant friends. Every day for the next three months, we would leave class together and talk nonstop.

Over the course of the year, Rose became a campus icon and she easily made friends wherever she went.



At the end of the semester we invited Rose to speak at our football banquet. After being introduced, she cleared her throat and began, "We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. There are only four secrets to staying young, being happy and achieving success. You have to laugh and find humor every day. You've got to have a dream. When you lose your dreams, you will die. We have so many people walking around who are dead and don't even know it! There is a huge difference between growing older and growing up."

If you are nineteen years old and lie in bed for one full year and don't do one productive thing, you will turn twenty years old. If I am eighty-seven years old and stay in bed for a year and never do anything, I will turn eighty-eight.

The elderly usually don't have regrets for what we did, but rather for things we did not do. The only people who fear death are those with regrets."

She concluded her speech by courageously singing "The Rose". She challenged each of us to study the lyrics and live them out in our daily lives. Rose taught us by example that it is never too late to realize our dreams.

25. Which words can be used to describe Rose?

A. Ambitious and strict.

B. Positive and optimistic.

C. Regretful and courageous.

D. Confident and kind-hearted.

26. Rose was invited to speak at the football banquet probably because _____.

A. she was a big football fan

B. she was a well-educated professor

C. she was an outstanding student

D. she was an inspiring figure

27. What does the underlined sentence imply?

A. If you regret nothing, you won't fear death.

B. If you fear death, you will regret something.

C. People regret something when they face death.

D. People die with regrets because of what they have done.

28. What is the best title for the passage?

A. My best friend

B. Dream in heart

C. Secrets to success

D. Accepting challenges

C

Summertime is often filled with outdoor parties and food trucks, meaning you're spending more time standing up and eating. But if you want to actually enjoy your meal, researchers say you're better off finding a seat.



A new study published in the *Journal of Consumer Research* finds posture impacts taste perception (感知), with food tasting better when you're sitting down. Dipayan Biswas, professor of marketing at the University of South Florida, found that holding a standing posture for even a few minutes leads to physical stress, muting taste perception. The force of gravity pushes blood to the lower parts of the body, causing the heart to work harder to pump blood back up to the top of the body, accelerating heart rate. When people experience discomfort, foods that normally taste good do not appear as pleasant to the tongue. Biswas confirmed his assumption by having 350 participants rate the taste of a pita chip. Those who were standing gave it a less favorable rating than those who were sitting in a chair.

Researchers then provided participants classic bite-sized cakes baked at a local restaurant that were tested and widely considered pleasant tasting. Those who were sitting down rated them to be most delicious. However, when the baker changed the recipe and made the taste unpleasant by adding an extra cup of salt, the results were opposite. Participants standing up didn't notice the cakes tasting saltier to that extent, and actually rated them to have a relatively more favorable taste perception than those who sampled them while sitting down.

“This finding suggests that parents might be able to make unpleasant-tasting, healthy foods seem more delicious to reluctant (不情愿的) children by having them eat standing up (vs. sitting down). Also it might be beneficial to maintain a standing posture when consuming medical products that have unpleasant tastes.”

In addition, the team tested posture's impact on temperature perception. Participants were provided cups of hot coffee. Those standing up reported it not being as intense as those who were sitting down. However, they drank less than those sitting, suggesting physical stress suppresses appetite. Eating while standing can also help with long-term weight loss goals. Specifically, eating while standing (vs. sitting) leads to lower amount of consumption.

29. What's the main idea of the text?

- A. Summer is the best season to enjoy tasty food.
- B. Your posture influence your food perception.
- C. You had better stand up when eating food.
- D. Sitting down helps you enjoy your food.



30. Which of the following best explains “muting” underlined in paragraph 2?
- A. encouraging
B. approving
C. discouraging
D. disapproving
31. According to the passage, how many experiments were conducted by Dipayan Biswas and his team?
- A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.
32. A standing position while eating is especially beneficial to those except _____.
- A. a girl who wants to keep slim
B. a couple who are enjoying their dinner
C. a child who is unwilling to take bitter pills
D. a mum whose children refuse to eat tasteless food

D

Researchers have studied how birth order affects kids’ personalities in the past, but one study out of the United Kingdom has found that firstborns may have an educational advantage over their younger siblings(兄弟姐妹).

Researchers at the University of Essex’s Institute for Social and Economic Research surveyed 3,553 individuals and 1,503 groups of siblings, and discovered that firstborn children tended to have higher educational aspirations and attainment. Only children and firstborn twins were not included in the study.

For each family involved in the study, researcher Feifei Bu examined sibling birth order, the number of children in the family, age spacing, sex, health, relationships with one another and educational aspirations. She found that firstborns had a greater probability—16 percent higher—of attending further education, compared with later-born siblings.

“The advantage of firstborns in educational outcomes may be partially explained by the fact that firstborns tend to have higher aspirations which push them toward high education levels,” Bu wrote in the published study.

She further explained to *The Guardian* that parenting could play a role. “It could be that the parents simply devote more time and energy to them; it could be that they are actually more intelligent. For me, I tend to lean towards the theory that the amount of time, energy and involvement that parents put into caring for their children is possibly at work here,” she said.



She also found age spacing to be a contributing factor. The further apart in age the siblings—for example, a six-year instead of one-year difference—the more likely both kids were to be successful. The idea is that with widely spaced siblings, parents have the ability to spread out their resources. In other words, they have time to give each child more time and money.

But younger siblings shouldn't worry. The world is full of successful middle and youngest children willing to prove this study wrong.

33. Who are more likely to complete higher levels of education according to Paragraphs 1 and 2?

- A. Only children.
- B. Firstborn twins.
- C. Younger siblings.
- D. Firstborn siblings.

34. What is possibly important for kids' educational achievement according to Bu?

- A. Parental investment.
- B. Parents' intelligence.
- C. Kids' native intelligence.
- D. Kids' school environment.

35. What is the influence of wider age spacing between two siblings?

- A. It may cause conflicts between them.
- B. It may place more pressure on parents.
- C. Both of them are more likely to succeed.
- D. They are likely to be different from each other.

36. How is the text mainly developed?

- A. By listing examples.
- B. By giving descriptions.
- C. By setting down general rules.
- D. By presenting research findings.

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。

When you're a teenager, of course, you want to stress the difference between your age group and the older generation, and changing the language you use is a great way to do this.

One way in which teens change their language is to introduce new vocabulary or change the meaning of existing words. 37. *Bad* suddenly meant *good* and *sick* took on the meaning of very *cool*. These uses don't last for long, though. They change again very quickly.

38. One example of a teen-led change is the fashionable use among some young people of *innit* (a shortened form of *isn't it*) as a substitute for all question tags.



Although some people are concerned that this trend towards “text-speak” is harming the language, Professor David Crystal doesn't agree. According to him, the fact that teens use “text-speak”, shortened words and even emoticons does not mean the end of the language. Texting is just a new type of English that has evolved as a result of Internet technology.

39 .

Although teenagers are often criticised for ignoring linguistic rules and ruining the language, we should bear in mind that languages are not fixed. 40 . New vocabulary develops as speakers need new words to match the new things in their lives. Grammar also changes over time, which explains why many present-day speakers find Shakespeare's sixteenth-century plays difficult to read. 41 , but realizing that language change is normal and unavoidable and that teens are important to this process might help the older generations to sleep better at night.

- A. Young people also make changes to grammar
- B. It hasn't had any influence on the rest of the language
- C. Adults may not like the way teens speak to each other
- D. They all change naturally over time for a lot of reasons
- E. Young people tend to adapt themselves to new languages
- F. We continue to need to create many new words and phrases these days
- G. Some recent examples of teen-speak show how big these changes in meaning can be

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 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,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Everyone back home told me that one of the nicest things about college is the people you meet. They all assured me that I would 42 friendships that could last a lifetime. I would always smile and agree. Frankly, before I 43 college, I really didn't care.

I lived in the 44 where six guys lived in two small connecting rooms. All my roommates seemed to be good guys, but I didn't really try to get to know them.

I have always been rather quiet and never been able to make friends 45 . I would always forget names after I met people. When we 46 again and they called out my name, I would reply with an 47 wave and a weak hello. This was how things went for the first month or so. After a while, things started to 48 . A couple of my roommates would try and keep me talking. Soon, these two roommates and I started becoming fairly



49. We began going to the cafeteria together, 50 together, and meeting in the library to study.

One night my roommates invited me to listen to a fellow roommate's practice with one of our college choir. They drove me across campus where my roommate was to 51.

It so happened that this was my birthday, but I had kept quiet about it. So you can imagine my 52 when we entered the recital hall and the 120-member choir began to sing "Happy Birthday" to me. 53 at the dorm, my friends held a small party for me, complete with a card and cake.

I was completely shocked, and I felt 54 to be able to call them friends. It was then that I realized that college means 55 the piece of paper you receive at the end — It's an 56 in both life and people.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 42. A. form | B. follow | C. approach | D. introduce |
| 43. A. leave out | B. leave behind | C. leave for | D. leave aside |
| 44. A. dorm | B. hotel | C. inn | D. canteen |
| 45. A. deliberately | B. easily | C. greedily | D. merely |
| 46. A. attended | B. emerged | C. passed | D. proposed |
| 47. A. splendid | B. unique | C. embarrassed | D. upset |
| 48. A. turn | B. worsen | C. arise | D. change |
| 49. A. intangible | B. aggressive | C. tiresome | D. close |
| 50. A. exercising | B. dropping | C. rising | D. kicking |
| 51. A. preserve | B. perform | C. settle | D. serve |
| 52. A. surprise | B. dislike | C. disappointment | D. bonus |
| 53. A. Away | B. Down | C. Back | D. Out |
| 54. A. aware | B. afraid | C. sure | D. proud |
| 55. A. more than | B. rather than | C. less than | D. other than |
| 56. A. culture | B. tradition | C. custom | D. education |

第 II 卷(非选择题,共 55 分)

注意:用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 30 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。

A Pu, a cartoon image of a young male panda who loves playing table tennis, 57 (become) the official global representative of China's giant pandas since the competition's

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organizers announced last Wednesday. A Pu wears a red T-shirt 58 which an image of his favorite food—bamboo shoot—can be seen. The eyes of A Pu are heart-shaped, suggesting emotions of love and caring.

The image of A Pu 59 (select) from more than 2,023 works from 22 countries, won the China Giant Panda Global Image Design Competition.

The image of A Pu will be 60 (wide) promoted as the official image of China's giant pandas and will be a bridge 61 (connect) China with the rest of the world, the organizers said. "A Pu 62 (give) the identity of a young male panda who will soon be 63 freshman in college and loves playing table tennis," according to the lead designer of the team creating A Pu. The image represents the new generation of Chinese 64 (youth) who are more connected to the international community, 65 also shows their characteristics—energetic, positive, 66 (confidence), and willing to share.

第四部分 写作(共两节;满分40分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分15分)

假如你是学生会主席李华,你校将举行为期三天的庆祝建校五十周年的摄影展,请你用英语写一则通知。内容包括:

1. 举办目的;
2. 时间和地点;
3. 展览内容及活动。

注意:1. 通知的格式已经为你写好,不计入总词数;2. 总词数:80左右

Notice

Students' Union

July 8th, 2019

第二节 读后续写(满分25分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

Twenty years ago, I drove a taxi for a living. One night I went to pick up a passenger at 2:30 am. When I arrived to collect, I found the building was dark except for a single light in a ground floor window.

I walked to the door and knocked, "Just a minute," answered a weak and elderly voice. After a long pause, the door opened. A small woman in her eighties stood before me. By her side was a small suitcase.



I took the suitcase to the car, and then returned to help the woman. She took my arm and we walked slowly towards the car.

She kept thanking me for my kindness. "It's nothing," I told her. "I just try to treat my passengers the way I would want my mother treated."

"Oh, you are such a good man." She said. When we got into the taxi, she gave me an address, and then asked, "Could you drive through downtown?"

"It's not the shortest way," I answered quickly.

"Oh, I'm in no hurry," she said. "I'm on my way to a hospice (临终医院). I don't have any family left. The doctor says I don't have a very long time."

I quietly reached over and shut off the meter (计价器).

For the next two hours, we drove through the city. She showed me the building where she had once worked, the neighborhood where she had lived, and the furniture shop that had once been a ballroom where she had gone dancing as a girl.

Sometimes she'd ask me to slow down in front of a special building and would sit staring into the darkness, saying nothing.

At dawn, she suddenly said, "I'm tired. Let's go now."

We drove in silence to the address she had given me.

"How much do I owe you?" she asked.

"Nothing." I said.

"You have to make a living," she answered. "Oh, there are other passengers." I answered.

注意:

1. 所续写的短文词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后,请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1

Almost without thinking, I bent and gave her a hug. _____

Paragraph 2

The next day, I was on my way to visit her. _____

