

2018 北京市清华附中高二（上）期末

英 语

2018. 1

第一部分：听力理解（共两节，20分）

第一节（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

听下面10段对话，每段对话后有一道小题，从每所给的A. B. C. D四个选项中选出最佳选项，听完每段对话及问题后，你将有10秒的时间来回答有关小题和下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. A. Chocolate cake
B. Pie and ice-cream
C. Chocolate ice-cream
D. Cheese cake
2. A. she cannot see the sign clearly.
B. she cannot find her glasses
C. She does not understand the sign.
D. She is waiting for her new glasses.
3. A. She is optimistic about it
B. She doubts it.
C. She feels sad about it.
D. she feels angry about it
4. A. She shelters in the library.
B. She works and lives in the library.
C. She is always reading in the library.
D. She moves out from her home.
5. A. he does not know where to ski
B. He does not trust the weather forecast
C. He might not go skiing this afternoon.
D. He does not think the woman can ski.
6. A. His little brother helped them clean the fridge
B. His little brother is enjoying much freedom.
C. His little brother should fill the fridge again.
D. His little brother ate all the food in the fridge.
7. A. He should give his nephew another T-shirt.
B. He should change his clothes to attend the concert
C. He should take his nephew to another concert.
D. He should go to concert another day.
8. A. He is going to drive to the clinic very soon.
B. He is going to the repair shop to get his car back.
C. He is going to drive woman to the clinic later.
D. He is going to give the woman a ride to school first.
9. A. She does not agree with the man.
B. She does not understand the man's words.
C. She will not go along with the man.
D. She cannot do what the man says.
10. A. She saw the whole show last night.
B. She stayed awake the whole last night.
C. She failed to see the whole show last night.
D. She does not like the quiz show at all.

第二节(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分. 共 10 分)

听下面一段对话或独白. 每段对话或独白后有几道小题, 从每题所给的 A. B. C. D 四个选项中选出最佳选项. 听完每段对话及问题后. 每小题将出 10 秒钟的作答时间. 每段对话或独白你将所听两遍.

听第 11 段材料, 答第 11 至 13 题

11. A. A hand bag containing drugs and poison.
B. A hand bag containing an explosive device.
C. A hand bag containing a big amount of cash.
D. A hand bag containing dangerous insects.
12. A. They should leave the elderly and disabled behind
B. They should keep their personal things with them.
C. They should check any suspect object they find.
D. They should hold small children firmly by hand.
13. A. In a theatre B. In a shopping mall. C. In a library. D. In a supermarket.

听第 12 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. A. A new TV set that avoids advertisements automatically.
B. A remote control that makes TV advertisements less deafening.
C. A remote control that can always be pointed at the TV set.
D. A device that reduces the volume when advertisements are shown.
15. A. She loved watching TV but not the advertisements.
B. She became deaf by the TV advertisements.
C. She also invented the telephone answering machine
D. She is not very confident in her new invention.
16. A. The remote control must always be pointed at the TV set.
B. The device will make the remote control much bigger.
C. How the device works on a remote control is a secret.
D. The device cannot avoid TV advertisements entirely.

听第 13 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题.

17. A. How to make preparations for a speech.
B. How to get better grades in speaking classes.
C. How to entertain the listeners with your speech.
D. How to do brainstorming for a speech.
18. A. Influencing and entertaining your listeners.
B. Selecting a subject that is important
C. Developing your ideas interestingly and logically
D. Showing that you believe in your speech.
19. A. Believing in the speech. B. Starting brain storming
C. Deciding on your purpose D. Writing down the statements

20. A. He should write down some statements
 B. He should start brain storming quickly.
 C. He should think of his listeners again.
 D. He should inform his listeners of his purpose.

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，35分）

第一节 单项填空（共15小题：每小题1分，共15分）

从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，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

21. There are stairways at _____ end of the passage
 A. both B. all C. either D. some
22. By the end of last year, he _____ 1200 poems.
 A. has written B. has been writing C. wrote D. had witten
23. Susan had all the locks in her house _____ after the theft.
 A. to replace B. replaced C. replacing D. being replaced
24. It was generally accepted that _____ boy must learn to stand up and fight like _____ man.
 A. a; 不填 B. a; a C. the, the D. the, a
25. James _____ really hard fo months beiore he won the championship.
 A. had been training B. trained C. was tmining D. has trained
26. -I took a photo of you just now
 - Really? But I _____ sideways.
 A. had looked B. have looked C. am looking D. was looking
27. The additional work will take _____ weeks.
 A. the other B. another five C. other five D. the more
28. - What were you doing when I phoned you?
 -I _____ my work, and was aboul to go out.
 A would finish B have finished C. had just finished D. am just finishing
29. I _____ to invite Professor Li to give us a lecture this week, but he was not available.
 A. had intended B intended C. have intended D. intend
30. I _____ play tennis when I was a teenager but now I don't play it any more.
 A. didn't use to B. was used to C. wouldn't D. used to
31. After school we went to the gym only to be told that it _____
 A. was decorated B. had been decorated C. was being decorated D. had been decorating
32. Dr. Smith is leaving for Xi`an in a few days and he has asked me te find oul when the Earliest plane next Friday.
 A. takes off B. is taking off C. will take off D. is going to take off
33. When she was young and energetic, she _____ run home after work instead of driving a car, as it was not that far anyway.

A. was used to B. didn't use to C. would D. wouldn't

34. The speaker had to get his voice _____ and make himself _____

A. raisen; heard B. raised; heard C. raised; hearing D. raisen; hearing

35. Have you got you driving liense?

-NO. I _____ too busy to have enough practice, so I didn't take the driving test last week.

A. would be B. have been C. am D. had been

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

读下面短文. 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中. 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.

I knew I was not supposed to be quite so excited. I was too 36 for that. At age eleven, the oldest and my mom's "grown-up" girl, I had to keep 37. I was in middle school after all. But every chance I got, when I was 38, I checked each present under the tree. I read every tag (标签) and felt every package, guessing at the 39 within. I had examined each gift so often that I could tell which present went to which person 40 looking at the tags.

It had been a (an) 41 year for my family. Whenever my mom looked over at the tree and scattered presents, she would sigh and 42 us, "There won't be as much for Christmas this year. Try not to be disappointed." Christmas had 43 been a time for my parents to spoil (宠爱) us. In years past, the presents would 44 the living room. I had heard the phrase "giving is better than receiving", but getting presents was the whole point! It was the reason I couldn't go to 45 on Christmas Eve.

On Christmas morning, we 46 waited in the hallway until Dad told us everything was ready. We rushed into the living room and had to wait and 47 while other family members opened their presents, but as the time passed we lost our 48.

"Here's another one for you," said Mom as she handed me a package. I looked at it, 49. Having spent so much time examining the presents before Christmas, I 50 this one. It was for my mom!

It was a blow dryer. 51 this may seem only a simple gift, to me it was so much more. But, in my world, where receiving was more 52 than giving, my mom's act of selflessness was difficult to 53. I thought in disbelief about how much my mom must love me to do that.

I have always remembered that Christmas with affection. As an adult with children, I can now see my mom was finding an even greater 54 in her Christmas because giving truly is better than receiving. To me, my mom's simple act 55 the world.

36. A. busy B. shy C. old D. simple

37. A. quiet B. secret C. active D. calm

38. A. alone B. bored C. curious D. energetic

39. A. values B. contents C. possessions D. bonuses

40. A. by B. without C. regardless of D. instead of

41. A. golden B. ordinary C. tough D. peaceful

42. A. trick B. educate C. frighten D. warn

43. A. traditionally B. rarely C. additionally D. confidentially

44. A. abandon B. occupy C. decorate D. stain

45. A. church B. school C. work D. sleep

46. A. worriedly B. hopelessly C. eagerly D. nervously

47. A、 watch B、 argue C、 complain D、 bargain
48. A、 self-satisfaction B、 self-confidence C、 self-control D、 self-support
49. A、 disappointed B、 embarrassed C、 stressed D、 confused
50. A、 adored B、 recognized C、 ignored D、 claimed
51. A、 If B、 Since C、 Unless D、 While
52. A、 awkward B、 important C、 noble D、 effective
53. A、 tolerate B、 perform C、 understand D、 confirm
54. A、 joy B、 challenge C、 influence D、 role
55. A、 meant B、 saved C、 helped D、 controlled

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共15小题：每小题2分，共30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

I used to believe courtesy was a thing of the past. Very seldom have I encountered a courteous human being in this modern era.

Recently, I had to change my thinking, when I came face to face with just such a human being in a coffee place, with my two daughters. The place was crowded as usual and we had to climb steep(陡峭) stairs in order to find an empty table. After enjoying coffee and snacks, we went down the narrow stairs, where there was hardly any space for another person to either climb up or come down.

Just as I was in the middle of the stairs, a gentleman entered the main entrance of the restaurant which was right in front of the staircase(楼梯). I was sure I would be pushed roughly by this man going up. I kept coming down as fast as I could. My daughters were already down, looking up at me worriedly, hoping I would reach them before the stranger started walking up the stairs, knowing I was a nervous sort.

Nearly reaching them, I noticed the man still standing near the door. I reached my daughters and passed the stranger at the entrance door which he kept holding open. I looked back thinking he was still at the door, deciding whether to go in or find another less crowded place. I saw him going up the stairs, two at a time. I told my daughters about it and all three of us felt bad that we did not even thank the courteous gentleman who was actually holding the door open for us ladies to pass through before going up.

We applauded his chivalry for both, waiting for us to come down before going up himself and also holding the main entrance door open for us to go out. Such well mannered people are hard to find these days, when shoving, jostling and pushing is very common in our advanced but aggressive society. Till date, I remember this gentleman and pray to God to make more human beings like him.

56. Why was climbing down the stairs only possible in a single file?

- A. The stairs were too steep B. The space was too narrow
 C. There were crowded people D. The place was too noisy.

57. Why did the man hold the door?

- A. He planned to push his way up the stairs in a hurry.

- B. He waited for someone to go with him at the entrance.
- C. He was thinking about whether to go or find another place.
- D. He held the door open for other people to pass first.

58. By telling this story, the author wanted to tell us that _____

- A. courtesy is no longer a thing of the modern era
- B. we should think twice before we judge others
- C. more people should be as courteous as the gentleman
- D. aggressive behaviors are very in our society

B

How to Plot a Story

Have a basic idea for a story, but don't know what to do now? There are a lot of articles telling you how to write once you have a plot, or how to expand your plot once you have the skeleton. But what do you do if you have nothing but the idea? This article will help you plot out a story from beginning to end, whether it be a children's picture book or a seven-part epic series.

Get an idea.

If you have one lurking somewhere, great! If not, brainstorm, or mind map, or do one of the numerous other thought-generating exercises that can be found on the web. You don't need to make it a story just yet—but you do need a vague idea. It can start with anything: a phrase, a face, a character, or a situation, just so long as it's exciting and inspiring to you.

Turn your idea into a story.

Remember to add a little twist, as this is the high-level arc of the story. If you're familiar with the Snowflake Method, or other top-down methods of idea production, then you'll be familiar with this step. So, how do you turn a vague notion of a girl with dark eyes into a story idea? First, understand that stories are about two things: characters and conflict. Sure, there are other things in there, like theme and setting and POV and whatnot, but at the heart of every story, there are characters with a conflict. So let's take our dark-eyed girl. Now we start asking ourselves questions, with the goal of creating a character with a conflict. Who is she? What does she want? What is standing in the way of her getting it? Once you have a character with some sort of conflict, you have a story idea. Write that idea down

Turn your idea into a story plot.

Now, here comes the hard part. You have a high-level idea for a story, but how do you turn that into a plot? You could, of course, just start writing and see where it takes you, but if you felt any inclination to do that, it is doubtful that you'd be reading this article in the first place. You want your plot. So here's what you do: you come up with the ending first.

Fit your plot points into a story arc.

Here comes the fun part. Now, some knowledge of story structure comes in useful here. For our purposes, Freytag's analysis is probably most useful. Stories have five parts:

- Exposition – the character's normal life, up to the point of the "inciting incident" that pushes them into conflict.

- Rising Action – the conflicts, struggles, and pitfalls that the character faces while trying to achieve their goals. In three act structure, the second act, and usually the meatiest portion of the story.
- Climax – the most important part! The point at which all seems possible or impossible, and the character must decide whether to go for the win or take a graceful failure. The turning point of the story where the conflict comes to a head.
- Falling Action – how things unfold after the climax, the hero wins or loses, all loose ends are tied up, leading to...
- Denouement – a new balance, normal life once again, but different (or perhaps not so different) from the “normal life” of the character’s exposition.

59. When plotting a story, you_____.

- A. needn’t generate ideas in your mind B. must have a vague idea for a story
 C. cannot add twist to a conflict D. must come up with the ending first

60. What are the most important in turning ideas into a story?

- A. Characters and situation. B. Theme and setting
 C. Twist and conflict D. Characters and conflict.

61. The most thrilling part of a story relies on_____

- A. exposition B. rising action C. climax D. falling action

62. Where can you probably find the passage

- A. In a literature magazine. B. In a personal letter.
 C. In a best-selling D. In a travel guidebook

C

Cindy Jackson currently holds first place in the Guinness Book of World Records for undergoing the most consecutive cosmetic surgeries. While growing up, Cindy considered herself plain and unattractive next to her beautiful sister, so she decided that she had to do something. At age six Cindy was obsessed with looking like Barbie. Cindy stated, “I looked at a Barbie doll and said, ‘this is what I want to look like, I want to be her’,” (Leung 1). At age twenty-one Cindy packed up and moved to London, England, where she wanted to start a new, prettier life. It took over thirty-one surgeries, fourteen years, and five hundred thousand dollars to become the “human Barbie.” Now she has her own website, book, and multi-million dollar friends, at the expense of her body.

Cindy Jackson is an example of how far people are willing to go to look perfect in this society. Beauty is distorted by the media and by the toy industry. In today’s society skinnier is better, and people are willing to go through anything to achieve this. Children should not be exposed to these ideas. Instead, children should just be kids. Putting the Barbie doll into the hands of children teaches them that they need to look like her: perfect. Although, Barbie is not the only sole cause of low self satisfaction but is a contributing factor. Barbie has been proven to give children who play with her lower self-esteem and induce increased desires to look skinnier. Barbie has negative influences on body image and causes lower body satisfaction levels among young girls, by giving children false pretenses and pressures about being skinny and perfect.

Barbie is the most successful toy of the twentieth century and the alleged icon of female beauty (Kuther 39). Most girls from the ages three to ten have at least had one doll growing up. Although, she’s

popular now she is actually based off of another popular doll from Germany. The dolls name was Bild Lilli she was an original cartoon character of an explicit comic strip designed for adult men. "On August 12, 1955 Lilli was first sold in Germany, usually found in smoke shops and a few toy stores," (Bild 1). Barbie was based off of the Lilli doll by Ruth Handler; she journeyed to Europe on vacation and bought a few Lilli dolls. When she returned back to New York Handler re-designed the doll to make Barbie, which was named after her granddaughter Barbara. Now Barbie is the most sold doll in the world, Barbie is a 1.5 million dollar per-year industry (Dittmar 283).

Stacey Handler has experienced the life after Barbie as it has been in her life personally. Her book *The Body Burden, Living In the Shadow of Barbie* reveals her personal story of a lifetime battle with body image. She openly discloses her own feelings about the Barbie doll, her grandmother's seemingly innocent "perfect" creation. She shares her moments of low self-esteem, including fears, insecurities, and distorted body image that have been bestowed on her

Toys give children an influence especially at younger ages. Barbie is indeed advertised to children who are young, mainly three to ten year olds. Children who play with toys at aged three to eight are said to be influenced more from the toys they play with than the ten year olds advertised too also (Duffy 1). Judith Duffy suggests that girls as young as five worry about their weight after playing with unrealistically slim figures such as the Barbie . Duffy's article is a summarization of facts based on girl's ideal of beauty within the past five years. For example, a recent study performed on one hundred thirty fifteen-year-old Scottish girls has revealed that around fifty two percent considered themselves to be "too fat", and twenty-nine percent were actively trying to lose weight. This is outrageous considering that fifteen year olds are just beginning their high school career. These teenagers should be more concentrated on their studies than on their need to look perfect.

63. The view of beauty is distorted in this society because _____

- A. children play with toys at a very early age.
- B. people are willing to pay much to look perfect
- C. people want to hold first place in the Guinness Book of World Records
- D. the media and the toy industry give people false excuses and pressures

64 . Three developmental psychologists found that _____

- A. young children preferred Barbie dolls to Emme dolls
- B. the younger children were, the more they liked Barbie dolls
- C. children who played with Barbic had lower self-satisfaction greater desire to be thin
- D. younger children were more easily influenced by the toys they played with than the older ones.

65. What's Stacey attitude towards Barbic dolls?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Neutral.
- D. Unintereasted.

66. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To warn people of Barbie's negative effects on young girls.
- B. To persuade teenagers to study harder for a better future life
- C. To discuss how to help girls maintain a sense of high self-esteem.
- D. To prove the popularity of Barbie dolls among girls of different ages.

D

Over the past 50 years, obesity has become a major health problem in the USA. One of the things that most surprise Europeans who set foot in the USA for the first time is the huge number of fat people.

Not just "fat" people, but people of sometimes massive proportions. Fifty years ago. Americans were not overweight in the way they are today, so what is it that has brought about this change?

According to statistics from the American Center for Disease Control, at least a third of all Americans today can be considered obese—that is more than 25 pounds overweight for women, and 30 for men. Worse still, 21% of young people between the ages of 12 and 19, the age at which people should normally be most concerned about their looks, are obese, compared to only 6% in the 1970s.

Obesity has become a real national disease, which has particularly affected the poorer part of the population. 50% of black women American women are obese. The problem also tends to be worse in small towns and rural areas than in the big cities. There are not a lot of obese people in New York, for instance, where traveling by car can take such a long time that it is often much faster to go on foot, and many people live in old apartment blocks with no elevator.

Obesity is definitely a disease of modern America, which began to develop in the 1960s following a fundamental change in lifestyles, Americans stopped walking and taking part in sport; nowadays everything can be done by car. Sport and physical education programs that used to be compulsory in high schools and universities have generally become optional, and instead of playing sports of their time in front of the television of playing video games. Many women who stay home get bored, but when they go out for a break, they simply jump into their cars and drive round to a neighbor's for a cup of coffee and some cookies.

Eating habits have changed too. Not so long ago, Americans ate plenty of natural produce, fresh from the farm. Today, the fashion in supermarkets is for enriched food. Both young and old wash down their meals with pints of Coca Cola or Pepsi.

Americans have gotten used to the new situation. Yet while being fat is the new normal, being thin has now become a symbol of social status. Jackie Kennedy's famous saying, "You can never be too thin or too rich" is taken as belief in some affluent districts of big cities. It has to be, since top fashion clothes are not designed to be worn by fat people.

Women and men spend fortunes on beauty products, health diets and all kinds of cures and plastic surgery to keep themselves thin. At the age of 70, Nancy Reagan was proud of the fact that she still took only size 6. But then, she was the President's wife—not an ordinary American.

67. The author mentions New York in Paragraph 3 to _____

- A. praise New York for having fewer obese people
- B. support that big cities suffer less from the problem
- C. criticize the unbalanced development between cities
- D. prove that obesity has become a real national disease

68. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Only 6% of the population were obese in the 1970s.
- B. Nowadays, supermarkets prefer selling food rich in nutrition
- C. Obesity tends to have a greater influence on the poor people.
- D. Women getting bored at home would walk out to do outdoor activities.

69. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 6?

- A. Being rich means you can never be thin.

- B. You need to become rich in order to be thin
- C. Americans find it impossible to be rich and thin at the same time
- D. Americans believe being thin or rich has become a symbol of social status.,

70. From the last two paragraphs, we can infer that_____

- A. people with some social status attach importance to being thin
- B. it is wrong for people to spend money keeping themselves thin
- c. Americans think being fat is the new trend they should follow
- D. Nancy Reagan is not popular because her body shape is not normal

第二节(共5小题; 每小题2分, 共10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项是多余项。

Facebook Is a Big Waster

During the first decade of the 21st century, a popular and new word has come into our vocabulary—Facebook. This is the most popular social networking website on the Internet. 71 You can send messages to your friend's electronic wall, put up a status saying something like "Going to the mall, I need to get a new pair of shoes" or "it's finally the weekend!:)".

In spite of the benefit it does on common people, it is true that this social network is a big waster. There are about 350 million active users on this website and 67% of them are between the ages of 13-25. More than 35 million users update their status every day. 72

The highest age group who use Facebook are teenagers. Most of them keep the website running whenever they are using the computer, if they aren't in school or when they aren't asleep. Facebook is just changing the new generation of youngsters unconsciously. The teenage life is one of the most important stages of life. 73 It is a distraction to their mind as well. Nowadays, when all their homework and research are on ICT (信息技术) they would easily switch to Facebook just to check if there was anything updated among their friends.

Facebook is also where people can see the gossip among their friends, virtual arguments, relationship status and updates, who is in whose "top friends", you can become fan of anything, join groups, post pictures and videos, play childish games, invite friends to parties or events and a lot more. Generally, all these would just disturb people into living life to the fullest. It's not just teens who become addicted, even grown-ups do. An average person spends about 55 minutes on Facebook. 74 Technology might be taking over people's life. Furthermore, people who use Facebook through their mobile phones are 50% more active on Facebook than non-mobile phone users. This shows people using Facebook on their phones as well as computers just can't stand being away from the website. Facebook is like crack to some folk.

75 This would make them think how life is like without saying what's on their mind to all their friends on the Internet. A break would also make them more active, like socializing in person. This would finally help them focus better in school or in work. Although about 80% of people who take a break would come back to Facebook within days.

- A. And 2.5 billion photos are added each month.
- B. Wasting it on Facebook is not encouraging in any way.
- C. This statistic isn't that bad but some people spend about 3-5 hours.
- D. It is time people should take a break from Facebook once in a while.

- E. As a result, the average Facebook users have 130 friends who they share links with.
- F. Usually, when people hear the words "social networking", their brains automatically go to sites such as Twitter or Facebook.
- G. The main idea of Facebook is that you can keep in touch with all your friends around the world who have Facebook.

第四部分：小说考查。(共 10 小题;每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据 Life of Pi 小说原文, 选出一个最佳选项。

76. Who named Pi Piscine Molito Patel?

- A. Mr. Satish Kumar B. Mamaji C. Dr. Atal D. Babu

77. Why are animals territorial according to Pi?

- A. Because they like sharing.
 B. Because they are independent.
 C. Because they prefer living in a comfortable place.
 D. Because they need food and water and avoid enemies.

78. Why does Pi climb to the main deck on the night the ship sinks?

- A. To catch the dawn. B. To find some fresh water.
 C. To watch the waves D. To observe stars telescope.

79. Why is the Bengal tiger named Richard Parker?

- A. Because it is named after his father.
 B. Because in is a thirsty tiger.
 C. Because it is a clerical error.
 D. Because it is saved by Richard Parker.

80. Who helps Pi stay calm in fear?

- A. the Tsimtsum B. Richard Parker C. Mr. Kumar D. Yann Martel

81. What is the plan that Pi finally decides on to deal with Richard Parker?

- A. Let him starve to death. B. Attack him at the right time.
 C. Kill him by shaking the boat. D. Keep him alive and tame him.

82. How many shields has Pi made in total?

- A. Five B. Six C. Seven D. Ten

83. Pisang a birthday song to someone. Who was that person?

- A. His father B. Mr. Kumar C. his mother D. his brother

84. Why are those fish in the ponds dead?

- A. Because it is fresh water in the ponds. Saltwater fish in fresh water will quickly become bloated and die.
 B. Because these fish can't get used to the new environment, especially the low temperature of the water.
 C. Because these fish are totally exhausted so that they aren't able to seek food and they starve.
 D. Because the predators soon find this school of fish and these fish naturally become the targets.

85. Do people, like Mr. Okamoto, believe the animal story? Why?

- A. Yes, they do, because Pi is sincere and persuasive.
 B. Yes, they do, because they have seen some evidence.

C. No, they don't, because Pi is lying in front of their faces.

D. No, they don't, because they don't think bananas will float.

第五部分:词汇考查.(共 10 小题:每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

I. 根据 life of pi 小说原文, 选出一个最佳选项。

86. When two creatures meet, the one that is able to intimidate its opponent is recognized as socially superior.

A. please B. frighten C. acknowledge D. withdraw

87. I returned to scrutinizing the horizon, my hopes high.

A. responding quickly to B. shouting loudly at
C. looking carefully at D. drowning gradually in

88. It's designed to stay afloat under the most adverse conditions.

A. vague B. messy C. awkward D. unfavourable

89. Mother expressed her indignation and disgust by violently turning away.

A. fury B. surprise C. tension D. feeling

90. It was rights I needed, the sort of rights that comes with might.

A. conscience B. harmony C. tendency D. strength

II. 根据课堂所学的拓展阅读原文, 选出一个最佳选项。

Option A (2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15 班使用)

91. Helen suffered _____ of sight and hearing when she was nineteen-month old.

A. impairment B. doom C. blessing D. fortune

92. John was terribly ill. He was _____ and pale and wouldn't eat much.

A. vigorous B. meek C. listless D. buoyant

93. There was widespread international _____ of this illegal bombing

A. praise B. appreciation C. blessing D. condemnation

94. All people should seek to become _____ with the beauty in nature.

A. aware B. acquainted C. thoughtful D. congenial

95. Legend has it that the whole village had been _____ by a witch.

A. chastened B. cursed C. blamed D. dispelled

Option B (3, 10, 11, 12, 13 班使用)

91. I have read all that the wise men have written, and all the secrets of philosophy are mine, yet for want of a red rose my life is made _____

A. wretched B. faint C. marvelous D. attentive

92. It all served to _____ my mind with pleasure so that I forgot my Grandpa's repeated warnings, and one night left Maheegun unchained.

A. lower B. stumble C. fog D. poke

93. Baxter explained that local folks were mountain stay-at-home people who rarely _____ in their house.

A. lurk B. crouch C. flutter D. entertain

94. The Red Rose heard it, and trembled all over with _____, and opened its petals in the cold morning air.

A. sincerity B. ccstasy C. goodwill D. meadow

95. Slashing off green branches with my knife, I cut my hand and blood. _____freely from my wound.

A. pitched B. spurted C. lingered D. bubbled

第六部分: Module 6 课文内容填空(共 5 小题:每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

96. In that vivid moment, Helen finally _____of the word love.

97. Mr Bean is an _____on TV and in films.

98. If you think that Rowan Akinsonis anthing like famous creation, then you _____

99. Physical peauty must also _____something deeper within a person.

100. _____a person's inner beauty is much more subjective.

第七部分: 书面表达 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二一班的学生李华. 请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 用英语写一篇日记, 记述你周日在小区扫雪的过程。

注意: 1. 日记的开头已经为你写好

2. 词数不少于 60



提示词: 笤帚 broom

Sunday January12

Snowy

This morning , _____

